

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2025

Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards







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

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

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









#### Acknowledgements

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

The report was coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune in cooperation with Jeffrey D. Sachs. Lead writers are Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller, and Guilherme Iablonovski. The statistical work was led by Grayson Fuller, with support from Guilherme Iablonovski, Sara Allali, and Samory Touré. The website and interactive data platform that accompanies this report was developed by Katsia Paulavets, Ruben Andino, and Felipe Leite Mantovani. Part 1 "Financing for Development" was led by Jeffrey D. Sachs with major inputs provided by SDSN's Leadership Council and its Networks Strategy Council. It builds on an earlier version adopted by the Fraternal Economy program of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences in early April 2025.

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Dublin University Press and Roberto Rossi of Pica Publishing prepared the report for publication. We welcome feedback on the report or on the 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@sdgtransformationcenter.org.

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

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#### Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACLED Armed Conflict Location and Event Data

ΑI Artificial intelligence

Association of Southeast Asian Nations ASEAN

African Union ΑU

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

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

COP Conference of the Parties

**DESA UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs** 

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

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

EO Earth observation

**EPRS** European Parliamentary Research Service

EU European Union

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

**FFD** International Conference on Financing for Development

**FICs** Financing in Common (network)

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

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

**GSDR** Global Sustainable Development Report

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

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

Institute for Economics and Peace IEP

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMF International Monetary Fund

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

JRC Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)

LIC Low-income country LLR Lender of last resort



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

NDC Nationally determined contributions NGO Non-governmental organization

NSO National statistical office

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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

**PDB** Public development bank PPP Purchasing power parity

SDG Sustainable Development Goals **SDGi** SDG Index (headline version) SDR Sustainable Development Report

**SDSN** Sustainable Development Solutions Network

SIDS Small Island Developing States

SIPRI Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

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

UN **United Nations** 

UN DESA UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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

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

UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

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

UNIDO **UN Industrial Development Organization** 

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

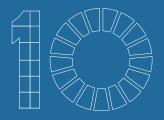
## **Executive Summary**

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

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

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

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



# Part 1

Financing for Development

#### Part 1

### Financing for Development

#### Statement of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network<sup>1</sup>

#### Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sustainable development is a highreturn activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The potential of cutting-edge technologies to advance sustainable development

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

#### Reforming the International Financial **Architecture**

#### Scaling-up affordable and long-term financing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Central banks and monetary unions

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

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

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

#### The governance of multilateral financial Institutions

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

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

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

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

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

#### Financing global public goods

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

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

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

#### Addressing multidimensional poverty

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

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

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

#### Effective governance

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

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

#### The Action Agenda at FfD4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

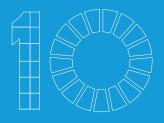
of member states. No single state or small number of states should impede actions supported by the majority of UN members, representing a majority of the world's population.

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

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

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

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



# Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

#### Part 2

#### The SDG Index and Dashboards

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

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

#### Status of SDG progress globally

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

Figure 2.1 World SDG Dashboard 2025



Figure 2.2 The 2025 SDG Index Ranks and Scores



















| Rank | Country            | Score |
|------|--------------------|-------|
| 1    | Finland            | 87.0  |
| 2    | Sweden             | 85.7  |
| 3    | Denmark            | 85.3  |
| 4    | Germany            | 83.7  |
| 5    | France             | 83.1  |
| 6    | Austria            | 83.0  |
| 7    | Norway             | 82.7  |
| 8    | Croatia            | 82.4  |
| 9    | Poland             | 82.1  |
| 10   | Czechia            | 81.9  |
| 11   | United Kingdom     | 81.9  |
| 12   | Slovenia           | 81.2  |
| 13   | Latvia             | 81.2  |
| 14   | Spain              | 81.0  |
| 15   | Iceland            | 80.8  |
| 16   | Slovak Republic    | 80.8  |
| 17   | Estonia            | 80.8  |
| 18   | Belgium            | 80.7  |
| 19   | 19 Japan           |       |
| 20   | <b>20</b> Portugal |       |
| 21   | Hungary            | 80.4  |
| 22   | Italy              | 80.3  |
| 23   | Netherlands        | 80.0  |
| 24   | Malta              | 79.3  |
| 25   | Canada             | 79.2  |
| 26   | Switzerland        | 79.2  |
| 27   | Greece             | 79.1  |
| 28   | New Zealand        | 79.0  |
| 29   | Lithuania          | 78.8  |
| 30   | Moldova            | 78.8  |
| 31   | Ireland            | 78.6  |
| 32   | Belarus            | 78.5  |
| 33   | Serbia             | 78.2  |
| 34   | Korea, Republic    | 78.1  |
| 35   | Chile              | 78.1  |
| 36   | Australia          | 77.9  |
| 37   | Romania            | 77.7  |
| 38   | Uruguay            | 77.4  |
| 39   | Luxembourg         | 76.7  |
| 40   | Cuba               | 76.5  |
| 41   | Bulgaria           | 76.3  |
| 42   | Ukraine            | 75.7  |
| 43   | Thailand           | 75.3  |
| 44   | United States      | 75.2  |
|      |                    |       |

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

Figure 2.2 (continued)

| Rank       | Country               | Score |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 89         | Panama                | 68.2  |
| 90         | Paraguay              | 68.1  |
| 91         | Egypt, Arab Republic  | 68.1  |
| 92         | Brunei Darussalam     | 68.0  |
| 93         | Sri Lanka             | 67.9  |
| 94         | Bolivia               | 67.8  |
| 95         | Cabo Verde            | 67.3  |
| 96         | Turkmenistan          | 67.3  |
| 97         | Oman                  | 67.1  |
| 98         | Belize                | 67.0  |
| 99         | India                 | 67.0  |
| 100        | Mongolia              | 66.7  |
| 101        | Cambodia              | 66.4  |
| 102        | Guyana                | 66.3  |
| 103        | Gabon                 | 65.6  |
| 104        | Namibia               | 65.5  |
| 105        | Saudi Arabia          | 65.2  |
| 106        | The Bahamas           | 65.2  |
| 107        | Qatar                 | 65.1  |
| 108        | Nicaragua             | 64.8  |
| 109        | Botswana              | 64.5  |
| 110        | Bahrain               | 64.4  |
| 111        | South Africa          | 64.1  |
| 112        | São Tomé and Príncipe | 63.9  |
| 113        | Iraq                  | 63.9  |
| 114        | Bangladesh            | 63.9  |
| 115        | Venezuela, RB         | 63.8  |
| 116        | Myanmar               | 63.6  |
| 117        | Senegal               | 63.5  |
| 118        | Kuwait                | 63.3  |
| 119        | Côte d'Ivoire         | 63.2  |
| 120        | Ghana                 | 63.1  |
| 121        | Lao PDR               | 62.6  |
| 122        | Rwanda                | 62.3  |
| 123        | Kenya                 | 61.9  |
| 124        | Lebanon               | 61.7  |
| 125        | Honduras              | 61.7  |
|            | Honduras              |       |
| 126        | Trinidad and Tobago   | 60.6  |
| 126<br>127 |                       |       |

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

















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

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

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

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

#### SDG progress by region and country

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

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

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

| 1 SDG 1 (No Poverty) Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  2 SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  3 SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) Life expectancy at birth (years) Comprehensive measure of health outcomes  4 SDG 4 (Quality Education) Lower secondary completion rate (%)  5 SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  5 SDG 6 (Clean Water and Population using at least basic  | a Lab      |
|--|------------|
| 2 SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) undernourishment (%)  3 SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)  Life expectancy at birth (years) Comprehensive measure of health outcomes  4 SDG 4 (Quality Education) Lower secondary completion rate (%)  5 SDG 5 (Gender Equality) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG 6 (Clean Water and Population using at least basic   |            |
| 3 SDG 5 (GOOD Health and Well-being)  Life expectancy at birth (years) measure of health outcomes  4 SDG 4 (Quality Education)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG 6 (Clean Water and Population using at least basic  |            |
| 5 SDG 5 (Gender Equality)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG 6 (Clean Water and Population using at least basic  |            |
| parliament (%)  SDG 6 (Clean Water and Population using at least basic   |            |
| SDG 6 (Clean Water and Population using at least basic   |            |
| 6 Sanitation) sanitation services (%) 6.2 2015–2022 JMP  |            |
| 7 SDG 7 (Affordable and Population with access to Clean Energy) Population with access to Popula | , UNSD,    |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service 8.10 2014–2021 Global Find provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | lex        |
| 9 SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) Population using the internet (%) 9.c 2015–2023 ITU  |            |
| SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) Gini coefficient 10.4 2015–2022 World Bank   | <          |
| SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities Annual mean concentration of and Communities)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  11.6.2  2015–2023  Washingto University  |            |
| SDG 12 (Responsible 12 Consumption and Production) Production Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  12.2 2015–2024 UNEP   |            |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil  13 SDG 13 (Climate Action) fuel combustion and cement 13.2 2015–2023 Global Carl Project  | oon        |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected 14.5 2015–2023 Birdlife Interest et al.   | ernational |
| 15 SDG 15 (Life on Land) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 15.5 2015–2023 IUCN and E   |            |
| SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  16.5  2015–2024  Transparer Internation  |            |
| SDG 17 (Partnerships for Statistical Performance Index the Goals) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 17.18 2016–2023 World Bank  |            |

Source: Authors



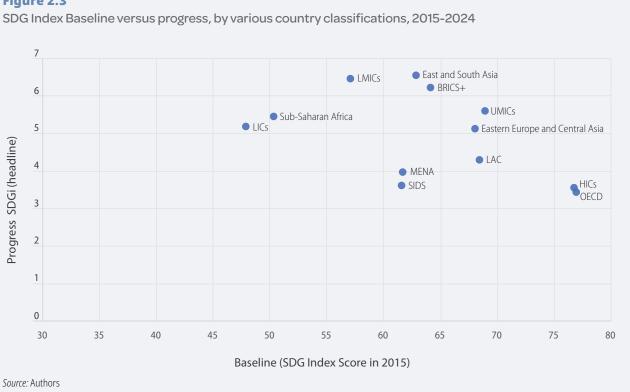


Figure 2.3

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

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

16

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



#### **Regional editions**



### Subnational editions



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

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

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

#### **Box 2. The SDG Index and Geographic Information Systems**

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

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

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

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

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

These and other indicators, such as SDG 11.3.1 (Land Use Efficiency) and yearly CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from anthropogenic land-use change, by main driver (2014-2023), are published on the SDG Transformation Center website and available to download. Leveraging GIS and EO technologies to inform long-term investment and poli cy pathways for the SDGs at all levels will remain a key focus of research at the SDSN and SDG Transformation Center in the coming years.

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



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

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

#### International spillovers and exposure to supply-chain disruptions

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

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



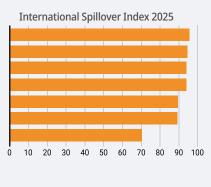


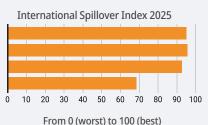
#### Regions

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

#### Income groups

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





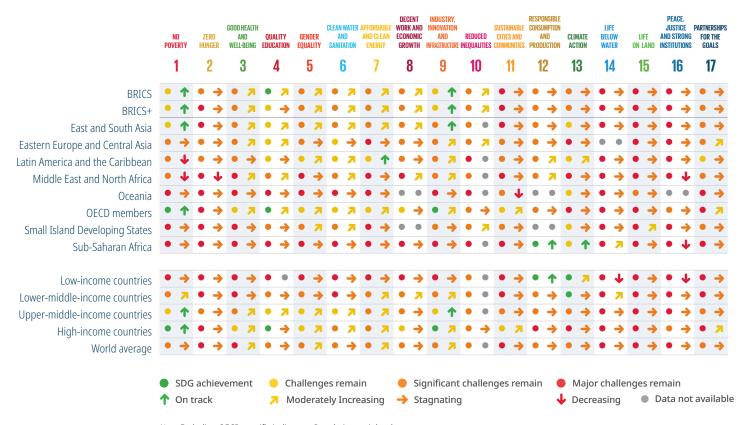
Note: More details on the indicators used to compile the International Spillover Index are accessible in the methods' summary. Averages are population-weighted. Source: Authors

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

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

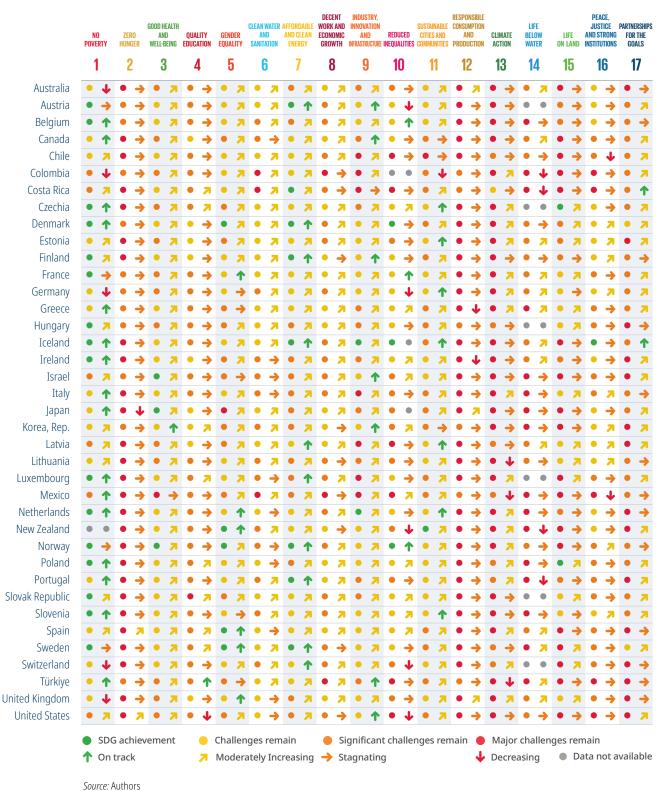
## **Annex** SDG Dashboard by Regions

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



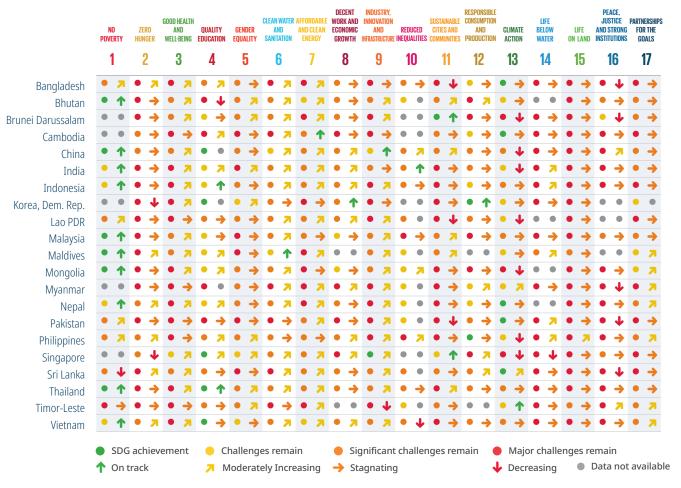
Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors

**Figure 2.8**2025 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



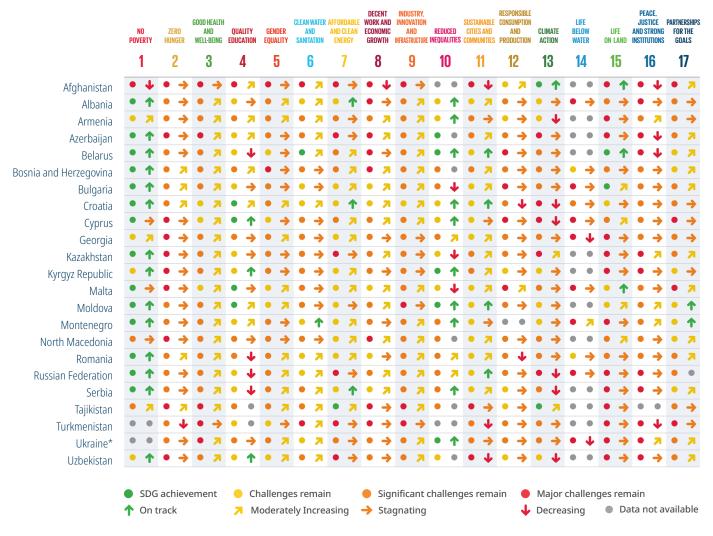
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Figure 2.9 2025 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

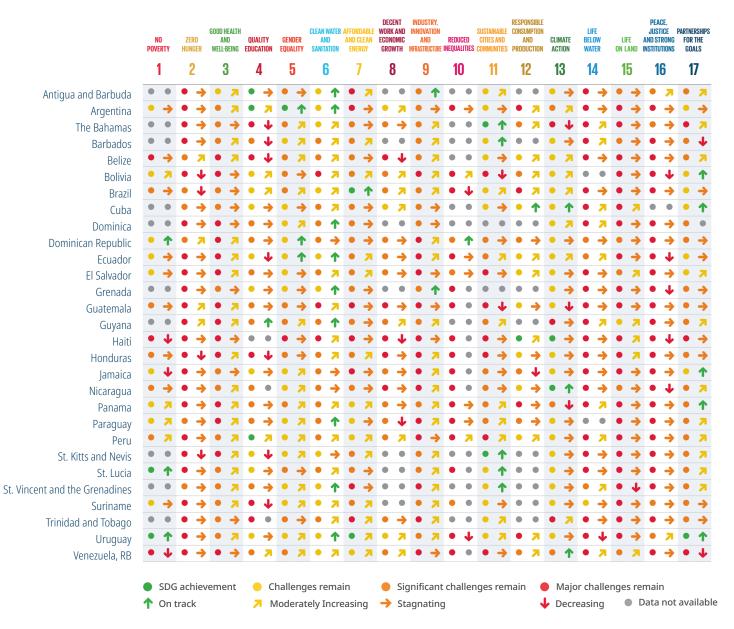
**Figure 2.10**2025 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)



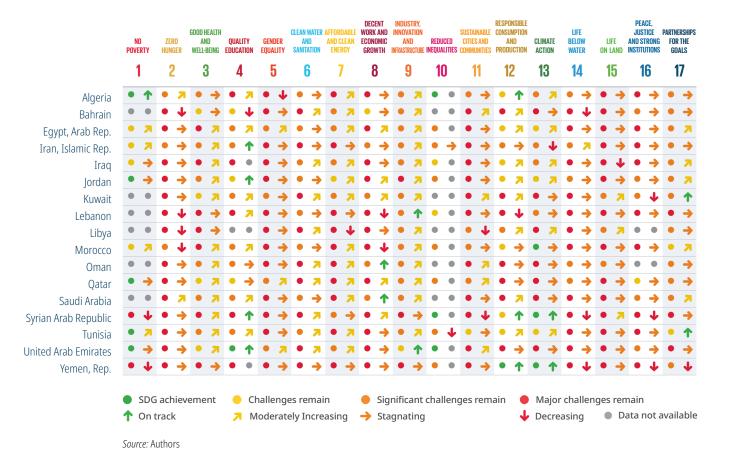
Source: Authors

<sup>\*</sup>The data for Ukraine, and other countries impacted by military conflicts, may be outdated.

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



**Figure 2.12**2025 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.13** 2025 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)

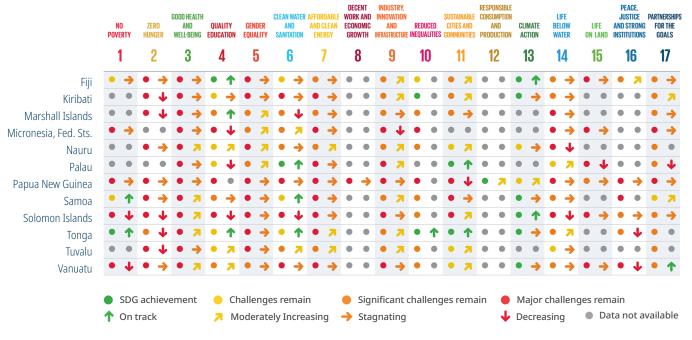
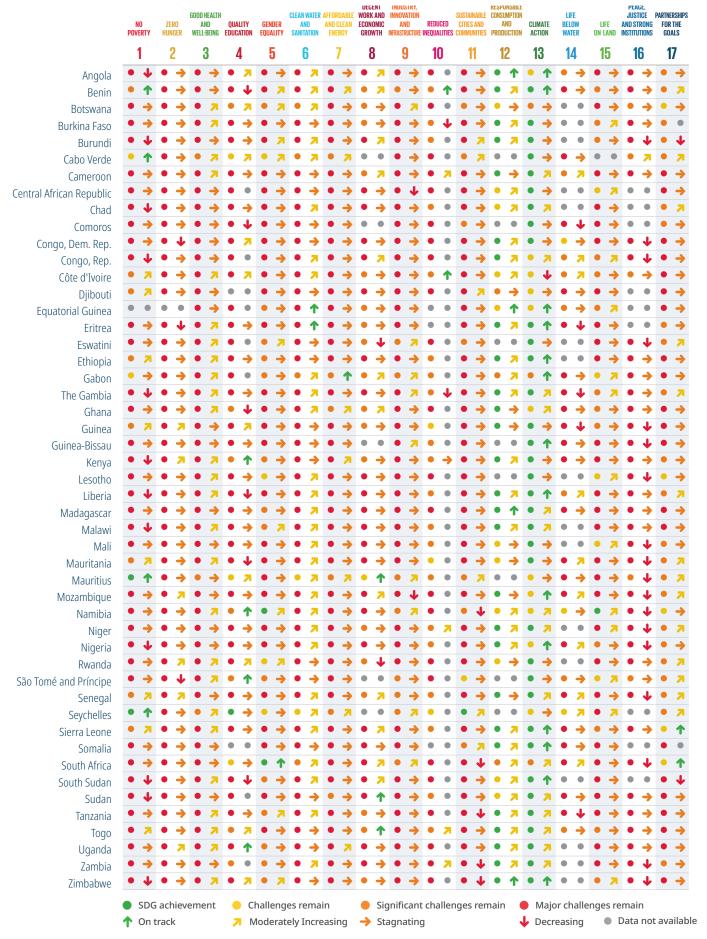
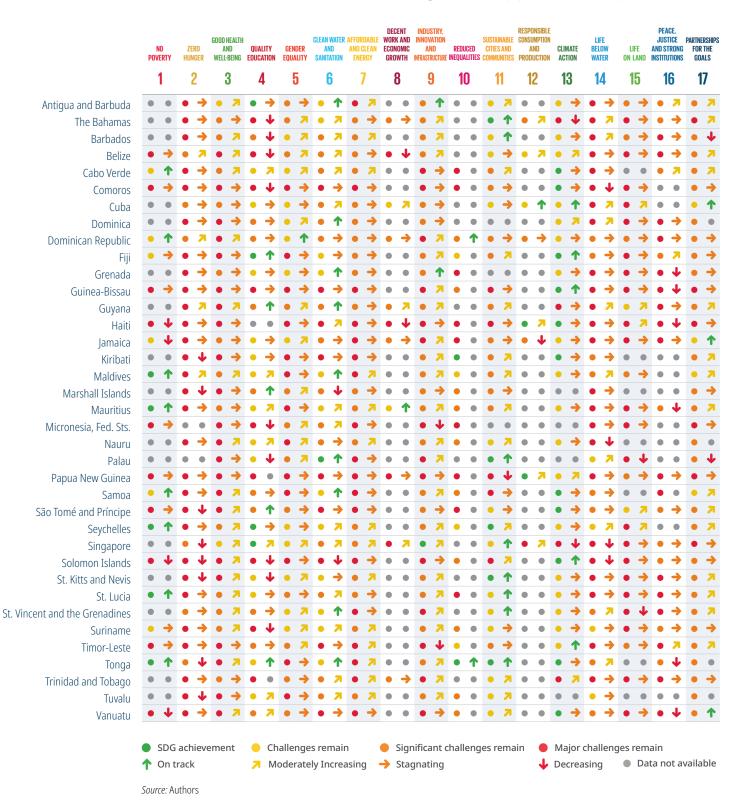


Figure 2.14 2025 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)



**Figure 2.15**2025 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



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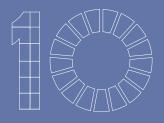
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# Part 3

# Commitment to the SDGs and UN-Based Multilateralism

# Part 3

# Commitment to the SDGs and UN-Based Multilateralism

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

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

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

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

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

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

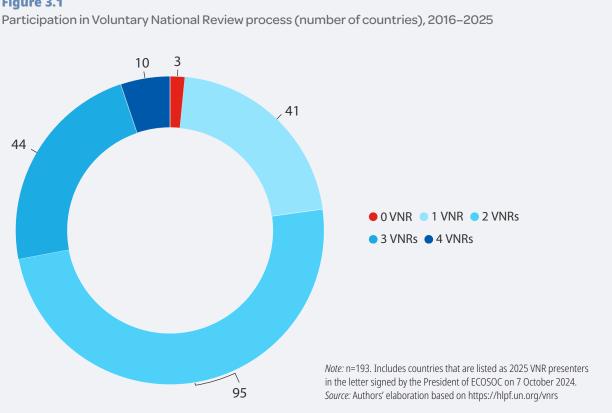


Figure 3.1

# Government and societal support for the SDGs

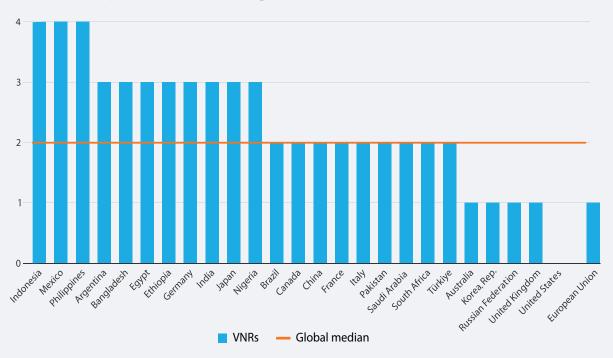
In 2015, through the 2030 Agenda resolution, all 193 UN member states committed to preparing regular reviews and action plans for sustainable development, pledging to engage in a "systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years" (United Nations 2015). The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

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

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

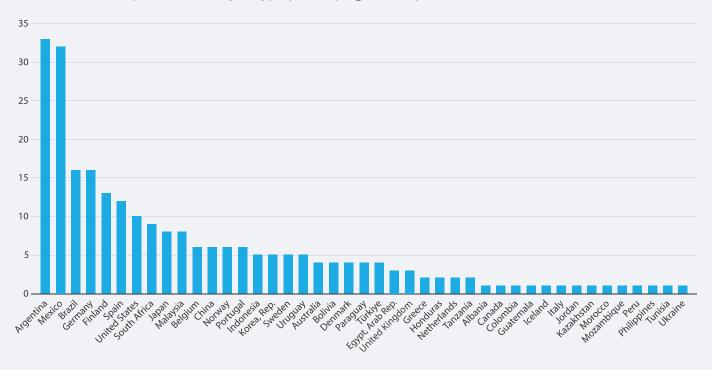
<sup>1.</sup> In the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran, only the "Key Messages of Iran's Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs: 2017 HLPF" is available online. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/ documents/14994Iran.pdf

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



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

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



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

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

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

Figure 3.4 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

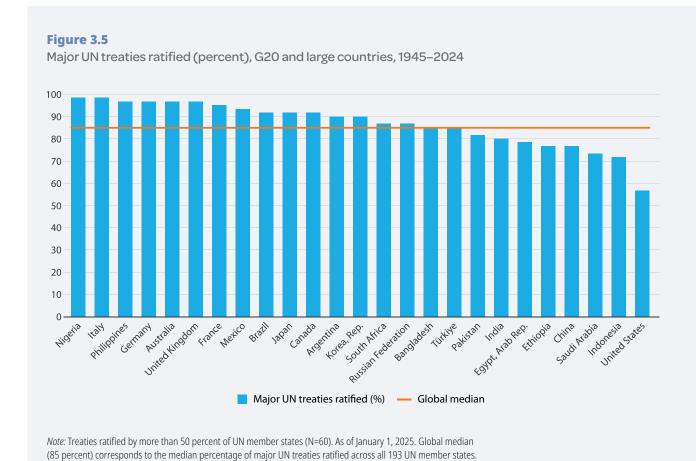
The median UN-Mi score is 66 (out of 100), but there are large disparities across UN member states. The 2025 Index is topped again by Barbados, followed by five Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which tend to adhere to UN principles and treaties and not contribute much to militarizing the world.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

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

# Ratification of major UN Treaties

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

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



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

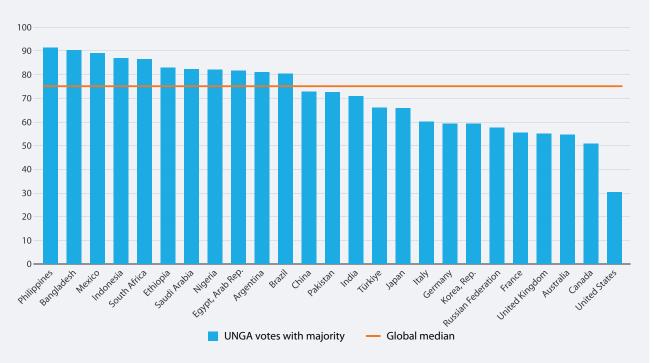
Source: Authors' calculations based on UN treaty database.

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

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

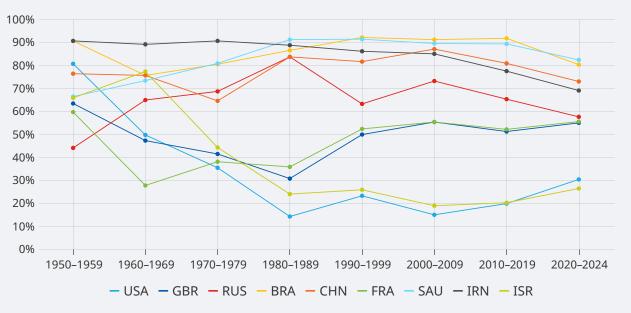
The share of votes aligned with the international majority has varied significantly over time (Figure 3.7). In the early days of the UN, in the 1950s, the United States aligned with the majority vote of the international community

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



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

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



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

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

# Participation in selected UN organizations and agencies

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

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

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

Note: Global median and maximum = 24. As of March 2025. Source: Authors, data compiled via desk research on individual organizations and agencies' web portals.

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

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

# Participation in conflicts and militarization

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

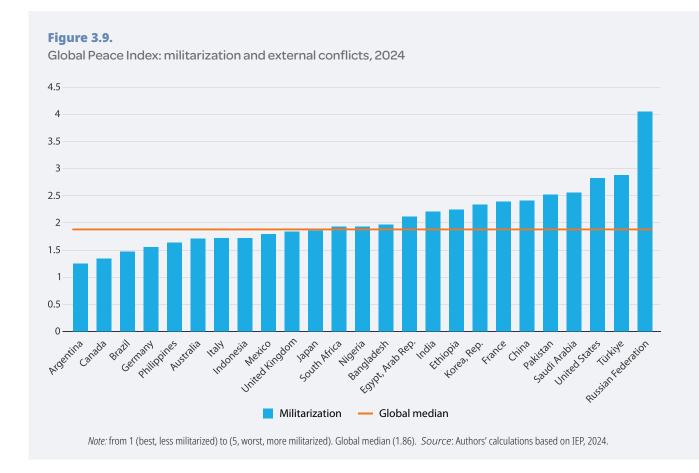
"There is also a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Therefore resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament

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

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

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

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



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

# Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs)

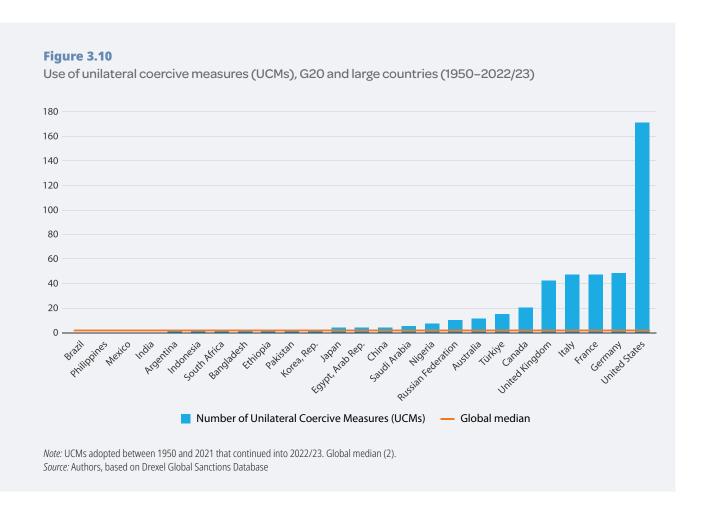
The fifth indicator relates to the "Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs)". This indicator examines the adoption by UN member states of unilateral sanctions against other countries. Several UN resolutions stress that unilateral coercive measures and practices "are contrary to international law,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

# Contribution to the UN budget and international solidarity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

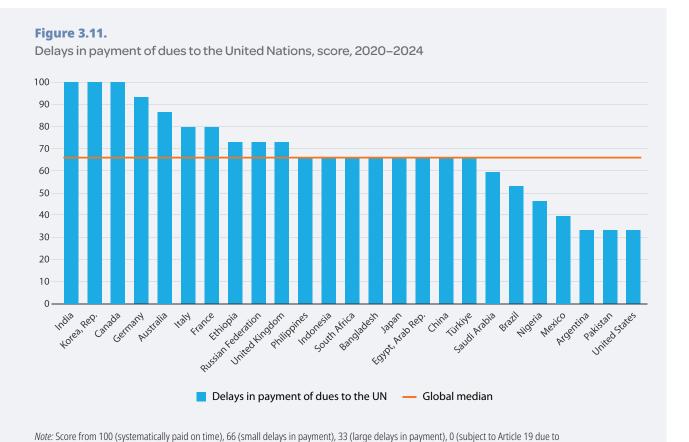
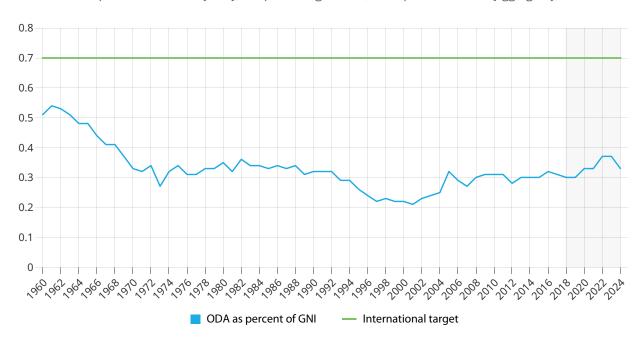


Figure 3.12 Official Development Assistance (ODA), as a percentage of GNI, OECD/DAC countries (aggregate), 1960-2024

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



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

Source: Authors, based on UN Committee on Contributions.

## Outlook

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

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

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# Annex **Methods Summary and Data Tables**

# Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Changes to the 2025 edition and limitations

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

# **SDG Progress**

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

**Table A.1** New indicators and modifications

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

#### Limitations

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

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

# Methodology (overview)

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

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

#### Data selection

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

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

#### Data sources

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



<sup>1.</sup> There is one exception: Children involved in child labor (%)

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

# Missing data and imputations

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

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

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

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

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

## **Establishing Performance thresholds**

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100, with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling is sensitive to the choice of limits and to extreme values (outliers) - which could become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index

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

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

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

#### Normalization

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

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

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

The rescaling equation ensured that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e., higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is half-way towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

#### Weighting and Aggregation

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

To compute the SDG Index, we first estimate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. The results of various sensitivity tests are available online including comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean and Monte-Carlo simulations at the Index and Goal level. Monte-Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences in the Index scores and rankings between countries as those may be sensitive to the weighting scheme.

#### Dashboards

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

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (often referred to as the issue "substitutability" or "compensation"). This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls on individual variables, for example on the sustainability of diets and agriculture within SDG 2.

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

#### **SDG Trends**

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

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

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

### Status of SDG targets

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

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



# Decreasing

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



#### Stagnating

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



#### Moderately improving

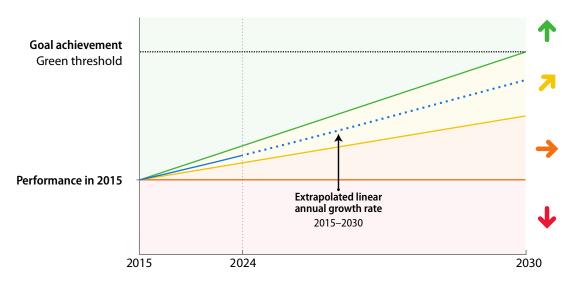
Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



#### On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

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

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



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

#### International Spillover Index

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

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

Table A.3 Spillover indicators and categories

| Spillover Category                                      | SDG  | Indicator   |
|---|--|---|
| Environmental and social<br>impacts embodied into trade | 2<br>6<br>8<br>8<br>12<br>12<br>12<br>13<br>14 | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Imported deforestation (m²/capita) |
| Economy and finance                                     | 17<br>17<br>17<br>17                           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)*  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |
| UN-based multilateralism,<br>peace and security         | 16<br>17                                       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)   |

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes OECD only indicator Source: Authors

Table A.4

Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2025

# Legend for Note:

[a] denotes OECD-only indicators

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

| SDG | Note | Trend    | Indicator   | Optimum | Green<br>threshold | Red<br>threshold | Lower<br>bound | Reference<br>Year | Source   |
|-----|------|----------|---|---------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1   |      | <b>√</b> | Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0       | 2                  | 13               | 72.6           | 2025              | World Data Lab   |
| 1   |      | ✓        | Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0       | 2                  | 13               | 51.5           | 2025              | World Data Lab   |
| 1   | [a]  | ✓        | Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.1     | 10                 | 15               | 17.7           | 2022              | OECD   |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5     | 7.5                | 15               | 42.3           | 2022              | FAO  |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0       | 7.5                | 15               | 40             | 2022              | UNICEF et al.  |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0       | 5                  | 10               | 16.3           | 2022              | UNICEF et al.  |
| 2   |      |          | Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months (%)   | 80      | 70                 | 30               | 10             | 2022              | UNICEF et al.  |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 2.8     | 10                 | 25               | 35.1           | 2022              | WHO  |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.04    | 2.2                | 2.4              | 2.45           | 2022              | Bonhommeau et al. (2013) / updated 202                     |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 7       | 2.5                | 1.5              | 0.2            | 2022              | FAO  |
| 2   |      | ✓        | Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0       | 0.3                | 0.7              | 1.2            | 2018              | Zhang and Davidson<br>(2019)                               |
| 2   | [a]  |          | Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 77      | 75                 | 50               | 28             | 2023              | Global Yield Gap<br>Atlas                                  |
| 2   |      |          | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0       | 1                  | 50               | 250            | 2022              | FAO  |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.4     | 70                 | 140              | 814            | 2023              | WHO et al.   |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.1     | 12                 | 18               | 39.7           | 2023              | UN Inter-agency<br>Group for Child<br>Mortality Estimation |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.6     | 25                 | 50               | 130.1          | 2023              | UN Inter-agency<br>Group for Child<br>Mortality Estimation |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 0       | 10                 | 75               | 561            | 2023              | WHO  |
| 3   |      | ✓        | New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0       | 0.2                | 1                | 5.5            | 2023              | UNAIDS   |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 9.3     | 15                 | 25               | 31             | 2021              | WHO  |
| 3   |      |          | Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                        | 0       | 18                 | 150              | 368.8          | 2019              | WHO  |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.2     | 8.4                | 16.8             | 33.7           | 2021              | WHO  |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 83      | 80                 | 70               | 54             | 2023              | UNDESA   |
| 3   |      | <b>√</b> | Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 2.5     | 25                 | 50               | 139.6          | 2022              | WHO  |
|     |      |          |   |         |                    |                  |                |                   |  |

**Table A.4** (continued)

| SDG | Note | Trend    | Indicator   | Optimum | Green<br>threshold | Red<br>threshold | Lower<br>bound | Reference<br>Year | Source         |
|-----|------|----------|---|---------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 3   |      | <b>√</b> | Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)                                     | 100     | 98                 | 90               | 23.1           | 2022              | UNICEF         |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                       | 100     | 90                 | 80               | 41             | 2023              | WHO and UNICEF |
| 3   |      | ✓        | Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)        | 100     | 80                 | 60               | 38.2           | 2021              | WHO            |
| 3   |      | <b>√</b> | Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                       | 7.6     | 6                  | 5                | 3.3            | 2024              | Gallup         |
| 3   | [a]  | ✓        | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)                               | 0       | 3                  | 7                | 11             | 2022              | OECD           |
| 3   | [a]  | ✓        | Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                    | 0       | 20                 | 40               | 45             | 2023              | OECD           |
| 3   | [a]  | <b>√</b> | Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)                                    | 10.1    | 18                 | 32               | 35             | 2023              | OECD           |
| 4   |      | <b>√</b> | Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)    | 100     | 90                 | 70               | 35             | 2023              | UNESCO         |
| 4   |      | ✓        | Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 100     | 97                 | 80               | 53.8           | 2023              | UNESCO         |
| 4   |      | ✓        | Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 100     | 90                 | 75               | 18             | 2023              | UNESCO         |
| 4   |      | ✓        | Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)                                       | 100     | 95                 | 85               | 45.2           | 2022              | UNESCO         |
| 4   | [a]  | <b>√</b> | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                     | 52.2    | 40                 | 10               | 0              | 2023              | OECD           |
| 4   | [a]  | ✓        | PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 525.6   | 493                | 400              | 350            | 2022              | OECD           |
| 4   | [a]  | ✓        | Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)         | 8.3     | 10.5               | 20               | 21.4           | 2022              | OECD           |
| 4   | [a]  | ✓        | Underachievers in mathematics<br>(% of 15-year-olds)                                | 10      | 15                 | 30               | 48             | 2022              | OECD           |
| 5   |      | <b>√</b> | Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 100     | 80                 | 60               | 30             | 2024              | UNDESA         |
| 5   |      | ✓        | Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                        | 100     | 98                 | 75               | 41.8           | 2022              | UNDP           |
| 5   |      | ✓        | Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                          | 100     | 70                 | 50               | 21.5           | 2024              | ILO            |
| 5   |      | ✓        | Seats held by women in national parliament (%)                                      | 50      | 40                 | 20               | 1.2            | 2025              | IPU            |
| 5   | [a]  | ✓        | Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 0       | 8                  | 20               | 36.7           | 2023              | OECD           |
| 6   |      | <b>√</b> | Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                         | 100     | 98                 | 80               | 40             | 2022              | JMP            |
| 6   |      | <b>√</b> | Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                             | 100     | 95                 | 75               | 9.7            | 2022              | JMP            |
| 6   |      | <b>√</b> | Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                         | 12.5    | 25                 | 75               | 100            | 2022              | FAO            |
| 6   |      |          | Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                | 100     | 50                 | 25               | 15             | 2021              | EPI            |
| 6   |      | ✓        | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)                      | 30      | 800                | 3000             | 8000           | 2024              | UNEP           |
| 6   | [a]  | ✓        | Population using safely managed water services (%)                                  | 100     | 95                 | 80               | 10.5           | 2022              | JMP            |
| 6   | [a]  | <b>√</b> | Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)                             | 100     | 90                 | 65               | 14.1           | 2022              | JMP            |

Table A.4 (continued)

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

Table A.4 (continued)

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

**Table A.4** (continued)

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

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



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### Part 4

**Country Profiles** 

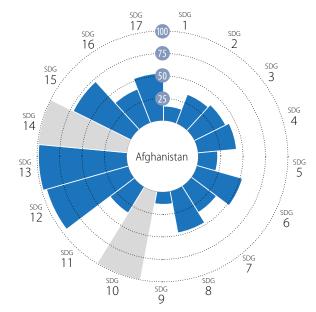


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 0.8

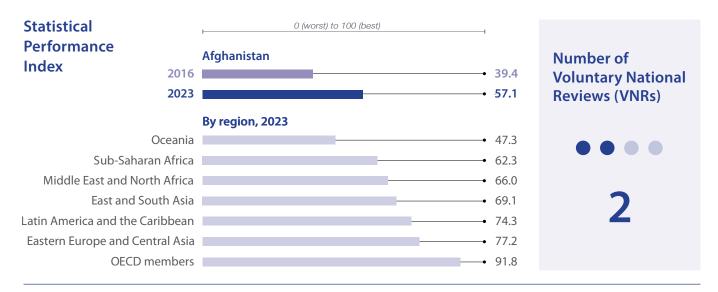
Missing data

6%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |      | e Ye           |     | ting |
|---|-------------------|----------|--|------|----------------|-----|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 49.8 2025 •       | <b>1</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 56.3 | 3 20.          | 25  | •    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 73.0 2025 •       | <u>+</u> | Population using the internet (%)  | 17.7 | 7 20.          | 23  | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 55.5 | 5 20           | 23  | •    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 30.4 2022 •       | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.7  | 7 20           | 23  | •    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 44.6 2022 •       | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 0 20           | 25  | •    |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.6 2022          |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | , 20.          | 23  |      |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 14.8 2022 •       | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |      | 0 20           |     | •    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 19.2 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *   |      | 0 20           |     | •    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *   | 0.0  | 0 20.          | 23  | •    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.3 2022 •        | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |                |     |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1 2018 •        | 1        | Gini coefficient   | •    | •              |     |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | • • •             |          | Palma ratio  | •    | •              |     | •    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |      |                |     |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 520.5 2023 •      | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 71.6 | 5 20           | 22  | •    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 34.3 2023         | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 41.  | 7 20           | 23  | •    |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 55.5 2023         | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 42.3 | 3 20           | 22  | •    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 180.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 29.4 | 4 20.          | 20  | •    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2023          | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |                |     |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 32.7.2021         | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4  | 4 20.          | 20  | •    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 32.7 2021 •       | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 0.8  | 8 20           | 22  | •    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 266 2019 •        |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.8  | 8 20           | 24  | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.4  | 4 20           | 24  | •    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 24.1 2021         | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 9.1  | 1 20           | 24  | •    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 66.0 2023         | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 2.5  | 3 20           | 24  | •    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 62.0 2021 •       | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0  | 0 20           | 19  | •    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 67.5 2023 •       | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |                |     |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 55 2023 •         | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 0.5  | 3 20           | 23  | •    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 40.9 2021         | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.7  | 3 20.          | 24  | •    |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 1 4 2024          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0  | 0 20           | 19  | •    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 1.4 2024 •        | Ψ        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |                |     |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | •              |     | •    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | • • •             | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |      | •              |     | •    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •    | . (            |     | •    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 50.7.000          | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •    |                |     | •    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 59.7 2019         |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |      |                |     | •    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 62.7 2022 •       |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0  | 0 20           | 18  | •    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0  | , 20           | -   | Ť    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 49.5 2024         | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 16   | 4 20.          | 23  |      |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 20.0.2022         | _        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | + 20.<br>9 20. |     | _    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 30.0 2022         | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |      |                |     | _    |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 7.3 2024          | <b>W</b> |  | 0.93 | 3 20.          | 23  | _    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.0 2022 •       | Ψ        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0    | 2 20           | 22  | •    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.3  | 3 20.          | 22  | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 82.2 2022 •       | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      |                |     |      |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 56.0 2022 •       | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |      | 0 20.          |     | •    |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 54.8 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.47 | 7 20           | 23  | •    |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2015          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 31.3 | 3 20           | 14  | •    |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,411.8 2024 •    | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 47.8 | 8 20.          | 23  | •    |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.0 | 0 20           | 24  | •    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 85.3 2022 •       | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 19.7 | 3 20           | 23  | •    |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 36.1 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *  | . 0  | ງາດ            | 2/1 |      |
| <sub>12</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 11.3 2023 •       | •        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 0 20.<br>9 20. |     | •    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.3 2021         | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 2 20.          |     | _    |
|   | 11.3 2021         |          |  |      |                |     | _    |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 22.6.2055         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 9 20.          |     | -    |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 23.6 2023         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.38 | 8 20.          | 23  | •    |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 13.0 2022 •       | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |                |     |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 9.7 2021 •        | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 4.5  | 5 20.          | 22  | •    |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 12.7 2025 •       | <b>4</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •    |                |     |      |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.37 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 137  | 0 20           | 17  | •    |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018          | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **   |      | 0 20.          |     | •    |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 5.8 2018 •        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |      | 0 20.          |     | •    |
|   |                   |          | p. 1   | 0.0  | . 20.          | - ' | _    |
| per 100,000 population)   | J.8 2018 •        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 57   | 1 20.          | 23  |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



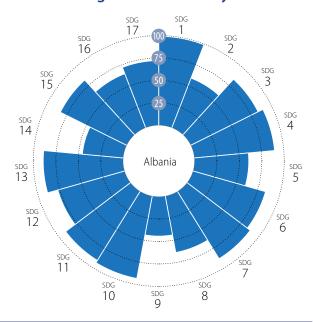
## **Country Score Country Rank 45** /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

+ 6.6

Missing

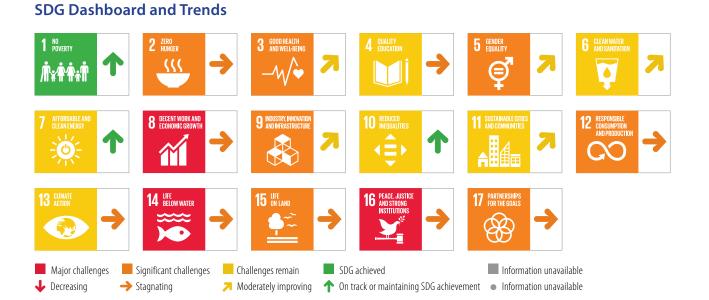
data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**

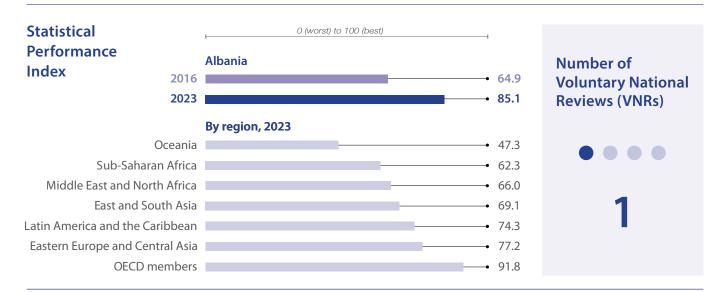


Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



4%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

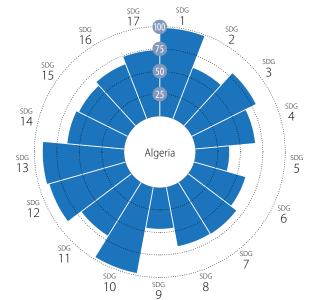


| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year |     | y ire |
|---|-------------------|----------|---|-------|------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.6 2025          | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 |      |     |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.0 2025 •        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 202  |     | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 202  |     | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |                   | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 2./   | 202  | 3 - | 1     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 11.3 2017         | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0   | 202  | 5   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.6 2017          |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4   | 202  | 2 👝 | ,     |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 52.5 2017         | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 23.4 2022         | *        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                |       | 200  |     | ľ     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                   | <b>→</b> |   | 25.0  | 202  | 5   | Ė     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.2 2022          | T        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 20.4  | 202  | _   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018          | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  |       | 202  |     |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | • • •             | •        | Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 1.1   | 202  | J   | _     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          |   | 2 -   | 202  |     |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 6.9 2023          | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.9 2023 •        | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.4 2023          | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0 2023         | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | •     | •    | •   |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2023 •        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       | 202  |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 10.0 2021 •       | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 202  |     | ,     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 92 2019 •         | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 202  |     | •     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 10.8 2021         | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      |       | 202  |     |       |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 79.6 2023         | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 202  |     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 11.8 2021         | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |       | 202  |     | ,     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0 2022        | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0   | 201  | 0   |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 83 2023           | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.0   |      |     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 63.8 2021         | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.4 2024          | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | •     | •    | •   | )     |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |     |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 04.4.2022         | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               |       | 202  |     | •     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 94.4 2023         | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 202  | 4   | •     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.1 2023 🔸       | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   |       |      |     |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 91.7 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 201  |     | •     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.5 2022 •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 201  |     | •     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | 0.0   | 201  | 8   |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 34.9 2024         | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |     |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 34.9 2024         |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          |       | 202  |     | •     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.0 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 96.6  | 202  | 3   | _ '   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 78.5 2024 •       | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91  | 202  | 3   | , ,   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 35.7 2025 •       | <u> </u> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 202  | 3   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 5.4   | 202  | 2   | •     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.1 2022 •       | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.3 2022 •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.4   | 202  | 3   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 4.8 2022          | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.89  | 202  | 3   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 49.0 2021 •       | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 56.5  | 202  | 2   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,177.7 2024 •    | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 98.4  | 201  | 8   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.0  | 202  | 4   |       |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 3.3   | 201  | 0   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 84.6 2022         | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     |       |      |     |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                   | i        | 100,000 population) *   | 0.0   | 202  | 4   |       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.6 2023          | T        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 58.2  | 202  | 5   |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 41.9 2021         | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.56  | 202  | 3   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.51  | 202  | 3   |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 76.8 2023         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   |       | 202  |     |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 11.8 2022         | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |     |       |
| fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5 5   | 202  | 2   |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 44.2 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  | ر.ر   | 202  | _ • |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 10.3 2025         | 7        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | •     |      |     |       |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.48 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 25.0  | 202  | 1 • |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.6 2018          | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |       | 202  |     |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 26.0.2010         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |       | 202  |     |       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 26.9 2018 •       |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 202  |     |       |
| (рег 100,000 роранатогі)  |                   |          |   |       |      |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## **Country Score Country Rank 79** /167 Regional Average = 65.6

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

Missing data

1%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value Year Rating Tro |  | Value Year Rat  |   |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.6 2025              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 89.8 2025       | - |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 1.1 2025              | Population using the internet (%)  | 76.9 2023       | _ |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                       |  | 104.2 2023      | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022              | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.1 2023        | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.8 2019 • (          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 21.2 2025       | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.7 2019              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.2.2022        |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 39.4 2019 • (         | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2 2023        | _ |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.8 2022 • •         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.5 2017        | • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022 • •          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 31.2 2023       | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.6 2022              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                 |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 • •          | Gini coefficient   | 27.6 2011       | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2013              | Palma ratio  | 1.0 2011        | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                 |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 62.5 2023 • •         | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 13.2 2022       | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 15.3 2023 • •         | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 15.6 2023       | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.0 2023 • 4         | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 75.4 2022       | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 47.0 2023 •           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 37.0 2020       | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023 • •          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                 |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 13.3 2021             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8 2020        |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 15.5 2021             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 7.5 2022        | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 50.0 2019             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1 2024        | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 1.5 2024        | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 18.3 2021             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 15.0 2024       | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 76.3 2023             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 8.9 2024        |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 11.0 2019             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2017        |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.8 2019             | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                 |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 92.0 2023 • •         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 3.9 2023        |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 74.1 2021 • •         | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.9 2024        |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.6 2024              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 1.6 2023        |   |
|   | 5.0 2024              | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                 | Ī |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 74.5 2023       |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 59.0 2024 •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.5 2024       | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.6 2024             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 19.6 2018       |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 84.0 2023             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 21.9 2019       | • |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 74.0 2019             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 12.9 2019       | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 74.0 2019             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0 2018        |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                       | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                 | Ī |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 71.6 2024 🔸 🝷         | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 43.5 2023       |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 86.8 2022 • •         | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 78.9 2023       |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 21.0 2024             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 2023       |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 7.9 2025              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 1.3 2023        |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 7.9 2023              | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 4.5 2022        |   |
|   | 047 2022              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 4.5 2022        | F |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.7 2022             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1 2 2022        |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 85.8 2022             |  | 1.2 2023        |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 144.8 2022            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67 2023       | - |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 41.7 2015             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 12.0 2019       |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 844.0 2024            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 99.6 2019       |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34.0 2024       |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022            | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 2.5 2019        | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.7 2022             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *                                  | 0.0 2024        | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.8 2023              | 100,000 population)  |                 |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.6 2025       |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.1 2021              | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61 2023       |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.50 2023       |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.6 2023 •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.54 2023       | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 2022              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                 |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 44.1 2021             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 7.3 2023        |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |                 | 6 |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 11.2 2025             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |                 | 1 |
| - · ·   | 0.48 2023             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | • •             |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                       |  |                 | _ |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.3 2018              | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2024          | 9 |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                       | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *      | 0 2024 0.0 2021 |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



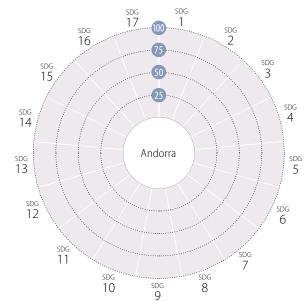




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing 45% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value |      |   |   |   |       | Year |    | ırei<br>• |
|---|-------|------|---|---|---|-------|------|----|-----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | •     | •    |   |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 |      |    |           |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •     | •    | • | _ | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 2023 |    | 1         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 107.1 | 2023 |    |           |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *  |       | 2022 |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *   |       | 2022 |   |   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 0.0   | 2025 | •  | (         |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *   |       | 2022 |   |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6   | 2023 |    |           |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 10.1  | 2022 |   |   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0   | 2023 |    |           |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 18.1  | 2022 |   | 4 | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 175.1 | 2023 |    |           |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       |      |   |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 173.1 | 2023 | Ť  |           |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)      |       |      |   |   | Gini coefficient  |       |      |    |           |
|   | 0.0   | 2000 | 2 |   | Palma ratio   |       |      |    |           |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2008 |   | _ | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      | _  |           |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 10.6  | 2022 | 3 | 4 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0   | 2022 |    |           |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 10.6  | 2023 |   | 1 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |       | 2023 |    |           |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)                    |       | 2023 |   | 4 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 |      |    |           |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2023 |   | 4 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | 0    | •  |           |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 2.7   | 2023 |   |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |    |           |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       |      |   |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 15    | 2020 |    |           |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |      |   |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |       |      | • |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     |      | •  |           |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |   |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021 |   | • | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       |      | •  |           |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 84.0  |      |   | 1 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2020 |   | 1 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 27.6  | 2023 | •  |           |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 |      |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |    |           |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 98.0  | 2023 | • | 1 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 5.3   | 2023 | •  |           |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.9  | 2021 | • | 1 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
|   | •     | •    |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023 | •  |           |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |       | _    | _ | _ | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |    |           |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •     | •    | •  |           |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                  | 93.4  | 2023 | • | 1 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •     | •    | •  |           |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.8  | 2023 | 3 | 4 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •     |      |    |           |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 100.5 |      |   | 4 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •     | •    | •  |           |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | •     | •    | • | - | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •     |      | •  |           |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |      |   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |    |           |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | •     |      |   |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 26.2  | 2023 | •  |           |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 98.5  | 2022 | • | 4 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •     | •    | •  |           |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | •     |      |   | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.96  | 2023 | •  |           |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 50.0  | 2025 | • | 1 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 2023 | •  |           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |      |   |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •    | •  |           |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 | 2022 | • | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |    |           |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0 | 2022 | • | 1 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.6   | 2020 | •  |           |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | •     |      |   | • | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •     |      |    |           |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0 | 2019 | • | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 52.2  | 2022 | •  |           |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                             | •     | •    | • | • | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 | 2021 | •  |           |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | •     |      |    |           |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2022 | 2 | 1 | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     |      | •  |           |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 | 2022 | • | 1 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0   | 2024 |    |           |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)              | •     | •    | • | • | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |    |           |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 18.4  | 2021 | • | 1 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    |    |           |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    | •  |           |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 71.0  | 2023 | 3 |   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •     |      | •  |           |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | . 1.5 | •    |   |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |    |           |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | •     | •    | • |   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.5   | 2023 | •  |           |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) |       |      | • |   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •    | •  |           |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |       |      |   | - |   | **    | **   | ** |           |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |       |      |   | - | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ~~    | 202  |    |           |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |       |      | _ |   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2024 |    |           |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |       |      |   | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |       | 2021 |    |           |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |    |           |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





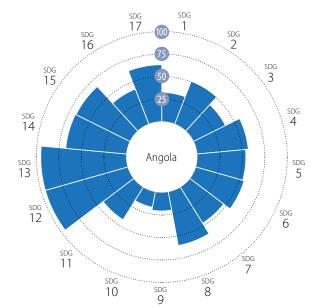
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

3.8

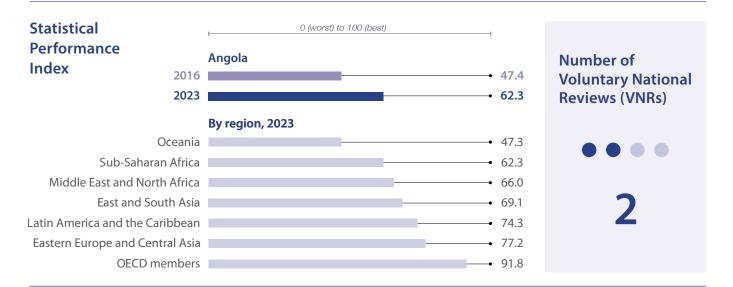
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



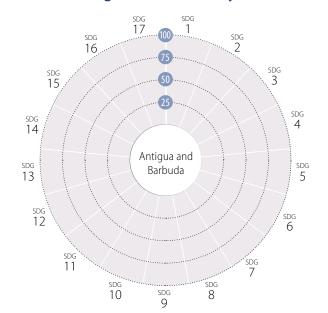
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Value Year Rati            | , |
|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 31.4 2025               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 74.0 2025                  |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 47.5 2025 • 🔸           | Population using the internet (%)   | 44.8 2023                  |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 22.2.222                | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 30.3 2023                  | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 23.2 2022 • •           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 2023                   |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 37.6 2015               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 0.0 2025                   | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.9 2015                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2023                   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 29.1 2015               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |                            |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 11.5 2022 • 🔸           |   | 0.0 2016                   | _ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2022 • ↑            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.1 2019                   | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.0 2022                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | E1 2 2010 4                |   |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 • →            | Gini coefficient  | 51.3 2018                  | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2021                | Palma ratio   | 3.4 2018                   | _ |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | _                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 62 7 2022                  |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 183.2 2023 • 7          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 62.7 2022                  | • |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 25.6 2023 • 7           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 24.5 2023                  | • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 64.0 2023               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 59.5 2022                  | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 339.0 2023 • →          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 10.7 2020                  | • |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.4 2023 • 🛧            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 24.7 2021 • 🔱           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2020                   | • |
|   |                         | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 4.2 2022                   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 143.0 2019 • •          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.2 2024                   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0 2021 • 1           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2024                   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.6 2023               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 10.8 2024                  |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 162.7 2014              | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 1.3 2024                   |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 49.6 2016               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2023                   | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 50.0 2023               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                            |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 30.0 2023               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.6 2023                   | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 36.7 2021 • 👈           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2024                   | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.8 2017 • •            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 5.3 2023                   | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                         | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 65.9 2023                  | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 68.2 2016               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.7 2024                  | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 87.6 2011               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 11.5 2018                  | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 44.4 2021               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 27.2 2019                  | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 83.3 2022 • 7           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 9.0 2019                   | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018                   | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                         | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                            |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 37.0 2024 • →           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 31.3 2023                  | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 62.1 2022 • 👈           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 42.2 2023                  | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 93.3 2024 • 👈           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93 2023                  | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 39.1 2025 • 🛧           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3 2023                   | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.1 2022                   | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 57.7 2022 • →           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                            |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 52.2 2022 • →           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.1 2016                   | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.9 2022                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48 2023                  | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 4.3 2015                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 44.4 2022                  |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)   | 128.1 2024              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 25.0 2016                  |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 120.1 2024              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.0 2010                  |   |
|   | 48.5 2022 • →           | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 18.7 2016                  |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    |                         |   | 10./ 2010                  |   |
| 3, 3, ,   | 50.0 2022 • →           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2024                   | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.2 2023 • 🛧            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.7 2025                  | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 9.1 2021 • →            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.52 2023                  | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 2.1 2021                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.34 2023                  |   |
|   | 41.8 2023               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.34 2023                  |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 11.0 2023 = -           |   | 0.41 2023                  | _ |
|   | 4.1 2022                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 2.0.2022                   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)        | 29.3 2014 • •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.8 2022                   | • |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 14.4 2025 • →           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • • •                      | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.48 2023               |   | 21.0.2010                  |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018                | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.8 2019                  | • |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                         | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS hillion)  | 0 2024                     | - |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 9.2 2018 • •            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2021 <b>6</b> 2.3 2023 |   |
| (pci 100,000 population)  |                         |   |                            | 4 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





#### **Average Performance by SDG**



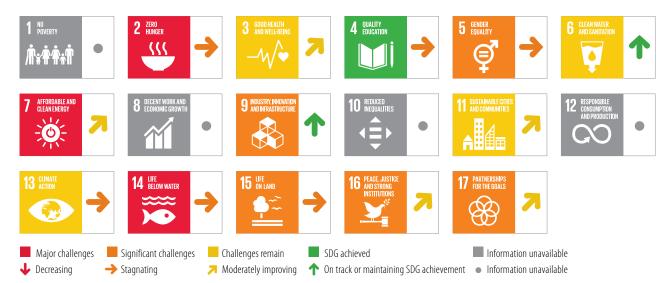
#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



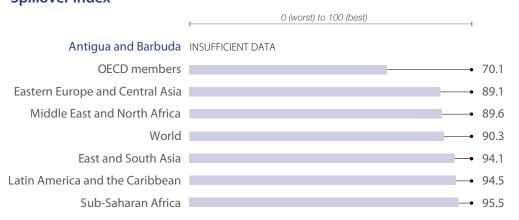
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29%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

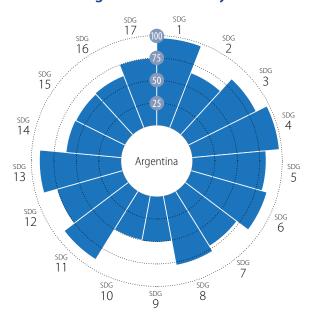
| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value | Year | Rating |   | •   |       | e Year         |            | ig Ti |
|---|-------|------|--------|---|---|-------|----------------|------------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |       |      |        |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 | 0 202          | 5          | )     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •     | •    | •      | • | Population using the internet (%)   | 77.6  | 6 202          | 3          |       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |        |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 51.4  | 4 202          | 3          | )     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | * 2.5 | 2022 | •      | • | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                    | 2.    | 7 202          | 3          | )     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6 | 2022 | 2      |   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                     | * 0   | 0 202          | 5 •        |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 0.7 | 2022 | •      |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | , 202          | ,          |       |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | •    | •      | • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 6 202          | 3          | ,     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 33.3  | 2022 | 0      | 4 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       |                |            | ł     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4   | 2022 | •      | 4 | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                              | 659.  | 3 202          | 3          | ,     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.1   | 2022 | •      | 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |                |            |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.3   | 2018 | •      | 4 | Gini coefficient  | •     | •              |            | į     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2020 | •      | • | Palma ratio   |       | ) •            | •          | 1     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |        |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |                |            |       |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 34.6  | 2023 | •      | 4 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |       | 0 202          |            | 1     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.4   | 2023 | •      | 1 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |       | 5 202          |            | •     |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.3   | 2023 | •      | 1 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.0  | 0 202          | 2          | •     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 1.2   | 2023 | •      | 1 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                   | •     | •              | •          | j     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •     |      | •      | • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |                |            |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 12.1  | 2021 | •      | 1 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 0 202          |            |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | . 2.1 |      | -      |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 13.3  | 3 202          | 2          | ,     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 19.0  | 2019 | •      | • | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     | •              |            | 1     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 75    | 2021 |        | _ | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                    | •     |                | •          | į     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.6  |      |        |   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | •              |            | ř     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 32.5  |      |        | 4 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | )              | •          | ř     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.0  |      |        | - | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2   | 2 202          | 2          | •     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 94.0  |      |        | 1 | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |                |            |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 54.0  | 202. | , •    |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita | ) 6.9 | 9 202          | 3          | •     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.8  | 2021 | •      | 4 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | ) •            | •          | )     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •     | •    | •      | • | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                             | 0.0   | 0 202          | 2          | )     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |        |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |                |            |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |      |        |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                             | 18.8  | 8 202          | 3          | )     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 94.1  | 2014 | •      |   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.8  | 8 202          | 4          | )     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.3  | 2023 |        | 4 | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                 | 20.   | 7 201          | 8          | )     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 113.4 | 2019 | •      | • | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0   | 0 201          | 9          | )     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | •     | •    | •      | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0   | 0 201          | 9          | )     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |        |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                              | 0.9   | 9 201          | 8          | )     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 75.6  | 202  |        |   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |                |            |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 75.6  | 2024 |        | 7 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                        | 14.0  | 0 202          | 3          | )     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.6  | 2022 | 0      | • | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | •     | •              |            | )     |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | •     | •    | •      | • | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89  | 9 202          | 3          | )     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 5.6   | 2025 | •      | 4 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.    | 1 202          | 3          | )     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |        |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •              | •          | )     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.4  | 2022 | 2      | 1 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |                |            |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.4  |      |        | 1 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 10.8  | 8 202          | 2          | ,     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 8.5   | 2022 | 0      | 1 | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.8   | 1 202          | 3          | ,     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 44.4  | 2015 |        | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 38.   | 2 202          | 2          | )     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | •     | •    | •      | • | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                  | •     | •              |            | ,     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |        |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | •     |                | •          | ,     |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2023 | ) 👝    | 4 | Children involved in child labor (%)  | -     |                |            | ,     |
| epulation with access to electricity (70)   | 100.0 |      |        | 1 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                   |       |                |            |       |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |       |      |        |   | 100,000 population)   | * 0.0 | 0 202          | 4          | 1     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.8   | 2023 | }      | 7 | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | •     | •              |            | )     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.9   | 2021 | •      | 4 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7   | 5 202          | 3          | ,     |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |        |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 1 202          |            | ,     |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.6  | 202  | 3      | • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                 |       | 8 202          |            | ,     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 07.0  |      |        | 0 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 3.00  |                |            |       |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       | _    | _      |   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6     | 9 202          | 2 🥏        |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •     | •    | •      | • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                |       | 2 ZUZ          | Z <b>=</b> |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | •     | •    | •      |   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                  | •     | •              | •          | )     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.85  | 202  | 3      | 1 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                                       | *     | * **           | *>         | ŧ     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | •    | •      |   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | *     | ח יחי          | 1          |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |      |        |   | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |       | 0 202<br>2 202 |            |       |
| FILLIP OF HIGHER PRACE A CHINDOREA ILLINIDOLES  |       |      |        |   | ווויס לכם) אוויינים אוויינים אוויינים אוויינים אוויינים אוויינים                                      | U.    | <u>.</u> 202   |            |       |
| per 100,000 population)   |       |      |        |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 554   | 6 202          | 3 🧀        | ١     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





#### **Average Performance by SDG**



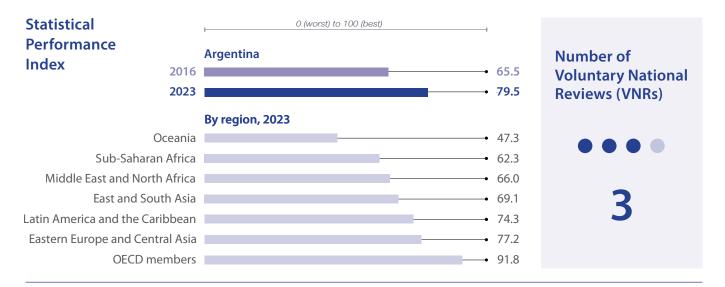
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.4

Missing data

1%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **ARGENTINA**

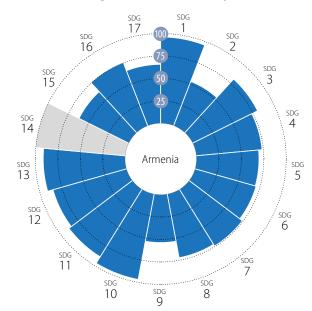
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year  | ,                           |                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value \ 92.8 2                               |                                   | _ |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 1.1 202   |                             |                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |  |                                   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 2.5 202   | 5 -                         | 7               | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 89.2 2<br>79.6 2                             |                                   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2 2 202   | 2                           | _               | 1 4 1 7  |  |                                   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 3.2 202   |                             | <b>→</b>        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2  | 023                               | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.7 201   |                             | •               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 22.7 2                                       | 025                               | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.7 201   |                             | •               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2  | 023                               |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 25.4.202  | •<br>1                      | .1.             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.5 2  |                                   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 35.4 202  |                             | •               | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 14.9 2                                       |                                   |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 202   |                             | <b>→</b>        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 14.7 2                                       | 023                               | Ť |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>Justainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 5.1 202   |                             | <b>→</b>        | Gini coefficient   | 40.7.2                                       | ດລວ                               |   |
|   | 0.3 201   |                             | _               | Palma ratio  | 40.7 2<br>1.9 2                              |                                   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 202   | 2 •                         | •               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 1.9 2  | UZZ                               | _ |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 22.2.202  | 2 -                         |                 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 14.5 2                                       | ດລວ                               |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 33.2 202  |                             | 1               | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 14.7 2                                       |                                   |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.0 202   |                             | 1               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.1 2                                       |                                   |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.6 202   |                             | 1               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 84.6 2                                       |                                   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 35.0 202  |                             | <b>→</b>        |  | 04.0 2                                       | 020                               | _ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 202   | j <b>•</b>                  | 1               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 113  | 020                               |   |
| sge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 13.4 202  | 1 •                         | 1               | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.1 2  |                                   |   |
| adaptics, or enrollerespiratory disease in additionaged so to 70 years (x)  |   |                             |                 | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.5 2  |                                   |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 30.0 201  | 9 •                         | •               | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.5 2  |                                   | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 8.8 202   | 1 •                         | 1               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 80.9 2                                       |                                   | • |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.4 202  | 3 •                         | <b>→</b>        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 4.9 2  |                                   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 27.8 202  | 1 •                         | 1               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2  |                                   |   |
| sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.8 202  | 0                           | <b>→</b>        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.1 2  | 017                               | Ť |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 66.0 202  | 3 •                         | 1               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.3 2  | กาว                               |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 78.5 202  | 1                           | _               | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |  |                                   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.5 202  | . •                         | 7               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.4 2  |                                   |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4 202   | 4 •                         | <b>→</b>        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.4 2  | 024                               | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |                             |                 |  | 42.6.2                                       | 022                               |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 94.5 202  | 2                           | <b>→</b>        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.6 2                                       |                                   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   |                             |                 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 85.7 2                                       |                                   | • |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.3 202  |                             | 1               |  | 61.0 2                                       |                                   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 98.9 202  | 2                           | 1               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 47.7 2<br>7.0 2                              |                                   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0 200  | 1 •                         | •               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embedded in impacts (nor million population)  |  |                                   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |                             |                 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2  | 018                               | _ |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 82.7 202  | 4                           | <b>1</b>        | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 22.2.2                                       | 000                               |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |   |                             |                 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.3 2                                       |                                   | • |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 104.9 202   |                             | T               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.1 2                                       |                                   |   |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 73.7 202  |                             | T               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.86 2                                       |                                   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 42.4 202  | 5                           | <u>T</u>        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.4 2  |                                   |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |                             |                 | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 2.8 2  | 022                               | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.0 201  | 6                           |                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |  |                                   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 94.8 201  | 6 •                         |                 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 4.3 2  | 022                               | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 10.5 202  | 2 •                         | 1               | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.55 2                                       | 023                               | • |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 55.0 201  | 9 •                         | •               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 40.8 2                                       | 022                               | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 314.1 202   | 4                           | 1               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.7 2                                       | 020                               | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |                             |                 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.0 2                                       | 024                               | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 202   | 2 •                         | 1               | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 2.0 2  | 017                               | • |
| Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.9 202  | 2 •                         | 1               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *  | 0.0 2  | 024                               |   |
| opulation with access to cical rucis and technology for cooking (70)  |   | 3 •                         | <b>&gt;</b>     | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.1 2                                       |                                   | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5 202   |                             |                 |  | 20.1 2                                       |                                   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |   | 1 •                         | J.              | Access to and attordability of ilistice (Worst II=1 nest)  | 0.72.2                                       | 11/3                              | _ |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.5 202<br>8.8 202  | 1 •                         | 4               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.72 2                                       |                                   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 8.8 202   |                             | <b>+</b>        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 2                                       | 023                               | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 8.8 202<br>68.3 202   | 3 •                         | •               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |  | 023                               | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 8.8 202   | 3 •                         | •               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.44 2                                       | 023<br>023                        |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 68.3 202<br>4.2 202<br>71.6 202                                   | 3 • 2 • 1 •                 |                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.44 2                                       | 023<br>023                        |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ((MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Edjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Eduts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Elemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 8.8 202<br>68.3 202<br>4.2 202                                    | 3 • 2 • 1 •                 |                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.44 2                                       | 023<br>023                        |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 68.3 202<br>4.2 202<br>71.6 202                                   | 3 • 2 • 1 • 5 •             | •               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.44 2                                       | 023<br>023<br>022                 |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 8.8 202<br>68.3 202<br>4.2 202<br>71.6 202<br>7.5 202             | 3 • 2 • 1 • 5 • 3 • •       | • •             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.44 2<br>0.50 2<br>10.6 2                   | 023<br>023<br>022<br>•            |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 8.8 202<br>68.3 202<br>4.2 202<br>71.6 202<br>7.5 202<br>0.66 202 | 3 • 2 • 11 • 5 • 33 • 8 • • | • • • • • • • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.44 2<br>0.50 2<br>10.6 2<br>17.9 2<br>33 2 | 023<br>023<br>022<br>• 022<br>024 |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



+10.4

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

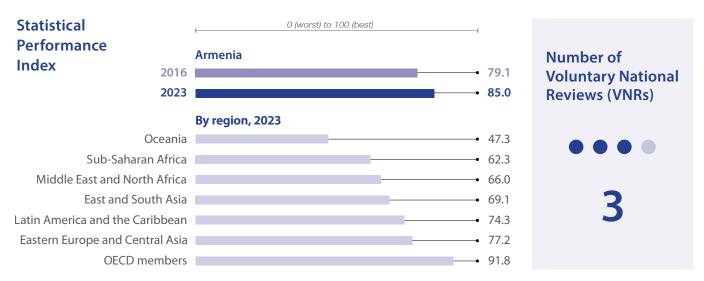
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



6%

data



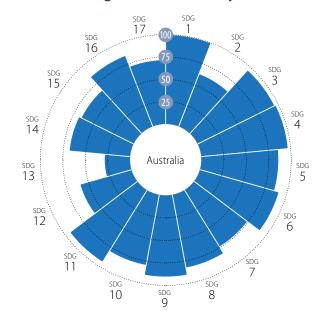
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating 1     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year F |   |
|--|-------------------------|----------|--|-------|--------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                         | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.9  | 2025   | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 3.9 2025                | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  | 80.0  | 2023   | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 103.2 | 2023   | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022 •              | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6   | 2023   | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.4 2016 •              | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8  | 2025   | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.4 2016                |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |   |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 36.3 2016               | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 24.5 2022               | <b>1</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2   | 2023   | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022 •              | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 65.9  | 2023   | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.2 2022 •              | <b>1</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.2 2018 •              | <b>4</b> | Gini coefficient   | 27.9  | 2022   | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 4.7 2012                | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.0   | 2022   | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                         |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 19.5 2023               | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 8.4   | 2022   | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.3 2023                | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 28.5  | 2023   | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.0 2023               | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 | 2022   | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 25.0 2023               | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •     |        | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023                | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20 6 2021               | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5   | 2020   | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.6 2021 •             | A        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 7.8   | 2022   | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 75.0 2019               | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.2   | 2024   | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                         |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 3.8   | 2024   | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                         | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 25.5  | 2024   | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.7 2023 •             | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 17.8  | 2024   | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 12.8 2021 •             | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0   | 2024   | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8 2016 •             |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 94.0 2023 •             | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.7   | 2023   | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 68.2 2021               | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024   | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |       | 2024   |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.5 2024                | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                         |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       |        |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 31.9 2023               | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                         |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       |        |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.5 2023               | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       |        |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 101.0 2023 -            | <b>T</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       |        |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2020 •            | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                         |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0   | 2010   | _ |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 46.1 2024 •             | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.6  | 2023   | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.8 2022               | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 30.5  | 2023   | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |                         | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84  | 2023   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |                         | <b>†</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023   |   |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 30.3 2023               | ·        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |       | 2022   |   |
|  | 100.0.2022              | <b>1</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 3.2   | 2022   | _ |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |                         |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.1   | 2021   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                         | 1        |  | 2.1   | 2021   |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                         | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 57.2  | 2021   |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 42.9 2021               |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 57.2  |        |   |
|  | 1,518.7 2024            | <b>+</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2016   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                         |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 •            | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 4.1   | 2015   | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 97.9 2022 •             | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2024   | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.9 2023 •              | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.0  | 2025   | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 9.1 2021 •              | 4        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       |        | • |
| 5, 5, 5  |                         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •      | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 87.9 2023 •             | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       |        |   |
|  | U 2023 -                | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 8 9 2022                | -        | ·  | 2.0   | 2022   | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 8.9 2022                | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 2.0   | 2023   |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 55.4 2021               | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 2.0   | 2023   |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 55.4 2021 • 13.6 2025 • | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 2.0   | 2023   | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) lnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 55.4 2021 • 13.6 2025 • | _        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 23.5  | •      | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 55.4 2021 • 13.6 2025 • | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 23.5  | •      | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 55.4 2021 • 13.6 2025 • | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 23.5  | 2022   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## **Country Score Country Rank 36**/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

+ 3.1

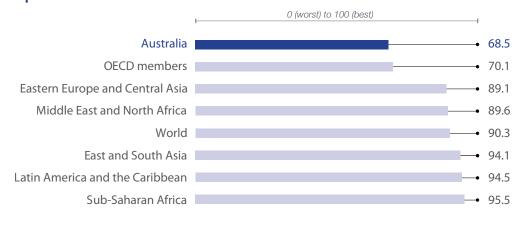
Missing data

0%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |                     | Year |     | ,        | •  | Value Yea             |                      | _              |
|---|---------------------|------|-----|----------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                     | 2025 |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.9 202              |                      | •              |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |                     | 2025 |     |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 97.1 202              |                      |                |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 12.6                | 2020 | ) • | 4        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 128.5 202             |                      |                |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                     |      |     |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 4.1 202               | 23                   | •              |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |                     | 2022 |     | 1        | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.3 202              | 25                   | D              |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                     | 2007 |     | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.0 202               | 23                   | •              |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |                     | 2007 |     | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.9 202               | 21 🕻                 | •              |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                     | 2022 |     | 7        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 439.4 202             | 23                   | Ð              |
| Iuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                     | 2022 |     | 4        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 9.0 201               | 10                   | D              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                     | 2022 |     | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 57.0 200              |                      |                |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                     | 2018 |     | 4        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 32.2 202              | 22                   | _              |
| /ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA                  | NA   | •   | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                       |                      |                |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 43.1                | 2022 | 2 • | •        | Gini coefficient   | 34.3 201              |                      |                |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                     |      |     |          | Palma ratio  | 1.3 202               |                      | •              |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.3                 | 2023 | •   | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 22.6 202              | 10                   | _              |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                     | 2023 |     | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 202               | )) <b>(</b>          |                |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |                     | 2023 |     | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 5.8 202               |                      |                |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |                     | 2023 |     | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.0 201              |                      |                |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  sqe-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0                 | 2022 |     | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 13.8 202              |                      |                |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 8.3                 | 2021 | •   | 1        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 89.3 202              |                      |                |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 10                  | 2019 |     |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 77.0 202              | 20 (                 |                |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 10                  | 2015 | , • |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                       |                      |                |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                     | 2021 |     | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 11.2 202              | 22 (                 | •              |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |                     | 2023 |     | T        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 202               | <u>2</u> 4 <b>•</b>  | •              |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                     | 2022 |     | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 12.5 202              | <u>2</u> 4 <b>•</b>  | •              |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |                     | 2021 |     | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 136.3 202             |                      |                |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |                     | 2023 |     | -        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 34.8 202              |                      |                |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                     | 2024 |     | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.5 202               |                      |                |
| Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |                     | 2022 |     | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 202               | 21                   | _              |
| Sap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |                     | 2022 |     | j        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 446.000               |                      |                |
| Paily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |                     | 2022 |     | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 14.6 202              |                      | •              |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                     |      |     |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)     | 7.2 202<br>42.8 202   |                      | •              |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 92.2                | 2023 | 8   | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 19.5 202              |                      |                |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   |                     | 2023 |     | -        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 19.5 202              | .1                   |                |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | * 98.7              | 2023 | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.6 202              | 23                   |                |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | * 100.0             | 2022 | 2 • | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.9 202              |                      |                |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |                     | 2020 |     | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 38.8 201              |                      |                |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 497.4               |      |     | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 15.5 201              |                      |                |
| /ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |                     |      |     | <b>T</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 8.0 201               | 19 (                 | •              |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 26.3                | 2022 |     | ~        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.8 201               | 18 •                 | D              |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                     |      |     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |                      |                |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 85.9                | 2024 | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 57.3 202              | 23                   | •              |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.4               | 2022 | •   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 37.6 202              |                      | D              |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |                     | 2024 |     | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82 202              |                      |                |
| leats held by women in national parliament (%)  |                     | 2025 |     | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 202               |                      |                |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |                     | 2023 |     | 7        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 11.2 202              | 22                   | _              |
| DDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                     |      |     |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |                      |                |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0               | 2022 | •   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.9 202               |                      |                |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0               | 2022 | •   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89 202              |                      | •              |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.7                 | 2022 |     | 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                       | 37.3 202<br>100.0 202 |                      |                |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 92.9                | 2021 | •   | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.0 202              |                      |                |
|   | 3,052.7             |      |     | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 202             |                      |                |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | * 100.0             |      |     |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                       |                      |                |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 95.8                | 2022 | 2 • | 1        | 100,000 population)  | 0.6 202               |                      |                |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                     |      |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 75.2 202              |                      | D              |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0               |      |     | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.57 202              |                      |                |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0               |      |     | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.75 202              |                      |                |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |                     | 2023 |     | 7        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 202              |                      |                |
| 3, 3, 1   | 12.3                | 2021 | -   | 7        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 161.7 202             | 13                   | _              |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 75.0                | 2027 |     |          |  | 12.6.200              | 22 -                 |                |
| adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |                     | 2023 |     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional             | 12.6 202              | :2                   |                |
| (ictime of modern clayery (per 1 000 penulation)  | 1.6                 | 2022 | •   | -        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.2 202               | 24 •                 | D              |
| 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4   | 00.3                | 2021 | •   | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                 | · *                  | <del>.</del> * |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 77.3                |      |     |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | * 0 202               | 24                   | •              |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                     | 2023 | •   | 1        |  |                       |                      |                |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) rundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72                | 2023 |     | 4        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 56.2 202              |                      | •              |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) at la work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.72<br>2.6         |      | } • | •        |  | 56.2 202<br>* 0.0 202 | 22                   |                |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) | 0.72<br>2.6<br>87.1 | 2018 | 8 • | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |                       | 22 •<br>21 •<br>23 • | •              |

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

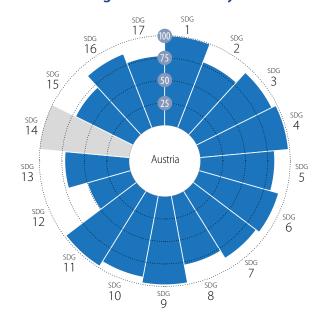
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 2.5

Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends





























































Information unavailable

#### **International Spillover Index**

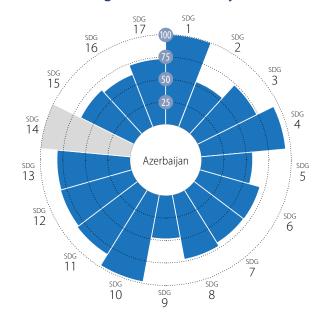


<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| 5DG1 – No Poverty   |                                      |                      |   | g Trend      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea          |                           | _              |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                                      | 2025                 |   | <b>→</b>     | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 202          |                           | •              |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |                                      | 2025                 |   | <b>→</b>     | Population using the internet (%)   | 94.9 202           |                           | •              |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 9.6                                  | 2022                 | • | <b>→</b>     | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 125.4 202          |                           |                |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                                      |                      |   |              | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.9 202            | 23                        | •              |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5                                  | 2022                 | • | 1            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 60.0 202           | 25                        | •              |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6                                | 2022                 | • | •            | universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 3.3 202            | 13 4                      |                |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 0.7                                | 2022                 | • |              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 3.2 202            |                           |                |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | * 90.0                               | 2022                 | • | •            | ·   | 1,505.9 202        |                           |                |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 15.4                                 | 2022                 | • |              | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 12.8 202           |                           |                |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4                                  | 2022                 | • | <b>→</b>     | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 14.2 202           |                           |                |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.9                                  | 2022                 | • | 1            | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 28.0 202           |                           |                |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.6                                  | 2018                 | • | 1            |   | 20.0 202           | 22                        | _              |
| 'ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 69.9                                 | 2023                 | • |              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 207.20             |                           |                |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 15.0                                 | 2022                 |   | •            | Gini coefficient  | 30.7 202           |                           | •              |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                      |                      |   |              | Palma ratio   | 1.0 202            |                           | •              |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 6.1                                  | 2023                 | • | 1            | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 11.6 202           | 22                        | _              |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.0                                  | 2023                 | • | 1            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                    |                           |                |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.1                                  | 2023                 | • | 1            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 202          |                           | •              |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 5.2                                  | 2023                 | • | 1            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 9.5 202            |                           | •              |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | NA                                   | NA                   | • |              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | NA NA              | 4                         | •              |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.0                                  | 2021                 |   | 1            | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 12.4 202           |                           |                |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 7.7                                  | 2021                 | _ | •            | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 98.0 202           | 25                        | •              |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 17.0                                 | 2019                 | • | •            | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 96.9 202           | 20                        | •              |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                                      |                      |   |              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                    |                           |                |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                                      | 2021                 |   | T            | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 4.7 202            | 22                        | •              |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |                                      | 2023                 |   | T            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 13.0 202           | 24                        | •              |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                                      | 2021                 |   | 1            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 14.1 202           | 24                        | •              |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |                                      | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b>     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 43.9 202           | 24                        | •              |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |                                      | 2023                 |   | 4            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 50.9 202           | 24                        | •              |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |                                      | 2021                 |   | T            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 19.3 202           | 23                        | •              |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                                      | 2024                 |   | <b>→</b>     | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 202            | 21                        | •              |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                                      | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b>     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |                           |                |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 22.9                                 | 2023                 | • | 4            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 6.5 202            | 23                        | •              |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 20.6                                 | 2019                 | • | •            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 8.6 202            |                           | •              |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                                      |                      |   |              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.2 202            |                           | 0              |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 97.7                                 | 2023                 | • | 1            | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 55.9 202           |                           |                |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.5                                 | 2023                 | • | <b>→</b>     | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |                           |                |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | * 98.4                               | 2023                 | • | 1            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | NA NA              | Δ                         | 9              |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | * 100.0                              | 2022                 | • |              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | NA NA              |                           | •              |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 43.5                                 | 2023                 | • | 1            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA              |                           | •              |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 486.3                                | 2022                 | • | 1            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                    |                           | _              |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 19.4                                 | 2022                 | • | 1            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | NA NA              |                           | _              |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 24.9                                 | 2022                 | • | 1            | 3   |                    |                           | _              |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                                      |                      |   |              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 201            | 10                        | _              |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                      |                      |   |              | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |                           |                |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 88.8                                 | 2024                 | • | T            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 67.9 202           |                           | •              |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 95.8                                 | 2022                 | • | 7            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.2 202           |                           | •              |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                                      | 2024                 |   | 1            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 202           |                           |                |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |                                      | 2025                 |   | 7            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202            | 23                        | •              |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  |                                      | 2023                 |   | 1            | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 27.3 202           | 22 (                      | •              |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 12.0                                 | 202.                 |   | •            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                    |                           |                |
|   | 100.0                                | 2022                 |   |              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.9 202            | 23                        | •              |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0                                |                      |   | 1            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 202           | 23                        | •              |
|   | 100.0                                |                      |   | 7            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.9 202           | 23                        | •              |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                                      | 2022                 |   | T            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 202          | 21                        | •              |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                                      | 2021                 |   |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.0 202           |                           |                |
|   | 3,092.6                              |                      |   | 7            | Children involved in child labor (%)  | * 0.0 202          |                           |                |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   |                                      | 2022                 |   | 7            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                    |                           |                |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 99.7                                 | 2022                 | • | <u> </u>     | 100,000 population)   | 0.1 202            | 44                        | •              |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                      |                      |   |              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.1 202           | 25                        | •              |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0                                |                      |   | 1            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68 202           | 23                        | •              |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0                                |                      |   | 1            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 202           |                           |                |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)   |                                      | 2023                 |   | 1            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80 202           |                           |                |
|   | 36.0                                 | 2021                 | • | 1            | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 96.5 202           | 23                        | •              |
|   |                                      |                      |   |              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                    |                           |                |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 71.0                                 | 2023                 | • | •            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 13.4 202           | 22                        | •              |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | /1.2                                 |                      |   | •            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |                    |                           |                |
| Price of the control |                                      | 2022                 |   |              | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.3 202            | <u> </u>                  | •              |
| Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.9                                  |                      |   |              | p ()  |                    |                           |                |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                                      |                      |   | 1            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** *>              | ÷ *                       | <del>(-)</del> |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 1.9<br>100.0                         |                      | • | <b>↑</b>     |   | ** **<br>53 202    |                           | ×->            |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 1.9<br>100.0<br>0.82                 | 2021                 | • | <b>↑</b>     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |                    | 24                        | ×-×            |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  **DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 1.9<br>100.0<br>0.82<br>4.8          | 2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • | <b>↑ ↓</b> • | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)<br>Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 53 202             | 24                        | ×-×            |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  **DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth*  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.9<br>100.0<br>0.82<br>4.8<br>137.9 | 2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • | 1            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 53 202<br>54.6 202 | 24 <b>2</b> 22 <b>2</b> 1 | •              |

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

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



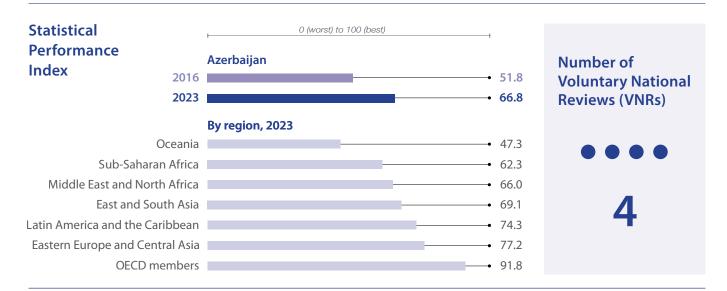
#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing data

7%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

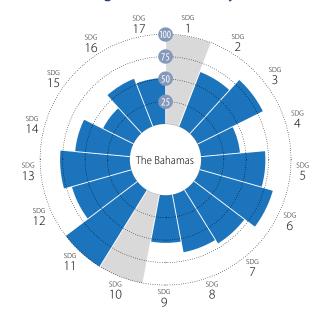
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Tr |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year R |   |
|---|----------------------|----------|---|------|--------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                      | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.5 2025             | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                      |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022             | T        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                  | 2.7  | 2014   | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 17.8 2013 • (        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                   | 17.8 | 2025   | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.2 2013             |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2022   |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 3 2000 -             | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                                      |      | 2023   | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 20.0 2022 -          | Ψ.       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | 2023   |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5 2022             | Ť        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                            | 46.8 | 2023   | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                      | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |        |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                      | 7        | Gini coefficient  |      | 2005   |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | • • • •              |          | Palma ratio   | 1.0  | 2005   | - |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                      |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |        |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   |                      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2008   | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.8 2023 •          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023   | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.6 2023            | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                      |      | 2022   |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 72.0 2023 • •        | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                 | 83.1 | 2020   | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023             | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.4 2021            | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8  | 2020   | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | 2022   | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 125.0 2019           | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 2024   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 17.2 2021            | L        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                  |      | 2024   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |                      | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 31.3 | 2024   | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                      | <u>^</u> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 10.2 | 2024   | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |                      | <b>1</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1  | 2024   | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 83.0 2023            | L        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |        |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 03.0 2023            |          | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 4.2  | 2023   | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.7 2021 • 2        | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.5  | 2024   | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.9 2024             | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                           | 11.7 | 2024   | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                      | Ť        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |        |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                      |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | •    |        | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 95.6 2023            | T        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •    | •      | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.5 2023            | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                               | •    |        | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 87.6 2023            | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •    | •      | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0 2023           | <b>1</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •    |        | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                      |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                            | 0.0  | 2018   | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                      |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |        |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 35.2 2024            | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                      | 36.6 | 2023   | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 93.6 2022            | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                       | 14.5 | 2023   | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 91.8 2024            | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 | 2023   | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 20.8 2025            | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0  | 2023   | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                      |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 4.3  | 2022   | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.6 2022            | <b>1</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |        |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                      | <u>.</u> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.4  | 2022   | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                      | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •      | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                      |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 25.3 | 2022   | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   |                      | <b>↑</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                |      | 2006   |   |
|   | 017.0 2024           | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2024   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0 2022           | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 22.0 | 2024   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    |                      | T<br>T   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                 |      |        |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output |                      |          | 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2024   | • |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5 2023 • •         | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 25.5 | 2025   | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.3 2021             | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |        | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •      | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.6 2023            | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                               |      |        | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 10.6 2022            |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |        |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                      |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10   | 2023   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 46.3 2022            | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                              | 4.0  | 2023   | - |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.5 2025             | <b>↓</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                |      |        |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                      | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                                     | 376  | 2022   |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.4 2018             | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   |      |        |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                      |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  *   |      | 2024   |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 16.7 2018 •          |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2021   |   |
|   |                      |          | vansor at renormance moex (WOISLUE DULDEST)   | nn X | /11/5  | - |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **Country Score Country Rank 106**/167 65.2 ● Regional Average = 70.3

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

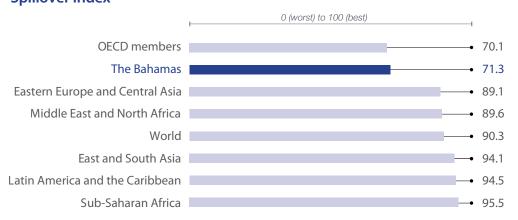


Missing **17%** data

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### THE BAHAMAS

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value  | Year F   | kating |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |   | Year   |   | Irei |
|---|--|--|--------|---|--|---|--|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *   |  |  |        |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |   | 1 2025   |   | 1    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) *   | •  | •  | •      | •                                       | Population using the internet (%)  |   | 3 2023   |   | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |  |        |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |   | 2023   |   | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *  |  | 2022   |        |   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5   | 2023   | • | 4    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *   |  | 2022   |        |   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2025   | • | •    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *  | 0.7  | 2022   |        |   |  | 0.7   | 202  |   |      |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |  | •  | •      |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |   | 2 2023   |   | 4    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |  | 2022   |        | Ψ                                       |  | 140.0   |  |   | 4    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |  | 2022   |        | 7                                       | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 140.9   | 2017   | _ | _    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |  | 2022   |        | 1                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |   |      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |  | 2018   |        | <b>→</b>                                | Gini coefficient   | •   |  |   |      |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 4.9  | 2022   | •      | •                                       | Palma ratio  | _   | _  | _ | _    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  |  |        |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | . 0.0   | 2021   |   |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |  | 2023   |        | 1                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **   |   | 2022   |   |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 2023   |        | <b>→</b>                                | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 5.6   | 5 2023   |   | 1    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 2023   |        | T                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |   |  |   |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |  | 2023   |        | 1                                       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •   | _  | • | _    |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2  | 2023   | •      | T                                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   | 2004   |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 20.4   | 2021   | •      | <b>4</b>                                | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |   | 2020   |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |  |  |        |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |   | 2022   |   | (    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0   | 2019   | •      |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |   | 2024   |   |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.2   | 2021   | •      | 1                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |   | 2024   |   | •    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.6   |  | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |   | 2024   |   |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 26.4   |  |        | •                                       | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |   | 2024   |   | ď    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |  | 2020   | •      | 1                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1   | 2019   | • |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 86.0   |  |        | Ţ                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |  |   |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |  |  |        | Ť                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2023   |   | •    |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.2   | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 7 2024   |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •  | •  | •      | •                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0   | 2022   | • | -    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  |  |        |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |   |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 20.5   | 2022   |        |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2 2023   |   | •    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 38.5   | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.0  | 2024   | • | •    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 71.1   | 2023   | •      | 4                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 30. <sup>9</sup>                                      | 2018   | • | •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 88.9   | 2010   | •      |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0   | 2019   | • | (    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | •  | •  | •      | •                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0   | 2019   |   |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  |  |        |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.7   | 2018   | • |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 77.0   | 2024   |        | _                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |   |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | //.9   | 2024   | _      | 7                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 29.8  | 3 2023   | • | •    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.3  | 2022   | •      | 1                                       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0   | 2023   | • | •    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.1   | 2024   | •      | 1                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.70  | 2023   | • | •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 18.0   | 2025   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3   | 3 2023   | • | •    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |  |        |   | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 21.3  | 3 2022   | • | •    |
|   | 00.0   | 2019   | •      | 1                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.9   |  |        |   |  |   |  |   | •    |
| -   | 98.9   |  | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 32.2  | 2022   | • | -    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |  |  | •      |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |   | 2 2022   |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |  | 2019   | •      | <b>→</b>                                |  | 0.77  |  | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 94.9   | 2019<br>•<br>2015  | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.77  | 7 2023<br>5 2022   | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1  | 94.9<br>•<br>63.0  | 2019<br>•<br>2015  | •      | •                                       | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 0.77<br>25.6  | 7 2023<br>5 2022   | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 94.9<br>•<br>63.0<br>1,049.6   | 2019<br>2015<br>2024   | •      | →<br>•<br>•                             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.77<br>25.6  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024   | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) rithropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6  | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022   | •      | →<br>• • ↑<br>↑                         | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0                                  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024   | • |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0                              | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022   | •      | →<br>•<br>•                             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0                                  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024   | • |      |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) earce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0                              | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022   | •      | →<br>• • ↑<br>↑                         | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0                                  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024   | • | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2                       | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022   | •      | → • • ↑<br>↑ ↑                          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>• 0.0                         | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024   | • | •    |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) harce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1 DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy hopulation with access to electricity (%) hopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) hopulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) henewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2                       | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022   | •      | → • • ↑<br>↑ ↑                          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>65.0<br>0.59                  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024   |   | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2                       | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | •      | → • • ↑<br>↑ ↑                          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>65.0<br>0.59                  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2024   |   |      |
| population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy expulation with access to electricity (%) expulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1                | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | •      | → • • ↑<br>↑ ↑                          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>65.0<br>0.59                  | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2023<br>2 2023                     |   |      |
| population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1 DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1                | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | •      | → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>* 0.0<br>0.59<br>0.42<br>0.52 | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2023<br>2 2023                               |   |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1                | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 |        | → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>* 0.0<br>0.59<br>0.42<br>0.52 | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2023<br>2 2023                     |   | •    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1<br>54.7<br>8.4 | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2025                 |        | → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.77<br>25.6<br>65.0<br>* 0.0<br>0.59<br>0.42<br>0.52 | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2023<br>2 2023                               |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1<br>54.7<br>8.4<br>0.65  | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2025<br>2025<br>2023 |        | → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.777<br>25.6.65.0<br>65.0<br>0.59<br>0.42<br>0.52    | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2023<br>2 2023<br>2 2023<br>9 2022<br>1 4 ** |   | 4    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1<br>54.7<br>8.4<br>0.65  | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2025                 |        | → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.777 25.6.65.0 65.0 0.559 0.422 6.99                 | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>1 2024<br>1 2024<br>2 2023<br>2 2023<br>2 2023<br>2 2023<br>2 2023 |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 94.9<br>63.0<br>1,049.6<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>1.1<br>54.7<br>8.4<br>0.65  | 2019<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2025<br>2023<br>2018 |        | → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.777 25.6.6 65.0 65.0 0.559 0.42 0.522 6.9 ****      | 7 2023<br>5 2022<br>0 2024<br>0 2024<br>0 2023<br>2 2023<br>2 2023<br>9 2022<br>1 4 ** |   |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

## **Country Score Country Rank 110**/167 Regional Average = 65.6

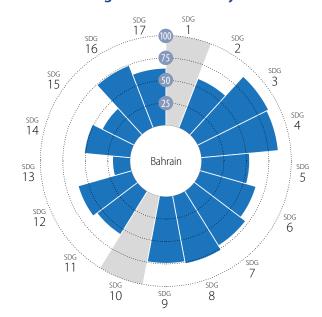
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

Missing data

19%

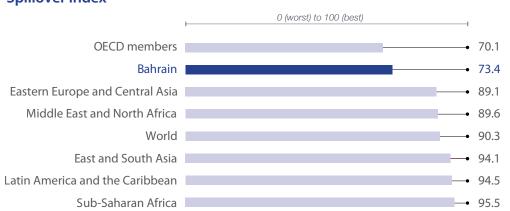
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **BAHRAIN**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | value   | rear | Rating |   | **************************************   |       | Year |          | ıre į |
|--|---------|------|--------|---|--|-------|------|----------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | *       |      |        |   |  | 100.0 |      |          | 1     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | *       | •    | •      | • |  | 100.0 |      |          | _1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |        |   |  | 141.9 |      |          | 1     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | * 2.5   | 2022 | 2      | • | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.6   | 2023 | 3        | _1    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6   | 2022 | 2      | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 44.6  | 2025 | •        |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 0.7   | 2022 | •      | • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |          |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •       | •    | •      | • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |          | 1     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 36.1    | 2022 | 9      | 4 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2014 |          |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4     | 2022 | 9      | • | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 45.3  | 2023 | 3 •      | _     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | •       |      |        | • | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |          |       |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.4     | 2018 | •      | 4 | Gini coefficient   |       |      |          | -     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.7     | 2022 | 2      | • | Palma ratio  | •     | •    | •        |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |        |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |          |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 16.8    | 2023 | •      | 7 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *   | 0.0   | 2022 | •        | •     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.4     | 2023 | •      | 7 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 42.7  | 2023 | 8        | •     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.6     | 2023 | •      | 7 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       |      |          |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 12.0    | 2023 | 8      | 1 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 21.2  | 2020 | •        |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •       |      | •      | • | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |          |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 140     | 2021 |        | _ | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.8   | 2020 | )        | -     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 14.8    | 2021 | •      | 7 | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 17.8  | 2022 | •        |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 68.0    | 2010 | ) •    | • | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.8   | 2024 |          | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |      |        |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 15.6  | 2024 | •        |       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021 |        | 7 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 26.8  | 2024 | •        | •     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.3    |      |        | 1 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 52.5  | 2024 | •        |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2019 |        | • | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.4   | 2023 |          |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.2    | 2020 | •      | 7 | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |          | П     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0    | 2023 | •      | 1 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 24.7  | 2023 | 8        |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 76.0    | 2021 |        | 1 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |          |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |         |      |        |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *  | •     | •    | •        |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0     | 2024 | •      | 7 | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |          |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |        |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0   | 2023 |          |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 75.2    | 2023 | }      | 4 | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |          |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |         |      |        |   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 00.0  | 2021 |          |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 93.3    |      |        | 4 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 11.2  | 2010 |          |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.9    |      |        | 7 | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019 |          |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0    | 2023 | •      | • | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2018 |          |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |      |        |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0   | 2010 | , •      |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 59.8    | 2024 | •      | 4 | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0   | วกวว | , _      |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |      |        |   |  |       | 2023 |          |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 96.5    |      |        | T | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.74  | 2000 | •        |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         |      | •      |   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74  | 2023 | •        |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.0    | 2025 | •      |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •     | •    | •        |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |        |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 8.2   | 2022 | 2 •      | _     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.9    | 2022 | 2      | 7 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |          |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0   | 2022 | 2      | 1 | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.2   | 2022 | •        |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 133.7   | 2022 | 9      | 7 | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    | •        |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 100.0   | 2021 | •      | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 13.8  | 2022 | •        |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 6,450.3 | 2024 | •      | 1 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 | 2019 | •        |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |        |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.0  | 2024 |          | •     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2022 | 2      | 1 | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •    | •        |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2022 |        | 1 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0   | 2024 |          |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.0     | 2023 | 3      | 1 | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |          |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0     | 2021 |        | 4 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       |      | _        |       |
|  | 0.0     | 2021 |        | _ | · ·  |       |      |          |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 66.5    | 2027 |        |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | -     | -    | -        |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 66.2    |      |        | • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | •     |      | -        |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.7     | 2022 | . •    | • | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |          |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 82.6    | 2017 | 7      | • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 4.5   | 2022 | <u> </u> |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.1     | 2025 | •      | 1 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |       |      | •        |       |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •       | •    |        | • | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **    | **   | **       |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.9     | 2018 | } •    | 4 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0     | 2024 | •        |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 117 /   | 2010 | }      |   | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |       | 2021 |          |       |
| 100,000  | 117.4   | 2016 | ) 🦊    | - |  |       |      |          |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   |         |      |        |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 516   | 2023 | 5 🚃      |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



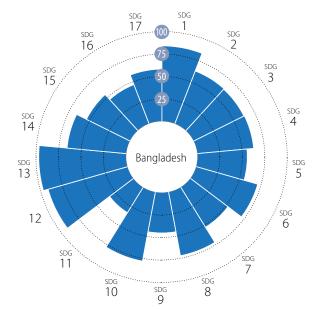
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 8.3

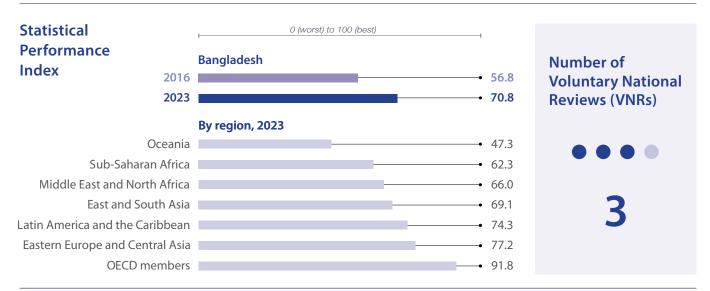
Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **BANGLADESH**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Yea | r Rating | g Trend      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value | Year I | Ratin | .g Tren |
|--|-----------|----------|--------------|--|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 3.3 202   | .5       | 1            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 97.3  | 2025   | •     | 7       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 14.8 202  | .5       | 7            | Population using the internet (%)  | 44.5  | 2023   | •     | 7       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |           |          |              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 62.0  | 2023   | •     | 1       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 11.9 202  | 2 •      | 7            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.3   | 2023   | •     | 1       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 23.6 202  | 2 •      | 7            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 36.3  | 2025   | •     |         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 11.0 202  | 2 •      | 7            | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |       |         |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 39.1 202  | 2 •      |              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2023   | •     | 7       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 5.3 202   | 2 •      | <b>→</b>     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       |        |       | •       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 202   | 2 •      | 1            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 0.5   | 2023   | •     | 4       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.0 202   | 2        | 1            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |       |         |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.5 201   | 8 •      | 7            | Gini coefficient   | 33.4  | 2022   | . •   | -       |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 202   | 2 •      |              | Palma ratio  | 1.3   | 2022   | •     | -       |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |           |          |              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |       |         |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 115.1 202 | :3       | 1            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 51.5  |        |       | -       |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.9 202  | :3       | 7            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |       | 2023   |       | 4       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 30.6 202  | :3 •     | 1            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2022   |       |         |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 221.0 202 | .3       | <b>→</b>     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 41.8  | 2020   | •     |         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 202   | .3       | 1            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |       |         |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 18.1 202  | 1 •      | 7            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020   |       |         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |           |          |              | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022   |       |         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 144.0 201 | 9 •      | •            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024   |       | 4       |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 18.6 202  | 1 •      | <b>T</b>     | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     |       | 2024   |       |         |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.7 202  |          | 7            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2024   |       | -       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 68.0 202  |          | 4            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024   |       | -       |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 69.8 202  |          | 7            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2   | 2015   | •     |         |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0 202  |          | 1            | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |       |         |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |           |          |              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |       | 2023   |       | -       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.6 202  | 1 •      | <b>→</b>     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024   |       | -       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.9 202   | 4        | 4            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | •     | •      | •     | •       |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |           |          |              | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |       |         |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 10 7 202  | 2        |              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              |       | 2023   |       | 7       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 18.7 202  | .2       |              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 28.1  |        |       | -       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.1 202  | :3 •     |              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       | 2018   |       | 7       |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 78.2 202  | :3       | 7            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019   |       | 7       |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.0 202  | 1 •      | 1            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019   |       | 4       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |           |          |              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0   | 2018   |       |         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 74.9 202  | 4        | <b>→</b>     | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 42.1  | 2022   |       |         |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |           |          |              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 42.1  |        |       | 7       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 84.2 202  |          | 7            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          |       | 2023   |       |         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 54.5 202  |          |              | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74  |        |       | 4       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 20.9 202  | 4 •      | <b>→</b>     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023   |       | -       |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |           |          |              | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.1   | 2022   | •     | 1       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.1 202  |          | T            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |        |       |         |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 59.3 202  |          | <b>→</b>     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2018   |       |         |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 5.7 202   |          |              | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77  |        |       | -       |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 19.4 202  |          |              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2022   |       | 4       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 338.0 202 | 4        | <b>→</b>     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   |       | 2019   |       | •       |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |           |          |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024   |       | 4       |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 99.4 202  | 2 •      | 1            | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 6.8   | 2019   | •     |         |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 28.0 202  | 2 •      | <b>→</b>     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 0.0   | 2024   | •     | •       |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.1 202   | 3 -      | 4            | 100,000 population)  |       |        |       |         |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |           |          |              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2025   |       | 4       |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.3 202   |          | <b>→</b>     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |       | 4       |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |           |          |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.24  |        |       | 4       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.1 202  |          | •            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.59  | 2023   | •     | -       |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.1 202   | 2 •      | •            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |       |         |
|  | 52.8 202  | 1 •      | 1            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 1.9   | 2023   | •     | 1       |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |           |          | _            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | •     | •      | •     | •       |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | E 0 202   |          | <b>→</b>     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | -     |        | _     |         |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.0 202   |          | al-          | 0.1  |       |        |       |         |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 202  | .3 •     | +            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       | 2021   |       | 4       |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) |           | .3 •     | <b>↓</b>     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0     | 2024   | •     | 1       |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 202  | 8        | <b>↓ →</b> • |  | 0.0   |        | •     | •       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

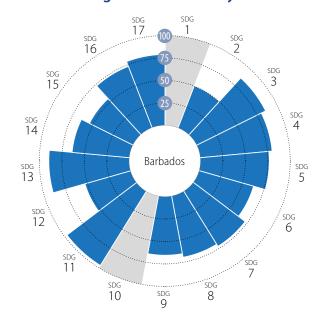
### **Country Score Country Rank 82** /167 69.6 ● Regional Average = 70.3

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

Missing data

24%

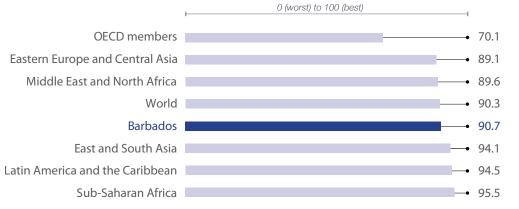
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value   | Year I                                    | Rating | frend       |  |                             | e Year                                       |                                       | g Trei |
|---|---|---|--------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *   |   |   |        |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |                             | 2 2025                                       |                                       | 1      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) *   | •   | •   | •      | •           | Population using the internet (%)  |                             | 2023   |                                       | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |   |        |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |                             | 3 2023                                       | 3 -                                   | 7      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |   | 2022                                      |        | <b>→</b>    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | •                           | •  | •                                     | -      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |   | 2012                                      |        | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0                       | 2025   |                                       | •      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |   | 2012                                      |        | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6                         | 5 2023                                       | , _                                   |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 20.0  | •   | •      | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.0                         |  |                                       |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |   | 2022                                      |        | *           |  | 2,729.9                     |  |                                       |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |   | 2022                                      |        | <b>→</b>    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 2,729.                      | , 2021                                       | _                                     |        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |   | 2022                                      |        | 1           | Gini coefficient   |                             |  |                                       |        |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |   | 2018                                      |        |             | Palma ratio  |                             |  |                                       |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2020                                      | •      | •           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                             |  | _                                     |        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 240   | 2022                                      |        |             |  | * 0.0                       | 2022   |                                       |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |   | 2023                                      |        | T           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  |                             | ) 2022<br>) 2023                             |                                       |        |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |   | 2023                                      |        | T           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 12.0                        | 2023   |                                       |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |   | 2023                                      |        | ↑<br>→      | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  |                             |  | •                                     |        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |   | 2023                                      |        |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                             |  | _                                     |        |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1   | 2023                                      |        | 1           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1 -                         | 7 2020                                       |                                       |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 14.0  | 2021                                      | •      | 1           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |                             | 7 2020<br>7 2022                             |                                       |        |
| adaptice, or emorne respiratory disease in additionage as to 70 years (x)   |   | 26.                                       |        |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 14.7                        | 2022   |                                       |        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 19.0  | 2019                                      | •      |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                             |  |                                       |        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0  | 2021                                      | •      | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |                             |  |                                       |        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.2  | 2023                                      | •      | <b>&gt;</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |                             |  |                                       |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 47.6  | 2007                                      | •      |             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 4:                          | 2 2024                                       | 1 •                                   |        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.4  | 2020                                      | •      | <b>→</b>    | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 1.2                         | . 202  |                                       |        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 85.0  | 2023                                      | •      | 4           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4:                          | 2 2023                                       |                                       |        |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 76.9  | 2021                                      | •      | T           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 7.2                         | . 2023                                       |                                       |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.9  | 2021                                      |        | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0:                          | 3 2024                                       |                                       |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •   | •   | •      | •           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0                           | 7 202  |                                       |        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |   |   |        |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 20                          | 9 2023                                       |                                       |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 70.5  | 2023                                      | •      | 1           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |                             | 3 2024                                       |                                       |        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   |   |        |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                             | 3 2018                                       |                                       |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 85.5  |   |        | •           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                             | 2019   |                                       |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.5  |   |        |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                             | 3 2019                                       |                                       |        |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0   | 2012                                      | •      | •           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |                             | 5 2018                                       |                                       |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |   |        |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                             |  |                                       |        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 74.8  | 2024                                      | •      | 7           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 1.8                         | 3 2023                                       | 3                                     |        |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 113.8   | วกวว                                      |        | 4           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                             |  |                                       |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 89.7  |   |        | <b>1</b>    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.86                        | 5 2023                                       | 3                                     |        |
| seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |   | 2025                                      |        | 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                             | 1 2023                                       |                                       |        |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  | 20.7  | 2023                                      | Ť      |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.                          |  |                                       |        |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.5  | າດາາ                                      |        | 1           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                             |  | _                                     |        |
| opulation using at least basic difficulty water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |   | 2022                                      |        | <b>1</b>    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 15.1                        | 2 2022                                       |                                       |        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 87.5  |   |        | <b>→</b>    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |                             | 9 2023                                       |                                       |        |
| Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 48.2  |   |        |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                             | 5 2023                                       |                                       |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports ( $m^3$ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 40.2  | 2013                                      | •      | •           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |                             |  |                                       |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (in a ngo eq/capita)  |   | _   | _      | _           |  |                             | 7 2012                                       |                                       |        |
| DC7 Affectable and Class Francis  |   | 2022                                      |        |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                             | 2024   |                                       |        |
|   |   | 2022                                      |        | T           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 1.4                         | 4 2012                                       | . •                                   |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |   | _      |             |  |                             |  |                                       |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0<br>100.0                                  |   | •      | 1           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | * 0.0                       | 2024   | •                                     |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 100.0   |   |        | <b>↑</b>    | 100,000 population)  | * 0.0                       |  |                                       |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 100.0   | 2022<br>2023                              | •      | 1           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | •                           | •  | •                                     |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 100.0   | 2022                                      |        |             | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73                        | 3 2023                                       | •                                     |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4                             | 2022<br>2023<br>2021                      | •      | ↑<br>→      | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73                        | 3 2023<br>2023                               | 8 •                                   |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) OBG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4                             | 2022<br>2023                              | •      | 1           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73                        | 3 2023                                       | 8 •                                   |        |
| ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) rO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) ropulation (MTCO2/TWh) reduced the state of            | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4                             | 2022<br>2023<br>2021                      | •      | ↑<br>→      | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.73<br>0.40<br>0.63        | 3 2023<br>D 2023<br>3 2023                   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Acticitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4<br>52.4                     | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023              | •      | ↑<br>→      | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.73<br>0.40<br>0.63        | 3 2023<br>2023                               | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4<br>52.4<br>•<br>7.3         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>2025 | •      | ^ ·         | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.73<br>0.40<br>0.63        | 3 2023<br>D 2023<br>3 2023                   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population (%) Population (%) Population (%) Population of with a maccount at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Population (%) Population aged 15 or over)  | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4<br>52.4                     | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>2025 | •      | ^ · ·       | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.73<br>0.40<br>0.63        | 3 2023<br>D 2023<br>3 2023                   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |        |
| ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) ropulation because the state of | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4<br>52.4<br>•<br>7.3         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>2025 | •      | ^ · ·       | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.73<br>0.40<br>0.63        | 3 2023<br>D 2023<br>3 2023                   | **                                    | •      |
| ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) ropulation (%) ropulation Growth ropulation of G            | 100.0<br>1.1<br>5.4<br>52.4<br>•<br>7.3<br>0.75 | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>2025 | •      | ^ · ·       | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.73<br>0.40<br>0.63<br>6.9 | 3 2023<br>0 2023<br>3 2023<br>9 2023<br>* ** | **                                    |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



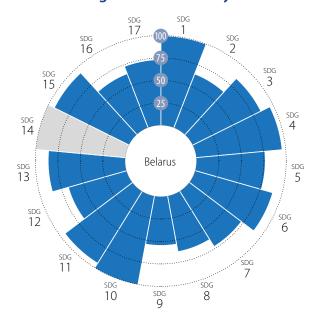
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.9

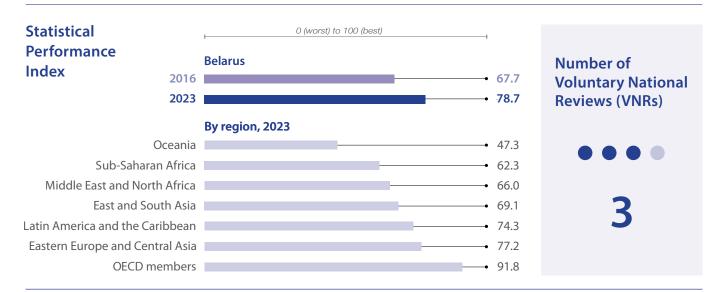
Missing data

1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **BELARUS**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating   |  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value '  |   | ting T |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.3 2025  | 1  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.9 2   |   | •      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.6 2025  | <u> </u>   | Population using the internet (%)   | 91.5 2   | 023   | •      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 103.7 2  |   | •      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022  | 1  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.7 2  | 023   | • '    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.5 2005  | •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8 2   | 025   | •      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.2 2005  |  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 02.2   | 022   |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 69.6 2019   |  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2  |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.4 2022   | •  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6 2  |   |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022  | 4  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 112.1 2  | 023   | •      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.0 2022  | 7  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 2442   | 000   |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1 2018  | _  | Gini coefficient  | 24.4 2   |   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2021  | •  | Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 0.8 2  | J20   |        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 4.4.2022  |  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |  |   |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 1.1 2023  | 1  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 10.7 2   | 022   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 0.8 2023  | T  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.2 2   |   |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.4 2023 • 27.0 2023 •  | <b>T</b>   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 88.7 2   |   | •      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023  | <b>1</b>   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 00.7 2   | 320   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.1 2023  |  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.3 2  | 020   |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 23.8 2021 •   | <b>→</b>   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 8.4 2  |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 70.0.2010   |  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 13.1 2   |   | •      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 70.0 2019   |  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.5 2  |   | •      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.4 2021 •  | 1  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 74.8 2   |   | •      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.4 2023 •   | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 9.4 2  |   |        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 11.7 2018 •   | •  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.6 2  | 021   | •      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2022 •   | 1  | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |   |        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0 2023 •   | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 5.9 2  | 023   |        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 78.6 2021   | 1  | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.1 2  | 024   | •      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | F 0 2021 A  | _  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.4 2  | 020   | •      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8 2021  | 7  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |   |        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •  | •   | •      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.2 2023 •   | <b>→</b>   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •  | •   | •      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.3 2023   | 1  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •  | •   | •      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 92.8 2023   | <b>→</b>   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •  | •   | •      |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2019  |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •  | •   | •      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2  | 018   | •      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   |  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |   |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 72.4 2024   | 7  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 87.9 2   | 023   | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.5 2022 •  | 1  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 90.1 2   | 023   | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 81.1 2024 •   | <b>→</b>   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98 2   | 023   | •      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.9 2025   | 7  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2  | 023   | •      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 5.0 2  | 022   | •      |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.2 2022 •   | 1  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |  |   |        |
|  | 99.6 2022   | 1  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.4 2  | 019   | •      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | JJ.0 2022 •   | _  |   |  | 000   | •      |
|  | 4.7 2022  | 1  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90 2   | 023   | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |   | •  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |  | 023   | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 4.7 2022 •  | -  | ·   |  | 018   | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 •  | •  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 9.2 2  | 018   | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 •  | •  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2   | 018<br>022<br>024   | •      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 •   | •<br>→   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2  | 018<br>022<br>024<br>019  |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 •  | • <del>•</del> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2   | 018 (022 (024 (019 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023  |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 •   | • <del>•</del> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2                               | 018 (022 (024 (019 (023 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025   |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 •  | • <del>•</del> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2<br>0.54 2                     | 018 (022 (024 (019 (023 (025 (023 (023 (023 (023 (025 (023 (023 (025 (023 (025 (023 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025   |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 •  | • <del></del>                                    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2<br>0.54 2<br>0.58 2           | 018 022 024 024 019 023 025 023 023 023 023   |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 •                                    | • <del></del>                                    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2<br>0.54 2                     | 018 022 024 024 019 023 025 023 023 023 023   |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 •  | • <del></del>                                    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2<br>0.54 2<br>0.58 2<br>0.26 2 | 018 (022 (024 (019 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023  |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Coappropriet and Clean Energy  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Co <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Cobord - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Addits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 •                                    | • <del></del>                                    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2<br>0.54 2<br>0.58 2           | 018 (022 (024 (019 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023  |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Coppulation with access to electricity (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Coppulation with access to clean fuels a | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 • 11.3 2022 • 81.2 2017 •            | • <del></del>                                    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 9.2 2<br>100.0 2<br>33.0 2<br>4.1 2<br>0.8 2<br>25.7 2<br>0.54 2<br>0.58 2<br>0.26 2 | 018 (022 (024 (019 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023 (023  |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 • 11.3 2022 • 81.2 2017 • 3.3 2025 • | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 9.2 2 100.0 2 33.0 2 4.1 2 0.8 2 25.7 2 0.54 2 0.58 2 0.26 2                         | 018 0022 0024 0024 0023 0023 0023 0023 0023   |        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 • 11.3 2022 • 81.2 2017 • 3.3 2025 • 0.42 2023 •  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 9.2 2 100.0 2 33.0 2 4.1 2 0.8 2 25.7 2 0.54 2 0.58 2 0.26 2 9.5 2                   | 018   022   024   025   025   023 |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 466.7 2024 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 • 11.3 2022 • 81.2 2017 • 3.3 2025 • | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 9.2 2 100.0 2 33.0 2 4.1 2 0.8 2 25.7 2 0.54 2 0.58 2 0.26 2 9.5 2 28.2 2 6 0 2      | 018   022   024   025   025   023   023   023   023   023   023   023   023   023   023   023   023   024 |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.7 2022 • 59.6 2021 • 100.0 2022 • 99.7 2022 • 1.3 2023 • 8.2 2021 • 75.3 2023 • 11.3 2022 • 81.2 2017 • 3.3 2025 • 0.42 2023 •  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 9.2 2 100.0 2 33.0 2 4.1 2 0.8 2 25.7 2 0.54 2 0.58 2 0.26 2 9.5 2 28.2 2 6 0 2      | 018   022   024   025   025   025   025   026   027 |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



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

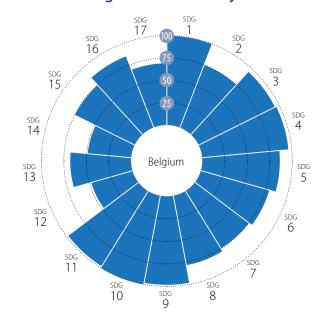
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

2.7

Missing data

3%

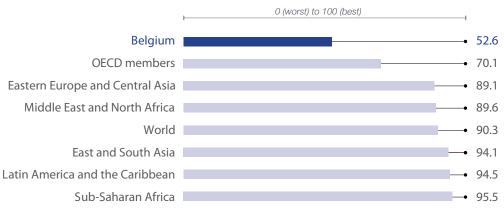
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**

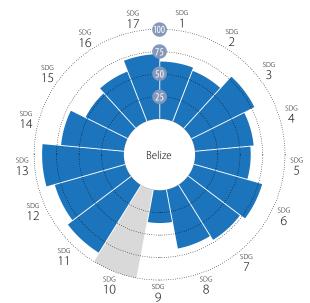


<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         |      |     | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value \         |      |   |
|--|---------|------|-----|----------|--|-----------------|------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         | 2025 |     | T        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2         |      | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |         | 2025 |     | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 94.6 2          |      | • |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.9     | 2022 | •   | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 97.3 2          |      |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |      |     |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                             | 4.1 2           | 023  | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5     | 2022 | •   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3                        | 67.7 2          | 025  | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.6     | 2014 | •   |          | universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 3.1 2           | 022  |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.4     | 2014 | •   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.4 2           |      |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 90.0    | 2022 | •   |          | ·  |                 |      |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 20.0    | 2022 | •   | 1        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 1,202.6 2       |      |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4     | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b> |  | 15.9 2          |      |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 8.6     | 2022 | •   | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 18.3 2          |      |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8     | 2018 | •   | 1        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                           | 27.5 2          | 022  | _ |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 77.2    | 2023 | •   |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                 |      |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 40.2    | 2022 | •   |          | Gini coefficient   | 26.6 2          |      | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |     |          | Palma ratio  | 0.9 2           |      | • |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 3.8     | 2023 | •   | 4        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 7.7 2           | 022  | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023 |     | <b>*</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                 |      |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023 |     | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2           | 003  | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2023 |     | <b>*</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 8.5 2           | 023  | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |         | NA   |     |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                 | 100.0 2         | 022  | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |         |      |     |          | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 15.5 2          | 022  | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 9.2     | 2021 | •   | 1        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                     |                 |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 15.0    | 2015 |     |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                            | 94.5 2          |      |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 15.0    | 2019 |     |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                 |      |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 4.6     | 2021 | •   | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 773             | ດວວ  |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2023 |     | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                    | 7.7 2<br>11.4 2 |      | - |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2021 |     | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                             | 15.8 2          |      | - |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | NA   | •   | •        |  |                 |      |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0    |      | •   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 41.0 2          |      |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 85.6    |      |     | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 64.8 2          |      |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |         | 2024 |     | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 29.8 2          |      |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |         | 2022 |     | 4        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2           | 022  | _ |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |         | 2022 |     | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                 |      |   |
| ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |         | 2023 |     |          | $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t $CO_2$ /capita)          | 7.1 2           | 023  |   |
|  | 13.4    | 2010 |     |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                   | 9.8 2           | 024  |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                      | 0.0 2           | 024  |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.6    |      |     | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                           | 51.2 2          | 021  |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |         | 2022 |     | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                 |      |   |
|  | 91.0    |      |     | 7        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                      | 96.9 2          | 023  |   |
|  | 100.0   |      |     | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)                                      | 30.2 2          | 024  | • |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 50.0    |      |     | T        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                          | NA I            | NA   | • |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 486.3   | 2022 | . • | Ψ.       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 40.3 2          |      | • |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |         |      |     | 4        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 34.3 2          |      |   |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 25.0    | 2022 | •   | 4        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                       | 0.2 2           |      |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |      |     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.2 2           | 0.10 | i |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 00.5    | 2024 |     |          |  | 75.0.0          | 022  |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 90.5    | 2024 |     | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                 | 75.8 2          |      |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.6    | 2022 | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                  |                 |      |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 84.5    | 2024 | •   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.98 2          |      |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2025 |     | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                                     | 0.0 2           |      |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |         | 2022 |     | 1        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 41.0 2          | 022  | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 0.5     | LULL |     | ·        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                 |      |   |
|  | 100.0   | 2022 |     | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.1 2           | 021  |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                            | 100.0   |      |     | <b>1</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86 2          | 023  |   |
| · -  |         | 2022 |     | 717      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 37.4 2          | 022  |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 51.9    |      |     | ~        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                           | 100.0 2         | 021  |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 84.0    |      |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.0 2          |      |   |
|  | 3,355.9 |      |     | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 2         | 021  | • |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  |         | 2022 |     | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                            |                 |      |   |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 94.9    | 2022 | •   | <u>T</u> | 100,000 population)  | 0.6 2           | U24  | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 80.1 2          | 025  | • |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 2022 | •   | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.73 2          | 023  | • |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   | 2022 | •   | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                                      | 0.65 2          | 023  |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.1     | 2023 | •   | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                          | 0.87 2          | 023  |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 11.7    | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 91.1 2          | 022  |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |     |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                 |      |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 74 1    | 2023 |     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 14.4 2          | 022  |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2023 |     |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                         |                 |      | 1 |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 1.0     | ∠∪∠∠ |     |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                           | 0.5 2           | 024  | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.0    | 2021 | •   | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                                | **              | **   | * |
| Indome-money-service provider (% or population aged 13 or over)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)         | 0.81    | ירחכ |     | 4        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 64 2            | 024  |   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) |         |      |     |          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 52.5 2          |      |   |
|  |         | 2018 |     | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 38.4 2          |      |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |     | •        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                 |      | , |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 66.8    | 2024 |     | 1        |  | 90.5 2          |      |   |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |         |      |     |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)                     | 64.4 2          | UZD  |   |



## **Average Performance by SDG**



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

NA

Missing data

8%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating  |                  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |  | Year I                                    |   | y Irei |
|---|--|------------------|---|--|---|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 15.1 2025  |                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |  | 2025                                      |   | 1      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 26.4 2025  | <b>→</b>         | Population using the internet (%)   |  | 2023                                      |   | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |                  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 43.8                                     | 2023                                      | • | 7      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 4.6 2022 •   | T                | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •  | •   | • |        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 15.0 2015 •  | •                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0, 100 best)  | 0.0                                      | 2025                                      | • |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.8 2015   |                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.2                                      | 2022                                      |   |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 57.8 2015  | •                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |  | 2023                                      | • | -      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 42.3 2022 •  | •                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •  | 2022                                      | • |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022 •   | <b>+</b>         | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 34.3                                     | 2023                                      | • | •      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.5 2022   | T                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |   |   |        |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018   | 1                | Gini coefficient  | •  |   | • |        |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.8 2016   | •                | Palma ratio   | •  | _   | • | -      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  |                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |   |   |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 66.8 2023 •  | <b>→</b>         | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |  | 2022                                      |   | •      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.3 2023 •   | 1                | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |  | 2023                                      |   |        |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.7 2023 •  | 1                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |  | 2022                                      | • | •      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0 2023 •  | <b>→</b>         | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •  | •   | • | (      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.4 2023   | 7                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |  |   |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 15.4 2021  | <b>1</b>         | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8                                      | 2020                                      | • |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 2021   | •                | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 7.1                                      | 2022                                      | • |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 41.0 2019  | •                | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.2                                      | 2024                                      | • | 4      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 17 E 2021 A  | •                | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.9                                      | 2024                                      | • | •      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.5 2021  | T                | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |  | 2024                                      |   | •      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 73.6 2023  | 7                | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 12.3                                     | 2024                                      | • | •      |
|   | 51.2 2021  | 7                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.6                                      | 2024                                      |   | •      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 94.6 2020  | 7                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |   |   |        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 85.0 2023  | Ψ                | ${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  | 1.6                                      | 2023                                      | • | •      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 67.6 2021 •  | 1                | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.8                                      | 2024                                      | • | •      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.7 2024   | •                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.2                                      | 2023                                      | • |        |
|   | 0.7 2024   | _                | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |   |   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  |                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 31.2                                     | 2023                                      | • | •      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 53.1 2023 •  | 1                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.3                                     | 2024                                      | • | •      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 88.4 2023  | ماه              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •  |   |   | - 1    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 68.3 2023  | 4                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.4                                      | 2011                                      | • |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 97.9 2015  |                  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |  | 2019                                      |   |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 97.9 2013  | _                | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1                                      | 2018                                      | • |        |
| . ,   |  |                  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |   |   |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 71.7 2024 •  | <b>→</b>         | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.3                                     | 2023                                      | • | •      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 104.5 2022   | 4                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |  | 2023                                      |   |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 65.8 2024  | 7                | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |  | 2023                                      |   |        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.6 2025  |                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |  | 2023                                      |   |        |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  | 15.0 2025  |                  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |  | 2023                                      |   |        |
|   | 00.4.2022  |                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 7.5                                      | 2022                                      | _ |        |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.4 2022  | 1                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 20.1                                     | 2022                                      |   |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 88.3 2022  | <b>→</b>         |   |  | 2022                                      |   |        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.3 2022   | T                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |  | 2023                                      |   |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 31.0 2015  | •                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |  | 2022                                      |   | •      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 797.0 2024 •   | T                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |  | 2016                                      | • |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  |                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |  |   |   |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 98.6 2022 •  | 1                | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 3.3                                      | 2013                                      | • |        |
|   | 82.5 2022 •  | <b>→</b>         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0                                      | 2024                                      | • |        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |  |                  | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |  |   |   |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5 2023   | 7                | Tress freedom mack (worst o foo best)   | 68.3                                     | 2025                                      |   |        |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5 2023 • 20.1 2021 •   | <b>⊼</b>         |   |  | 2023                                      |   | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |  | <b>≯</b>         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49                                     | 2023                                      | • | •      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 20.1 2021  | <b>≯</b>         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49<br>0.41                             | 2023<br>2023                              | • | •      |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 20.1 2021 •  | •                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49<br>0.41                             | 2023                                      | • | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 20.1 2021  | 1                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.49<br>0.41<br>0.50                     | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                      | • | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 •                            | •                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.49<br>0.41<br>0.50                     | 2023<br>2023                              | • | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 • 6.9 2025 •                 | •<br>•<br>•<br>• | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.49<br>0.41<br>0.50                     | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                      | • | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 20.1 2021 •  60.1 2023 •  48.2 2014 •  6.9 2025 •  0.50 2023 • | • • • • • •      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.49<br>0.41<br>0.50                     | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                      |   | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 20.1 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 48.2 2014 • 6.9 2025 •                 | •<br>•<br>•<br>• | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.49<br>0.41<br>0.50<br>6.9              | 2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023              |   | •      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) <b>DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 20.1 2021 •  60.1 2023 •  48.2 2014 •  6.9 2025 •  0.50 2023 • | • • • • • •      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.49<br>0.41<br>0.50<br>6.9<br>23.8<br>0 | 2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>•<br>2017 |   | •      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





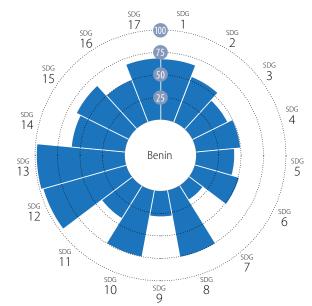
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+14.5

Missing data

4%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating         |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value |      |   |   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|--|-------|------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 8.8 2025                  | -           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 78.0  |      |   | 4 |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 27.7 2025 •               | 7           | Population using the internet (%)  | 32.2  |      |   | 7 |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                           |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 50.1  |      |   | 1 |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 10.3 2022                 | <b>→</b>    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.5   | 2023 | • | - |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 34.1 2021 •               | +           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0   | 2025 | • | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 8.3 2021                  | 4           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.1   | 2022 |   | _ |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 22.0 2021 •               |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 | • | - |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.2 2022                 | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 21.6  | 2022 |   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022                  | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 31.6  | 2023 | • | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.4 2022                  | 7           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |   |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018                  | 1           | Gini coefficient   | 34.4  |      | • |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2022                  | •           | Palma ratio  | 1.4   | 2021 | • | 1 |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                           |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       | 2022 |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 518.2 2023                | <b>→</b>    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 64.0  |      |   | - |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 28.0 2023 •               | <b>→</b>    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 35.5  |      |   |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 77.9 2023 •               | 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 47.8  |      |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 51.0 2023                 | <b>→</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 39.3  | 2020 | • |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023                  | 1           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 0.4   | 2020 |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 20.8 2021 •               | 7           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                           |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALVs per 1,000 population)                                  |       | 2022 |   |   |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 202.0 2019 •              | •           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 24.8 2021                 | <b>→</b>    | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024 |   | i |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 60.8 2023                 | <b>→</b>    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.7  |      |   |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 83.9 2019                 |             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |   |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 80.8 2022                 | <b>→</b>    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023 | • | _ |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 52.0 2023                 | 4           | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.4   | 2022 |   |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 27.0.2021                 | _           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2023 |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 37.9 2021 •               | 7           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |   | ď |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.4 2024 •                | 7           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *  | 0.0   | 2023 | • | - |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                           |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0   | 2022 |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 76.5 2018                 | •           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2023 | • |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                           |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 13.1  | 2024 |   |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 90.4 2022                 | +           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 0.5   | 2010 |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 29.1 2022                 | 4           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019 |   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 66.4 2022 •               | •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embedied in imports (nor million population)                                  |       | 2019 |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                           |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018 | _ |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 37.9 2024                 | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 66.7  | 2023 | • |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 46.8 2022                 | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0   | 2023 | • |   |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                           | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.91  |      |   |   |
| seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.6 2025                 |             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023 |   |   |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 20.0 2023                 |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |       | 2022 |   | 4 |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 67.4 2022                 | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      | Ť |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 19.5 2022                 | <b>→</b>    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •     | •    | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                           | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.72  | 2023 |   |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2015                  | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 59.9  |      | • |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)  | 310.5 2024                | 1           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 92.6  |      |   |   |
|  | 310.3 2024                | •           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.0  |      |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 56 5 2022 🐣               | 7           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 19.9  |      |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                     | 56.5 2022                 | 4           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 19.9  | ۷۷۷۷ |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 6.0 2022                  | 7           | 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2024 | • | - |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 5.6 2023                  | T           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.6  | 2025 | • | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 9.4 2021 •                | <b>→</b>    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.51  | 2023 | • | ( |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                           |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.39  | 2023 | • |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.6 2023                 | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46  | 2023 | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.0 2022 •                | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                           | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.9   | 2022 | • |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 48.6 2021                 | T           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | •     | •    | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.8 2025                  | T           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |       |      | _ |   |
| and a montal labor rights are offertively avarant and ( ) and ( ) 1 h  | 0.59 2023                 |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       |      |   | - |
| 7 -  | 0.1.2010 -                | _           |  |       |      |   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)     | 0.1 2018 •                | <b>→</b>    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       | 2024 | • |   |
| 7 -  | 0.1 2018 •<br>11.5 2018 • | •           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) |       | 2021 | • |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## **BHUTAN**

#### **Overall Performance**



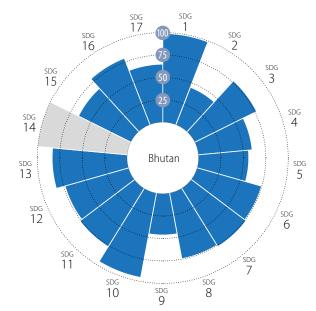
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 7.5

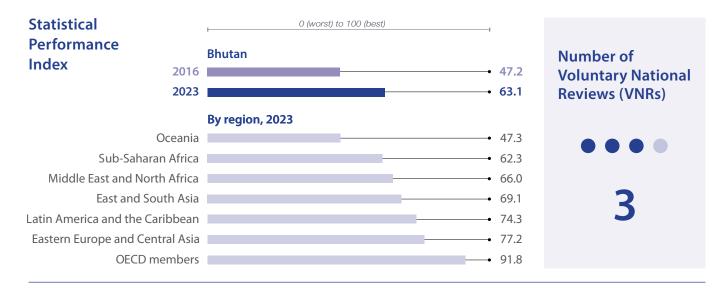
Missing data

13%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **BHUTAN**

| BDG1 – No Poverty<br>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value Year Rating Trend 0.6 2025 ● ↑ | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value 88.6 2 |      |   |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|------|---|
| overty neadcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 1.0 2025                             | Population using the internet (%)   | 88.4 2       |      |   |
| *  | 1.0 2025                             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 96.8 2       |      |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |              |      |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 22.5.2010                            |   | 2.2 2        | 2023 |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 33.5 2010                            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 0.0 2        | 2025 | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.9 2010                             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2        | 2023 |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 13.5 20.5 = -                        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2        | 2023 |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 12.2 2022                            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  |              | 2023 |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 1.5 2        | 2023 |   |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                           | 3.4 2022                             | Gini coefficient  | 28.5 2       | 2022 |   |
|  | 0.8 2018 • →                         | Palma ratio   | 1.0 2        |      |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | • • • •                              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.0 2        | 2022 | Ť |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                      |   | 447          | 2022 |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 46.7 2023 • ↑                        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 44.7 2       |      |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.7 2023                            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 24.6 2       |      |   |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.1 2023 • 1                        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.4 2       |      |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 164.0 2023 • →                       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •            | •    | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023 • ↑                         | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 15.9 2021 • 🛧                        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |              | 2020 |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                                      | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.1 2        |      | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 94.0 2019 • •                        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.7 2        |      | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.2 2021 • 1                        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 25.5 2       |      |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 73.0 2023                            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 14.5 2       |      |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 10.4 2021                            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 30.7 2       | 2024 | • |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.9 2021                            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •            | •    | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0 2023                            | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |      |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 99.0 2023                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 2.2 2        | 2023 | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.4 2021 • 7                        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.6 2        | 2024 | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.1 2018                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | •            | •    | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                                      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |      |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                                      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •            | •    | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 42.1 2020                            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •            |      | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 89.5 2024 • →                        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •            | •    | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 61.6 2022 • 🔸                        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •            |      | • |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.0 2022                            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •            | •    | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                                      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2        | 2018 | • |
| remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                      | SDG15 – Life on Land  |              |      |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 81.0 2024 • 🛧                        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 47.0 2       | 2023 | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 82.3 2022 • 🛧                        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 34.8 2       | 2023 | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.2 2024 • 👈                        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.82 2       | 2023 | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 4.3 2025 • 🔸                         | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2        | 2023 | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 6.5 7        | 2022 | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.1 2022 • 🛧                        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 77.9 2022                            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.5 1        | 2020 | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.4 2022 • 1                         | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |              | •    |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 14.4 2015                            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 14.2 2       | 2019 | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 453.9 2024 • <b>↑</b>                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 2       |      |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 155.5 2021                           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.0 2       |      |   |
|  | 100.0 2022 • 1                       | Children involved in child labor (%)  |              | 2010 |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 100.0 2022 • ↑ 88.0 2022 • ↑         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 2 د.د        | -010 |   |
|  | 00.0 2022                            | 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2        | 2024 | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 0.2 2023 • 🛧                         | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.6 2       | 2025 | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.9 2021 • →                        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |              | •    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 11.5 2021                            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |              |      |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.0 2022                            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |              |      |   |
| ajusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 65.0 2022                            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              | -    |   |
|  |                                      | •   | 0.0          | 2022 |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 33.7 2014 • •                        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.0 2        | 2023 | • |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.8 2025 • →                         | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •            | •    | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 2.0 2023                             |   | 20.0         | 2020 |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                                      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 20.0 2       |      |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                                      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS hillion)  |              | 2024 |   |
| icams of modern stavery embodica in imports  | 32.9 2018                            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0 2        |      |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                                      | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.1 2       | 2022 |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **BOLIVIA**

#### **Overall Performance**



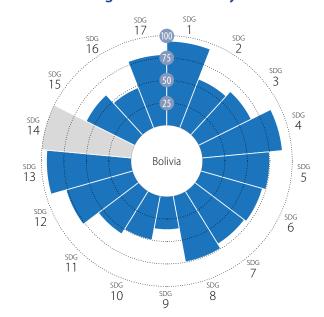
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.3

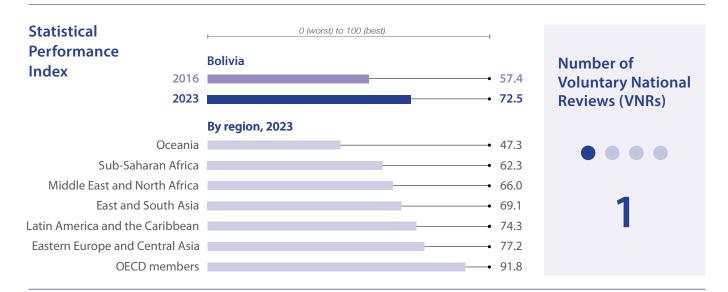
Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating   |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value \   |  | ting | Tren           |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|------|----------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.0 2025 •  | 1                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 88.2 2  | 025  | •    | 7              |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 5.8 2025  | 7                                       | Population using the internet (%)   | 70.2 2  | 023  | •    | 1              |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 91.8 2  | 023  | •    | 1              |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 23.0 2022 •   | 1                                       | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4 2   | 023  | •    | 7              |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 16.1 2016 •   | •                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0 2   | .025   | •    | •              |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.0 2016  |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |   |  |      |                |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 70.5 2016 •   | •                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2   |  | •    | 7              |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 28.7 2022 •   | 4                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2   |  | •    | •              |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022 •  | <b>→</b>                                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.2 2   | 022  | •    | 4              |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.7 2022  | 4                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |   |  |      |                |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.6 2018 •  | <b>→</b>                                | Gini coefficient  | 40.9 2  |  | •    | 7              |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2019 •  |   | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2   | 021  | •    | 1              |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |   |  |      |                |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 146.4 2023 •  | <b>→</b>                                | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 46.6 2  |  | •    | •              |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.2 2023 •   | 1                                       | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 33.1 2  |  | •    | 4              |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.1 2023 •   | 1                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 85.9 2  |  | •    | 4              |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 105.0 2023 •  | <b>→</b>                                | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 27.2 2  | 020  | •    | •              |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023 •  | 1                                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |   |  |      |                |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.9 2021   | 1                                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 2   |  | •    |                |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |   |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2   |  | •    | •              |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 77.0 2019 •   |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 17.7 2  |  | •    | 4              |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.6 2021   | 4                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.8 2   |  | •    | 1              |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.6 2023   | 4                                       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 44.0 2  |  | •    | 7              |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 71.0 2015   |   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 3.3 2   |  | •    | T              |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 71.5 2022   | 1                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2   | 023  | •    | Т              |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 67.0 2023   | Ţ                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action  |   |  |      |                |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   | Ť                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.9 2   |  | •    | 7              |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.1 2021 •   | 7                                       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 2   |  | •    | Т              |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024  | <b>→</b>                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 2.2 2   | 023  | •    | •              |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |   |  |      |                |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 07.1.2022   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |   |  |      |                |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 87.1 2023   | 7                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •   |  | •    | •              |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.8 2023 •   | 1                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |   |  |      |                |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 88.4 2023   | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |   |  | •    |                |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.5 2021 •   | 1                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 000   | 040  | •    | •              |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2   | 018  | •    | •              |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 61.4 2024   | <b>→</b>                                | SDG15 – Life on Land  Man area that is protected in towards a site important to bindings by (0/1)   | 45.4.3  | 022  |      | _              |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 45.4 2  |  | •    | 7              |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 87.8 2022   | •                                       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 59.0 2  |  | •    | 7              |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.2 2024   | T                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 2  |  | •    | 7              |
|  | 46.2 2025   |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |   | 023  | •    | *              |
|  | 10.2 2023   | 7                                       | 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1   |   |  |      | T              |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | 7                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |   | 022  | Ě    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.1 2022   | 1                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 3.0 2   | 022  | Ì    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 •   | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2  | 022  | •    | 7              |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 •  | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2  | 022  | •    | 7 7            |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 •   | 7<br>1                                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2  | 022  | •    | 7 7 7          |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 •  | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2  | 0022 (0023 (0023 (0023 (0022 (0016 ( | •    | 7770           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 •  | 7<br>1                                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2  | 0022 (0023 (0023 (0023 (0022 (0016 ( | •    | 7770           |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 •  | 7<br>1                                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2  | 022 (023 (023 (023 (022 (016 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024   | •    | ナナナ・サ・         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •   | 7<br>• • •                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2<br>28.0 2<br>13.6 2  | 022 (023 (023 (023 (022 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024   | •    | 7770000        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 • 99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 •   | 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2<br>28.0 2<br>13.6 2  | 022 (023 (023 (023 (022 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024   | •    | 111000         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 •   | <b>↑</b> ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑                        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2 54.1 2  | 022 (023 (023 (023 (022 (024 (024 (024 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025 (025   | •    | 111000         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 • 99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 •   | 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2 54.1 2 0.46 2                                     | 023 (023 (023 (023 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024 (024   | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 •   | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2 54.1 2 0.46 2 0.40 2                              | 0022   | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 •   | 7<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2 54.1 2 0.46 2                                     | 0022   | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 •   | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2<br>28.0 2<br>13.6 2<br>0.0 2<br>54.1 2<br>0.46 2<br>0.40 2 | 0022   | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 •   | 7<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2 54.1 2 0.46 2 0.40 2                              | 0022   | •    | 11100001111    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 • 61.4 2023 • 7.2 2022 • 68.9 2021 •                        | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2<br>28.0 2<br>13.6 2<br>0.0 2<br>54.1 2<br>0.46 2<br>0.40 2 | 0022   | •    | 1110000        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 • 61.4 2023 • 7.2 2022 • 68.9 2021 •                        | 7<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2<br>28.0 2<br>13.6 2<br>0.0 2<br>54.1 2<br>0.46 2<br>0.40 2 | 0022   | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 • 61.4 2023 • 7.2 2022 • 68.9 2021 • 2.9 2025 • 0.50 2023 • | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 3.0 2<br>4.4 2<br>0.59 2<br>66.2 2<br>91.9 2<br>28.0 2<br>13.6 2<br>0.0 2<br>54.1 2<br>0.46 2<br>0.40 2 | 0022 (10023 (10023 (10022 (10024 (100 | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 • 61.4 2023 • 7.2 2022 • 68.9 2021 •                        | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2  54.1 2 0.46 2 0.40 2  13.5 2  23.3 2 0 2         | 0022 (10023 (100 | •    |                |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 94.1 2022 • 68.6 2022 • 0.2 2022 • 14.0 2015 • 207.8 2024 •  99.9 2022 • 89.1 2022 • 2.0 2023 • 11.8 2021 • 61.4 2023 • 7.2 2022 • 68.9 2021 • 2.9 2025 • 0.50 2023 • | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 3.0 2  4.4 2 0.59 2 66.2 2 91.9 2 28.0 2 13.6 2 0.0 2  54.1 2 0.46 2 0.40 2  13.5 2  23.3 2 0 2         | 0022 (10023 (100 | •    | 1-1-0-0 0 VVVV |

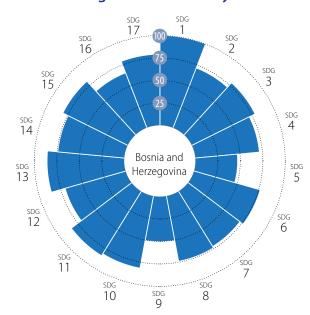
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

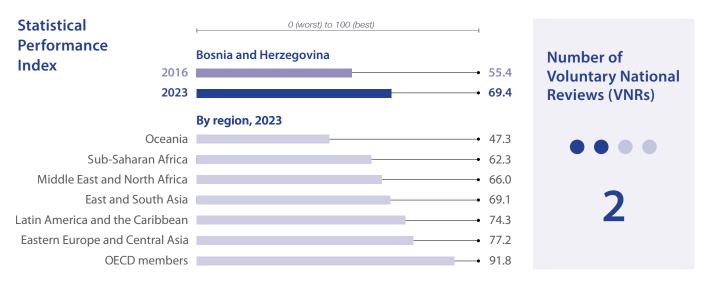
#### **Overall Performance**



#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

## Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating | Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value ' | /ear Ra | ating | Tre |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--|---------|---------|-------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.0 2025          | 1           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2 | 025     | •     | 1   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.1 2025 •        | <u>↑</u>    | Population using the internet (%)  | 83.4 2  | 023     | •     | 1   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 69.9 2  | 023     | •     | 1   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022 •        | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.6 2   | 023     | •     | 4   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.9 2012 •        | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 17.8 2  | 025     | •     |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.3 2012 •        | •           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |         |         |       |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | • • •             | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6 2   |         | •     | 1   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.2 2022 •       | <b>1</b>    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2   |         | •     | •   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 •        | 7           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 23.6 2  | 023     | •     | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.9 2022 •        | 1           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |         |         |       |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018 •        | 7           | Gini coefficient   | 33.0 2  | 011     | •     |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2022 •        | •           | Palma ratio  | 1.3 2   | 011     | •     |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |         |       |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 6.2 2023 •        | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 4.0 2   | 014     | •     |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.5 2023 •        | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 24.8 2  | 023     | •     |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.0 2023          | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 97.6 2  | 018     | •     |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 24.0 2023 •       | 7           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 66.5 2  | 020     | •     | -   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2023 •        | <b>→</b>    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         |         |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.2 2021         | 4           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.1 2   | 020     | •     | (   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 17.2 2021         | •           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.6 2   | 022     | •     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 114.0 2019        |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 17.3 2  | 024     | •     | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                   | 7           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 3.0 2   | 024     | •     | •   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.7 2021         | ^           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 45.0 2  | 024     | •     |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.9 2023         | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 14.2 2  | 024     | •     |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 9.7 2019          |             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.3 2   | 023     | •     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9 2021         | T           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |         |         |       |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 55.0 2023         | Ψ           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 6.3 2   | 023     | •     |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)                                       | 66.5 2021         | •           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.9 2   | 024     | •     |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.1 2024          | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 0.2 2   | 023     | •     |     |
|   | 0.1 2024          | <u>.</u>    | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |         |         |       |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                   |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | •       | •       | •     |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                  | 37.5 2023 •       | 7           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.5 2  | 024     | •     |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.9 2023         | 4           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | •       | •       | •     |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 87.8 2023         | <u>_</u>    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 2   | 019     | •     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.7 2022         |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 1.2 2   | 019     | •     | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 99.7 2022         | _           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | •       | •       | •     |     |
|   |                   |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |         |       | Ī   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                               | 41.8 2024 •       | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 37.1 2  | 023     | •     |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 86.1 2022         | 7           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 100.0 2 | 023     | •     | ì   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 65.3 2024         | 7           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.89 2  | 023     | •     |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 19.1 2025         | 1           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2   |         | •     |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 1311 2023         | Ť           | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.5 2   |         | •     |     |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.1 2022         | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |         |         |       |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.4 2018         |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.2 2   | N23     |       |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 2.1 2022          | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86 2  |         |       |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 2.1 2022          |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 30.6 2  |         | _     |     |
| · -   |                   |             |  |         |         |       |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                             | 794.3 2024        | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 99.5 2  |         | _     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.0 2  |         | •     |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •       | •       | •     |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 41.1 2022 •       | Ψ           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                | 0.1 2   | 023     | •     |     |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO $_2$ /TWh)                                   | 1.1 2023          | <b>&gt;</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.3 2  | 025     | •     |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 36.6 2021 •       | 1           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58 2  | 023     | •     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46 2  | 023     | •     |     |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.5 2023         | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.58 2  |         | •     |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 10.1 2022         | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |         |         |       | ĺ   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 79.3 2021         | 1           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.9 2   | 022     | •     |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 10.7 2025         | •           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | •       | •       | •     |     |
|   |                   | J.          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |         |         | _     |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.61 2023         | 4           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 36.7 2  |         | •     |     |
| stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2018          | 7           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |         | 024     | •     |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 31.1 2018         |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2   | 021     | •     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 31.1 2010         |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.4 2  |         |       |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



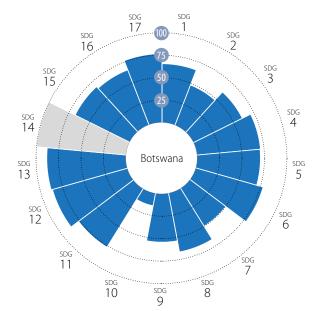
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.5

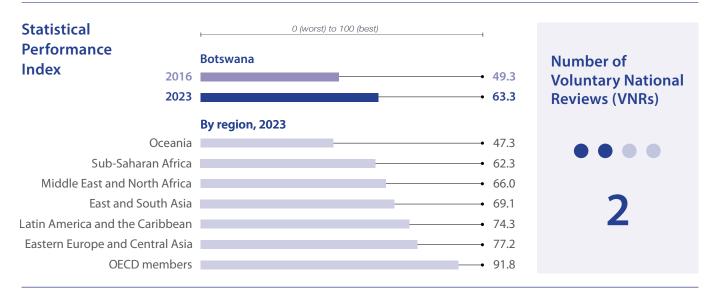
Missing data

3%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

Value Year Rating Trend

82.6 2025 • ->

81.4 2023

111.9 2023

3.1 2023

27.9 2025

0.4 2023

0.6 2013

9.0 2023

53.3 2015

12.9 2022

11.4 2021

0.67 2023

22.5 2021

100.0 2020

57.0 2024

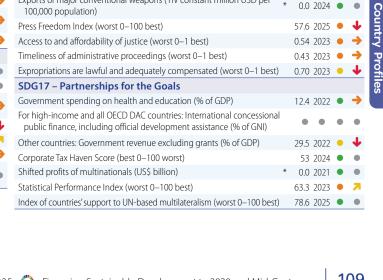
0.0 2024

0.54 2023

57.6 2025

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratino  | Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |
|--|--|--|--|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 13.0 2025  | <b>→</b>   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 26.8 2025  | <b>→</b>   | Population using the internet (%)  |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |  |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 24.3 2022 •  | 4  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 28.9 2007 •  | •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.3 2007   |  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | • • •  |  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 18.3 2022 •  | 1  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •   | 1  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.7 2022   | 4  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.4 2018 •   | 1  | Gini coefficient   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.4 2022   | •  | Palma ratio  |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 155.1 2023 •   | <b>→</b>   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 20.9 2023 •  | <b>→</b>   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 39.6 2023 •  | 7  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 244.0 2023 •   | 7  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 1.9 2023 •   | 1  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.0 2021  | 1  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |  |  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 141.0 2019 •   | •  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.5 2021  | 4  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 69.2 2023  | 7  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 50.2 2019  |  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8 2021  | 4  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95.0 2023  | 4  | SDG13 – Climate Action   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /cap   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.2 2021  | Ψ  | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.4 2024 •   | 4  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  |  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 22.0.2014  |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (  |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 33.0 2014  |  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.5 2022 •  | 1  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 88.1 2022 •  | 4  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.5 2013 •  | •  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |  |  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 86.4 2024  | 1  | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.9 2022 •  | 4  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (  |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 86.9 2024  | 1  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 8.7 2025   | Ţ  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 0.7 2025   | _  | remainent delorestation (70 or lorest died, 5 year dverage)  |
| 3DG0 - Clean Water and Samtation   |  |  | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  |
| Population using at least basis dripking water services (%)  | 02.6.2022  | 71   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 92.6 2022  | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 80.6 2022 •  | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions<br>Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 •   | <b>⊼</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 •   | 7<br>1   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 80.6 2022 •<br>2.2 2022 •  | <b>⊼</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 •  | <b>^</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 •  | 7<br>•<br>•  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 •  | <b>^</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 •  | 7<br>•<br>•  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 • 2.6 2023 •                                   | 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 •  | 7<br>•<br>•  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 • 2.6 2023 • 0.1 2021 •                        | ス<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 • 2.6 2023 • 0.1 2021 • 64.3 2023 •            | ス<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 • 2.6 2023 • 0.1 2021 • 64.3 2023 • 1.8 2022 • | ス<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 • 2.6 2023 • 0.1 2021 • 64.3 2023 •            | ス<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 80.6 2022 • 2.2 2022 • 36.0 2015 • 574.6 2024 • 75.9 2022 • 66.0 2022 • 2.6 2023 • 0.1 2021 • 64.3 2023 • 1.8 2022 • | ス<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・<br>・ | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 80.6 2022  | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 80.6 2022  | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 80.6 2022  | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 80.6 2022  | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |

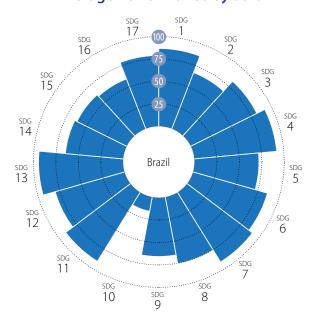
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





+ 4.6

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



1%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



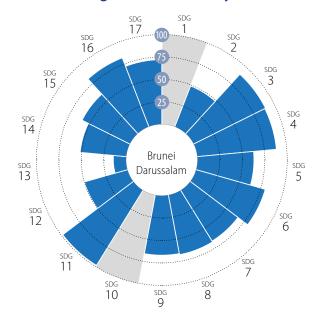
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating                  |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year R         | lating 1 |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|---|----------------------|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 5.8 2025                           |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 97.0 2025            | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 9.9 2025 •                         | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   | 84.2 2023            |          |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.0.2022                           | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 97.5 2023            |          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.9 2022 •<br>8.0 2019 •           | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 3.2 2023             |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.0 2019 • 3.4 2019 •              | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 49.9 2025            | •        |
| Vinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 63.3 2019                          | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2023             | •        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 28.1 2022                          | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.1 2020             | •        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022                           | Ţ        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 34.2 2023            | •        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.9 2022                           | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                      |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.4 2018                           | 1        | Gini coefficient  | 52.0 2022            | •        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.4 2022                           | •        | Palma ratio   | 3.6 2022             | •        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                    |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                      |          |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 66.9 2023 •                        | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 14.9 2016            | •        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.6 2023                           | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 14.4 2023            | •        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.4 2023                          | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.8 2022            | •        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 49.0 2023 •                        | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 86.0 2020            | •        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023 •                         | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                      |          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 14.5 2021                          | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1 2020             | •        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                                    |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 11.0 2022            | •        |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 29.0 2019 •                        |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.2 2024             |          |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.7 2021                          | 4        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.4 2024             |          |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.8 2023                          | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 56.5 2024            |          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 42.6 2021                          | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 4.7 2024             |          |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.2 2021                          | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0 2024             | •        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 87.0 2023 •                        | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.3 2023             |          |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 80.4 2021                          | _        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.9 2024             |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 00.4 2021                          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 1.1 2024             |          |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.5 2024                           | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 1.1 2024             |          |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                                    |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.7 2023            |          |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 90.0 2022                          | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.4 2024            | •        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.0 2022                          | 7        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 14.1 2018            | •        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 90.0 2022                          |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 16.2 2019            | •        |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.3 2022                          | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 33.7 2019            | •        |
| 5DG5 – Gender Equality  | JJ.J 2022 •                        | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018             | •        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                                    |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                      |          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 89.8 2024                          | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 45.7 2023            | •        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 105.5 2022 •                       | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.6 2023            | •        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 72.8 2024 •                        | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 2023            | •        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 18.1 2025 •                        | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5 2023             | •        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                    |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 1.8 2022             | •        |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.6 2022 •                        | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                      |          |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 90.9 2022 •                        | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 21.1 2022            | •        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.5 2022 •                         | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.57 2023            | •        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 52.0 2019 •                        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 26.9 2022            | •        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 442.0 2024 •                       | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.4 2015            | •        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                    |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34.0 2024            | •        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •                       | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 1.8 2016             | •        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 96.5 2022 •                        | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0 2024             | •        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.7 2023                           | 1        | 100,000 population)   |                      |          |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                                    |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.8 2025            |          |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 42.9 2021 •                        | <u> </u> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 2023            |          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | (2.2.2022                          |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.26 2023            |          |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.2 2023                          | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.62 2023            |          |
| ctime of modern clayory (nor 1 000 non-dation)  | 5.0 2022 •                         | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.6.2022             |          |
|   |                                    | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.6 2022             | •        |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 84.0 2021 •                        | •        |   |                      |          |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                                    | ·<br>→   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • •                  | •        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 84.0 2021 • 7.6 2025 • 0.48 2023 • | →        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 25.6.2022            | •        |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 7.6 2025                           |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 25.6 2023<br>38 2024 | •        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 7.6 2025 • 0.48 2023 • 0.2 2018 •  | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 38 2024              |          |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 7.6 2025 • 0.48 2023 •             | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |                      | •        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

NA

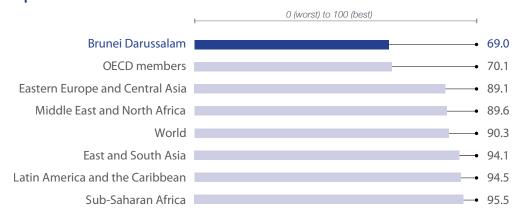
Missing data

20%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

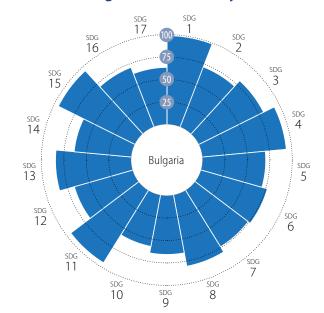
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value   | Year | r Rating | Trei | -   | Value   | Year | Ratir | g Trer |
|---|---------|------|----------|------|---|---------|------|-------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | *       |      |          |      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.6    | 2025 | •     | 1      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | *       | •    | •        | •    | Population using the internet (%)   | 99.0    | 2023 | 3     | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |      |          |      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 118.8   | 2023 | 3     | 1      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | * 2.5   | 202  | 2 •      |      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5     | 2018 | 3     | •      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 19.7    | 200  | 9 •      | •    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 40.5    | 2025 | 5     | •      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.9     | 200  | 9        |      | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |         |      |       |        |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •       | •    | •        | •    |   |         | 2023 |       | 1      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 31.7    | 202  | 2 •      | 4    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |         | 2018 |       |        |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4     | 201  | 3 •      | •    |   | 2.2     | 2022 | 2 •   | 4      |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.8     | 202  | 2        | 1    |   |         |      |       |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.4     | 201  | 8 •      | 4    |   |         |      |       |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 3.4     | 202  | 2 •      | •    |   | •       | •    | •     | -      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |          |      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |      |       |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 36.4    | 202  | 3        | 1    |   |         | 2022 |       | _1     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 4.9     | 202  | 3        | 1    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 9.8     | 2023 | 3     | 1      |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         |      | 3        | 1    |   |         |      |       | •      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 65.0    | 202  | 3 •      | -    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •       | •    | •     |        |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |         |      |          |      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |      |       |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 14.9    | 202  | 1 •      | 1    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |         | 2020 |       |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |         |      |          |      | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |         | 2022 |       |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 20.0    | 201  | 9 •      |      | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |         | 2024 |       | -      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.6     | 202  | 1        | 1    | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |         | 2024 |       | •      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.3    |      |          | 4    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 9,036.2 |      |       | •      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 202  |          | 4    | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |         | 2024 |       |        |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.6    |      |          | 4    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2     | 2023 | 3     |        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0    |      |          | 1    | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 254     | 202  |       |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 70.0    | 202  |          |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)            |         | 2023 |       | •      |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | /8.3    | 202  | 1 •      | 1    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |         | 2024 |       |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |         |      |          |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 59.2    | 2023 | 5     |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |          |      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | F 4     | 202  |       |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 73.0    | 202  | 3 •      | J    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |         | 2023 |       |        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |         |      |          |      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 02.0    | 2024 | + •   |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.4    |      |          | 1    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 22.0    | 2010 |       |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |         |      | 3        | 7    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |         | 2019 |       |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8    | 202  | 1 •      | •    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) |         | 2019 |       |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |          |      | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0     | 2010 | )     | _      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                   | •       | •    | •        |      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                    | 41.7    | 2023 | 3     | -      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.0   | 202  | 2 •      | 1    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 50.0    | 2023 | 3     | -      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 72.9    | 202  | 4        | 4    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85    | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 11.8    | 202  | 5 •      |      | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0     | 2023 | 3     | 4      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |          |      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 29.7    | 2022 | 2 •   | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9    | 202  | 2 •      | 1    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |      |       |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.5    | 202  | 2 •      | 1    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5     | 2013 | 3     | (      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 3.5     | 202  | 2 •      | 1    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •       |      | •     |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 68.1    | 201  | 5        | •    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 7.1     | 2016 | 5     | (      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                 | 5,162.0 | 202  | 4        | 4    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9    | 2020 | )     | (      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |          |      | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.0    | 2020 | )     | -      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 202  | 2 •      | 1    | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •       | •    | •     |        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   | 202  | 2        | 1    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | * 00    | 2024 |       |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                  | 2.1     | 202  | 3 •      | 7    | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0     | 2022 |       |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.0     | 202  | 1 •      | 4    |   |         |      |       |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.0     | 202  |          | _    | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |         |      |       |        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.0    | 202  | 3 👝      |      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |         |      |       |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 70.0    | 202  |          | -    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |         |      |       |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | •       | •    | •        |      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  |         | 2022 | 2     | -      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | F 1     | 202  | E 🐣      |      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | •       | •    | •     |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 5.1     | 202  | 5        | 1    | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |         |      |       |        |
| - , -   |         |      | _        | ,    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | **      | **   | **    | *      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 3.3     | 201  | 0 =      | 4    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |         | 2024 |       | -      |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 1516    | 201  | 8 •      |      | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | * 0.0   | 2021 | •     | •      |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 151.0   |      |          |      | <ul> <li>Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)</li> </ul>  |         | 2023 |       |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



# **Country Score Country Rank** 41 /167 76.3 ● Regional Average = 72.0

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



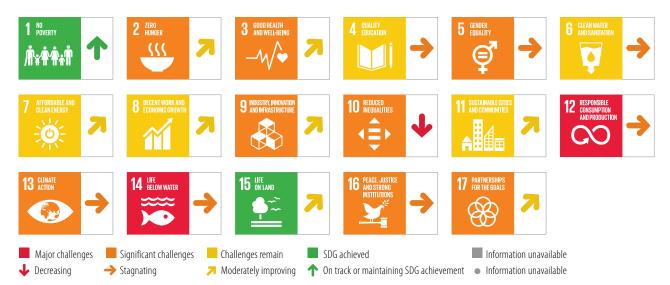
#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing data

3%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **BULGARIA**

| Pietre for Hunger  5062 - Per Hunger  5062 - Per Hunger  5063 - Per Hunger  5064 - Per Hunger  5065 - Per Hu            | Part                 | SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating |          |  | Value Yea |                | ting          | Ire |
|---|---|---|-------------------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----|
| SOG2 - Zero Hunger  | Section of an inconstant materials   1,000 and   1,0              | Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                   | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |           |                | •             | 1   |
| Procultance of undermogramment (8)  Procultance of undermogramment (8)  Procultance of undermogramment (1)  Procultance of usaring in Cities under 9 years of age (8)  60 20 20 20 10  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Program of Nancina (1)  Procultance of occase, Bird and Section (1)  Pro            | Comparison of the continue o              |   | 0.9 2025 •        | <u> </u> | -  |           |                | •             |     |
| Presidence of hausting in children under 5 years of age 196  - 80.2016 - 91.  -            | The miss Higher Backace in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 and 1979 in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 and 1979 in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 in University Backace in Date of State in 1979 in University Backace in             | SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          |  | 118.0 202 | 23             | •             | 1   |
| Presidence of vasiting in children mouter's years of age (M)  Providence of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Providence of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Providence of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Providence of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Providence of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Providence of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Proport of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Proport of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Proport of braining field, 32 (M) of palety providence (M)  Proport of braining field, 32 (M) of palety pal            | 200               | Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022 •        | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 3.1 202   | 23             | •             | 1   |
| Precedence of seating in children under Syears of age (Pg) Minimum clarcy design of children under Syears of age (Pg) Minimum clarcy design of children under Syears of age (Pg) Minimum clarcy design of children under Syears of age (Pg) Minimum clarcy design of children under Syears of age (Pg) Minimum clarcy design of children under Syears of a general content of the seath of the selection of children under Syears of the seath of the selection of children of the seath of the selection of the seath of the s            | 10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   | Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                             | 7.0 2014 •        | •        | 3 3  | 21.2 20:  | 25             |               | ;   |
| Presidence of charmy, 80th > 3.00 facility computations   20.6 20.2   | Separation   Sep              | Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 6.0 2014 🔸        |          | •  |           |                |               |     |
| Filter   Filtre   Filter   F              | Teach Level Dest 2-1 worst   Well ktorneger   Management index (dest (1) - 14 word)   0.5 2015  |   | * 90.0 2022 •     |          |  |           |                | •             | 1   |
| Careal yack to thomas per histance of harvested land) Substantible Nargam Amagement Indica (soit ).4 I visual 1. 12 yrains of the standard Nargament Indica (soit ).4 I visual 1. 12 yrains of the standard year year (soit ).4 I visual 1. 12 yrains of the standard year year (soit ).4 I visual 1. 12 yrains of the standard year (soit ).4 I visual 1. 12             |   | Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                 | 20.6 2022 •       | 4        |  |           |                | •             |     |
| Statistical Name of Management Index (Best 0-14) worth   0.0 202   0.0  | All Post Name   Annagement Index (best 0-1-4) worth)   0.5 2018   1   | Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022 •        | <b>→</b> |  | 78.2 202  | 23             | •             | _   |
| Expects of hexardous pestideds tomers per million population)  An analysis of the College of Colleg            | Palma rate   Section   S              | Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                     | 5.2 2022          | 1        |  |           |                |               |     |
| Signal - Good Health and Well-Being Material mortality ratio per 100,000 live birth)  5,5, 2023   6,1,2,3,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4   | Good Health and Well-Being   S. 6. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S. 7. 2003   Monotally rate (per 1000 live britis)   S              | Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 0.5 2018 •        | 1        | Gini coefficient   |           |                |               | •   |
| Access to improved waters (per 10,000 fee bitter)   | All manufally ratin (per 1,0000 live briths)  3.6 a 203   | exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                         | 0.0 2022 •        | •        |  | 1.7 202   | 21             | •             | •   |
| Annual manually rate (part 1,000 live births) 6.1 222 3 4   | all normaling rise (per 1,000 like birthy)  2.6 a023  | SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |           |                |               |     |
| Access to improved vear under-5 (per 1000 libre birth) 10.1 2023 • 1 10.2 2024 • 1 10.2 2024 • 1 10.2 2025 • 1 10.            | yrate unders (per 1,000 live births)  6.1 1003  | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                      | 5.6 2023          | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 200   | 05             | •             | •   |
| expectantification of tuberrulosis (per 10,000 papulation) uper-tain-disched cells from foot 1,000 uninfected population, all agies) uper-tain-disched deshi net on the 10 conditions (per 10,000 uninfected population) uper-tain-disched deshi net on the 10 conditions (per 10,000 papulation) uper-tain-disched deshi net on the 10 conditions (per 10,000 papulation) uper-tain-disched deshi net on the 10 conditions (per 10,000 papulation) uper-tain-disched deshi net on the 10 conditions (per 10,000 papulation) uper-tain-disched deshi net on the 10 per 10,000 papulation) uper-tain-disched per 10,000 papulation)             | car of tuberculosis (per 10,000 appulation)  (infections (per 10,000 uninfected oppositation, all ages)  0.0 2021 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Social Separation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access of public convenient (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  Production access to public transport in cities (%)  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8 2000 • 1  9.8            | leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.6 2023          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 17.4 202  | 23             | •             |     |
| Significations (per 1,000 uninferred pepulation all apen)  ge standardized death rate due to cardiovascular desacy cancer, defeather, or choicing periphological in the production of periphological deaths, and choicing periphological in the production of the production of the periphological in the production of the production of the production of the periphological in the production of the periphological in the production of the production of the periphological in the production of the periphological in the periphological in the production of the periphological in th            | Vinitections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all age)  0.0 2021 • Marchand default data that the cardiovascular disease, cancer, experience of control registroly desize in about aged 20 to 70 years (%)  63.0 2019 • Marchand default desired, cancer, experience of the properties of            | Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.1 2023          | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.6 202  | 22             | •             | •   |
| questandarded deshi note dues to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, distables, or thronic registrary disease in adults aged 31 to 17 years, 180 questandard deshi near autilitativate to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  84 2021   **Production-based divigolition (Per 100,000 population)  85 2020   **Production-based divigolition (Per 100,000 population)  86 2021   **Production-based divigolition (Per 100,000 population)  87 2020   **Production-based divigolition (Per 100,000 population)  86 2021   **Production-based divigolition emissions (gircing)  87 2020   **Production-based divigolition emissions (gircing)  88 2021   **Production-based divigolition emissions (gircing)  89 5 2021   **Production-based divigolition emissions (gircing)  89 5 2021   **Production-based divigolition based divigolition per missions (gircing)  89 5 2021   **Production-based divigolition-based divigolition based div            | Municipal solid waser (but/capital/day)   1.2 2003   1.2 2005                 | ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       | 16.0 2023 •       | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 90.8 202  | 20             | •             |     |
| diabetes, or furnic respiratory disease in adults squal atto 70 years (8) gest standardized data in a artificiation to the oracehold air pollution and artificiant air pollution (per 10,000) population)  4 2021 16 expectancy at birth (years)  7 5 6 2023 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7  | escrotromic respiratory disease in adults aped 30 to 70 years (%) and arcitacted destinate attributable to hop population of a discrete (%) and arcitacted destinate attributable to hop population (%) and arcitacted (%) arcitacted            | New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                          | 0.0 2023          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |           |                |               |     |
| substitute, or tronic respiratory valeace in active great auto Proyected by estandardized death mate artificial profit programment of the programm            | Exercision Respiratory diseases in adults algorithm and pages at on 7 years (with a respiration of the control Respiratory diseases in adults algorithm and pages at on 7 years (with a respiratory diseases) and interior pollution (see 100000 population)   20,500 declare, yet birth (years)   75,6 0.023   76,000 population)   20,500 declare, yet birth (years)   75,6 0.023   76,000 population)   51,2004   76,000 population)   52,200 population (yet pollution associated with imports (DAIX) per 1,000 population)   53,200 population (yet pollution associated with imports (DAIX) per 1,000 population)   53,200 population (yet pollution)   53,200 population (yet pollution)   53,200 population (yet pollution)   54,200 population)   54,200 population (yet pollution)   54,200 population)   54,200 population (yet pollution)   54,200 population (yet pollution)   54,200 population)   54,200 population)   54,200 population (yet pollution)   54,200 population)   54              | nge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                      | 25.6.2021         | .1.      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.2 202   | 20             | •             | -   |
| ambierd in pollution (per 100,000 population) 8.4 201   1 Production-based introper emissions (ag/capita) 8.5 202   1 Production-based introper emissions (ag/capita) 8.6 202   1 Production-based introper emissions (ag/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based interpore emission (ag/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based introper emissions (ag/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based introper emission (ag/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based introper emission (ag/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based interpore (by/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based interpore (ag/capita) 8.7 202   1 Production-based interpore (            | ent air pollution (per 10,000 population) 8.4 201   Air pollution associated with imports (DAL's per 1,000 population) 8.5 2014   Ponduction based nitrogen emissions (ge/capita) 8.6 2021   Air pollution associated with imports (DAL's per 1,000 population) 8.7 2022   Ponduction based nitrogen emissions (ge/capita) 8.7 2023   Ponduction (Copyriapita) 8.7 2023   Ponducti            | diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)              | ∠J.O ZUZI ■       | ~        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 2.1 202   | 22             | •             |     |
| Afficiently series positioning in positioning in positioning (Quicky principle) and positioning in the posit            | Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.4 2021   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.5 3,5024   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.5 2024   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.5 3,5024   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2021   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2021   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2021   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2021   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2023   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2023   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2024   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2021   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022   9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 population)  8.6 2022    9. Air pollution associated with imports (QALYs per 1,000 populatio            |   | 63.0 2019         | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 20.5 202  | 24             | •             | •   |
| file expectancy at birth (pears)   75.6 2023   75.004   75.005                | extency at birth (years)  75.6 2023  75.6 2024  76.6 2024  77.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 20            |   |                   | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 5.1 202   | 24             | •             | •   |
| Process of productions of the Process of P              | etcancy at birth (years)  refreshilty are births per J.000 lenales aged 15 to 19)  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  38.7 20.2 **  39.7 20.2 **  39.8 1.0 20.2 **  49.5 20.3 **  49.6 20.2 **             |   |                   | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 53.5 202  | 24             | •             |     |
| this attended by skilled health personnel (%)  94.5 2021  75.5 2021  76.6 3 Climate Action  Outperside some mode of which everage (Wind) reduce of service overage (worst 0-100 best)  76.6 2024  76.6 2024  76.6 criliders and add 4 to 6)  77.4 2024  77.5 2024  78.6 criliders and add 4 to 6)  77.4 2024  78.6 criliders and add 4 to 6)  78.6 criliders a            | trended by skilled health personnel (%)  94.5 2021   97.5 2021   9            |   |                   | <b>→</b> |  | 21.8 20   | 24             | •             |     |
| univing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 92.0 2023   The provinces in health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (PHC) index of service (PHC)            | al finalits who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) al finalits (overage QHFC) Index of service coverage al finalits (overage QHFC) Index of service coverage at finalits (overage ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  7.3.5 2021   |   |                   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.2 202   | 23             | •             |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 73.5 2021  73            | all health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage 17.5 2021   | •   | 94.5 2021 •       | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |           |                |               | Ī   |
| yourset O-100 best)  5.6 2024  ↑  Coperations are those the enterest of a content of the service (worst 0-100 best)  5.6 2024  ↑  Coperations are through the protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  5.6 2024  ↑  Coperations are through the protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  5.6 2024  ↑  Coperation are the pre-primary organized learning  6.0 2023  ↑  Coperation are the pre-primary organized learning  6.0 2023  ↑  Coperation are the pre-primary protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  5.6 2024  ↑  Coperation are that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  5.6 2024  ↑  Coperation of family planning satisfied by modern methods  (%)  6.0 2022  ↑  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  5.6 2019  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Fish caught th             | 10-100 best)  13-3 2021  13-100 best)  13-1            | urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 92.0 2023 •       | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 5.4 202   | 23             | •             |     |
| DG4 - Quality Education  Tridipation rate in price-primary organized learning  Were secondary completion rate (%)  See primary enrollment rate (%)  Were recordary completion rate (%)  See primary enrollment rate (%)  See primary en            | Local Control             |   | 73.5 2021         | 7        |  |           |                | •             |     |
| SDG4 - Quality Education  riticipation acte in pre-primary organized learning (%) of children aged 4 to 6)  94.5 2023   95.6 2019   96.6 2023   96.6 2023   97.6 2024   97.6 2024   98.1 2021   98.1 2            | To Quality Education attorn rate in pre-primary organized learning 494.5 2023 405.6 2019 406.2 2022 407.6 2046 407.            |   |                   |          |  |           |                | •             |     |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 99,7 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 94,5 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 96,0 2022 et primary enrollment rate (%) 97,2 2019 et primary enrollment rate (%) 98,1 2021 et primary enrollment proposed stocks (%) 61 total catch) 98,1 2021 et primary enrollment proposed enrollm            | Mean area that is protected in marrine sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.7 20.23 • Arrange (%) 94.5 20.33 • 1  |   | 5.6 2024          | T        |  |           |                |               |     |
| ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) 47,6 2024 • Power secondary completion rate (%) 94,3 2023 • Power secondary completion rate (%) 96,0 2022 • Pish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of fotal catch) 98,1 2021 • Pish caught that are then discarded (%) 56,2 2019 • Pish caught that are then disc            | action rate in pre-primary againzed rearning and the fact in pre-primary againzed rearning and the fact in pre-primary againzed rearning and the fact (which an aged 4 to 6) 94.3 2023 • Hish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 96.0 2022 • Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 73.2 2019 • Recondary completion rate (%) 98.1 2021 • Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 73.2 2019 • Recondary completion rate (%) 98.1 2021 • Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 73.2 2019 • Recondary completion rate (%) 98.1 2021 • Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 73.2 2019 • Recondary completion aged 15 to 49) 73.2 2019 • Recondary completion aged 15 to 49) 73.2 2014 • Recondary completion aged 15 to 49 72.2 2024 • Mean area that is protected in trenstrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2023 • Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.94 2024 •             |   |                   |          |  | 99.7.20   | 23             | •             |     |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  eteracy rate (% of population rate (%)  96.0 2022  • Fish caught walking or dredging (%)  72.4 2024  • Fish caught walking or dredging (%)  72.4 2024  • Fish caught was remained (%)  82.6 2024  • Fish caught was remained (%)  82.6 2024  • Fish caught was remained (%)  82.6 2024  • Fish caught was             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  ***analy enrollment rate (%)  **pecondary completion rate (%)            |   | 94.5 2023         | 1        |  |           |                | •             |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  96.0 202  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  73.2 2019  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  Fish caught by trawling or dedging the part of the discarded (%)  Fish caught by trawling or dedging for partical electricity (%)  Fish caught by trawling or dedging for foresting was a trayle (Fish caught by trawling or dedging for footening (%)  Fish caught by trawling or dedging for footening (%)  Fish caught by trawling or dedging for footening (%)  Fish cau            |   |                   |          |  |           | 2.1            |               |     |
| tretacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  DGS - Gender Equality  lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of fremale-stor-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitations  opulation using at least basic sanitations opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitations opulation water early case with the case with the family opulation with access to electricity (%)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic sanitations opulation with a crease to clean fuels and Clean Energy  opulation with access to electricity (%)  Opulation with access to electricity output (%)  Opulation with access to electricity output (%)  Opulation with access to electricity output (%)  Opulatio            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Gender Equality  4 for family planning satisfied by modern methods females aged 15 to 49)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Amine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  For famale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  Figmale-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  Figmale-to-male inflamed proposed (%)  Figmale-to-mal            |   |                   | 4        |  |           | 10             |               |     |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  0.0 2018  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million of population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million of population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied            | Agrice Equality  d for family planning satisfied by modern methods females aged 15 to 49)  Temples aged 15 to 49)  To female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  101.8 2022   |   |                   | 7        |  |           |                |               |     |
| SPG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 • Access to a lead to of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 10.18 2022 • Access to a lead to of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 80.8 2024 • Access to a lead for protected in fire shwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 • Access to a lead to of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 80.8 2024 • Access to a lead to of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 21.3 2025 • Access to a lead to show that was a site of female-to-male labor force participation received (%) 80.8 2024 • Access to a lead to show that was a site of female-to-male labor force participation received (%) 80.8 2022 • Access to a lead to show that some that is protected in fireshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 • Access to show that the protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 • Access to show that some that is protected in fireshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 • Access to show that show the species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.9 2023 • Imported deforestation (%) forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Imported deforestation (m²/capita) 5.4 2022 • Access to show that was a substitutions of the show that show the species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.87 2023 • Imported deforestation (m²/capita) 5.4 2022 • DEG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0.0 2022 • Third in the species survival (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.85 2022 • DEG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0.0 2022 • Third in the species survival (worst 0 – 100 best) 0.0 2022 • DEG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to electricity (%) 0.0 2022 • Third in the species survival (worst 0 – 100 best) 0.0 2022 • DEG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)             | Formales aged 15 to 49)  72.4 2024  |   | 98.1 2021         | •        | -  |           |                |               |     |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023 atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 101.8 2022   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 99.3 2023  |   |                   |          |  | 0.0 20    | 10             |               |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Box 2024  The properties of the pr            | Infemale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  101.8 2022   |   | 72.4 2024         | 7        |  | 00.3.20   | 23             |               |     |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best)  9.94 2023  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  9.94 2023  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  9.95 2022  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  9.95 2022  Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  1.0 2085  Permanent deforestation (m²/capita)  1.0 2085  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  9.95 2022  1.0 2085  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  9.96 2023  Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  1.0 2085  Permanent deforestation (m²/capita)  Permanent deforestation (m²/capita)  1.0 2085  Permanent deforestation (m²/c            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.94 2023 eld by women in national parliament (%) 21.3 2025 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Permanent deforestation (% of forestation) (% of forestation (% of forestation) (% of forestation (% of forestation) (% of forestation) (% of of forestation) (% of forestation)             |   | 101 0 2022        |          |  |           |                |               |     |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Imported deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Imported deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 • Imported deforestation (m²/capita) 5.4 2022             | related by women in national parliament (%)  - Clean Water and Sanitation  ion using at least basic drinking water services (%)  99.1 2022  > SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  ion using at least basic sanitation services (%)  86.1 2022  > Homicides (per 100,000 population)  1.1 2023  • Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0 - 1 best)  obegenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  54.6 2015  • Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1,658.9 2024  - Affordable and Clean Energy  ion with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  ion with access to electricity (%)  ion with access to electricity (%)  ion with access to electricity output by DyDrWh)  bable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  20.4 2021  - Decent Work and Economic Growth  ad GDP growth index (worst 0-100 best)  add GDP growth index (worst 0-10 best)  add GDP growth index (worst 0-10 best)  add GDP growth index (worst 0-10 best)  add GDP growth index (wo | •   |                   | T        | , , , , ,  |           |                | -             |     |
| Imported deforestation (m³/capita) 5.4 2022 • population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.1 2022 • population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 86.1 2022 • population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 86.1 2022 • population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 86.1 2022 • population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 86.1 2022 • population with drawal (% of available freshwater resources) 40.2 2022 • population with receives treatment (%) 5.4 6.2015 • population embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 1,658.9 2024 • population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2021 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2021 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2021 • population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2021 • population with access to clean fuels and te            | Imported deforestation (m³/capita) 5.4 2022 □ 1.1 2023 □ 1.1 2024 □ 1.1 2023 □ 1.1 2024 □ 1.1 2023 □ 1.1 2024             |   |                   |          |  |           |                | •             |     |
| Spulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  99.1 2022  Acres water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  40.2 2022  Acrime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Acres to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Acres to a            | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  sion using at least basic drinking water services (%)  86.1 2022  |   | 21.3 2025         | 7        | . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,  |           |                | •             |     |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)  1.1 2023 eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  40.2 2022 • • • Homicides (per 100,000 population)  7.1 2023 eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  8.6.1 2022 • • • Homicides (per 100,000 population)  8.5 2022 • • Homicides (per 100,000 population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022 • Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  8.5 2022 • • Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  8.5 2022 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2024 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • Children involved in child labor (%)  8.5 2023 • Children involv            | Homicides (per 100,000 population) 1.1 2023 are withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 40.2 2022  | DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          |  | 5.4 20.   | 22             | •             | _   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 40.2 2022  Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Solvential properties water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1,658.9 2024  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Solvential properties in the registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  100.0 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption P | consider withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  40.2 2022   Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  8.5 2022   Water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1,658.9 2024   Affordable and Clean Energy  In with access to electricity (%)  In with access to electricity (%)  In with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  In with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  In with access to electricity output  In with access to electricity output  In with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  In with access to electricity output  In with access to electricity output of the electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 best)  In with access to electricity output of the electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 best)  In with access to electricity output of the electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with access to electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with access to electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with access to electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with access to electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with access to electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with access to electricity output of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  In with | -   | 99.1 2022 •       |          |  |           |                |               |     |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 8.5 2022 •  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 8.5 2022 •  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 8.5 2022 •  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Depulation with access to electricity (%) Depulation with access to electricity (%) Doy pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Doy enissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Diditions of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  8.5 2022 •  DG9 2023 •  DG9 2024 •  DG9 2024 •  DG9 2024 •  DG9 2025 •  DG9 2026 •  DG9 2027 •  DG9 2027 •  DG9 2028 •  DG9 2028 •  DG9 2028 •  DG9 2029 •  DG9            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 8.5 2022  - Affordable and Clean Energy  tion with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 100.0 2023 100.0 2022 100.0 2023 100.0 2022 100.0 2023 100.0 2022 100.0 2023 100.0 2023 100.0 2023 100.0 2023 100.0 2024 100.0 2023 100.0 2023 100.0 2024 100.0 2024 100.0 2024 100.0 2023 100.0 2024 100.0 20            | · -   | 86.1 2022 •       | <b>→</b> |  | 1.1 202   | 23             | •             |     |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  100.0 2022  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  100.0 2023  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  100.000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  100.000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  100.000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  100.000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  100.000 population  Press F            | For Affordable and Clean Energy  Interpretation with access to electricity (%)  Interpretation with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best)  Interpretation with electricity interpretation with electricity (worst 0–10 best)  Interpretation with civil authority (% of children under selectricity (worst 0–100 best)  Interpretation with electricity interpretation with electricity interpretation int            | ,   | 40.2 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | •  | 0.87 202  | 23             | •             |     |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 43.0 2024 population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 43.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 43.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 43.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 5.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 5.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 5.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 5.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 5.0 2024 • ↑  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0−100 best) 5.0 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 7.0 2023 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 7.0 2023 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 8.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 8.2 2025 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 9.2 2024 • ↑  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant mill             | nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 54.6 2015         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 8.5 202   | 22             | •             |     |
| Children involved in child labor (%)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Caces to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Citims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  85. 2022  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assis            | Children involved in child labor (%)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Consider Mark and Economic Growth  Set of modern slavery (per 1,000 population aged 15 or over)  Internatial labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Coll 2022 •  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Coll 2023 •  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Cosporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 1,658.9 2024      | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 202 | 22             | •             |     |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  O.2 2024  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  8.5 2022  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  at all work-related accidents embodied in imports  (reg 100,000 population)  45.5 2018  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  60.2 2024  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  80.2 2024  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  80.2 2024  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *** ***  ***  ***  ***  **  **  **  *   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Defected GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Defected GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Defected GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Defected GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Defected GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Defected Work and Economic Growth  Defected GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Defec            | DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.0 202  | 24             | •             | •   |
| O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  85.5 2022  84.0 2021  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  at all work-related accidents embodied in imports  (reg 100,000 population)  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  60.8 2025  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  7. Imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  85.5 2022  85.5 2022  \$5.5 2018  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  60.8 2025  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  7. Imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  85.5 2022  \$5.5 2018  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)  86.8 2025  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  85.5 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  85.5 2022  \$5.5 2018  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)  86.0 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  85.5 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  85.5 2022  \$5.5 2022  \$6.5 2024  \$7.5 2018  100,000 population)  100,0      | 10,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O,50 2023 Access t            | opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | • •       |                | •             |     |
| O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  STIME liness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 2023  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  DG9 2023  DG9 2024  O225  O226  O227  O227  O228  O229  O229  O229  O239  O24  O24  O259  O259  O269  O269  O279  O279  O279  O289            | 10,9 2023 • ↑ Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | • • •             | •        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 0.2.20    | 2/             |               |     |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  and work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  (foer 100 000 population)  45.5 2018 • Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.60 2023 • Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *** ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  **  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Decent Work and Economic Growth  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Description of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Description of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best            |   | 0.9 2023 •        | 1        |  |           |                | •             |     |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  0.53 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2023 •  Overnment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2024 •  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2022 •  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.50 2022 •  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Exprop            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  0.53 2023  1.55 2024  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  1.55 2023  1.55 2023  1.55 2024  1.55 2028  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  1.55 2023  1.55 2023  1.55 2023  1.55 2023  1.55 2023  1.55 2024  1.55 2028             |   | 20.4 2021         | <b>→</b> |  |           |                | •             |     |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  8.5 2022  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  9.5 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  and work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  1.0 2018  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  9.5 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *** ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  87.8 2023 • SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  88.0 2021 • For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  88.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  89.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  89.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  89.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  89.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  89.5 2022 • Output specific finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  89.5 2022 • Output specific fin            |   | 20.1 2021         | Ť        |  |           |                |               |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  8.5 2022  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *** ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  **   | sof modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  8.5 2022  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To hence and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To hence and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To oprovate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  To opposite Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |   | 07.0 2022         |          | · -  |           |                |               |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GNI)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Mother countries: Govern            | with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a e-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) loyment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  4.0 2025  4.0 2025  A powrmment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ******  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **   | -   |                   | _        |  | 0.50 20.  | دے             |               |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 4.0 2025 Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  1.0 2018  45.5 2018  A0 2025  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *** ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  **  | e-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  loyment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  4.0 2025  4.0 2025  To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***   |   | 8.5 2022          | •        |  | 0.5.00    | 22             |               |     |
| tall work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  | public limitate. (work total about lock, agds 19 f)  4.5 2025  public limitate, including official development assistance (working)  the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Officer countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  56 2024  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  ** 0.0 2021   |   | 84.0 2021 •       | 1        |  |           |                | •             |     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  1.0 2018  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  56 2024  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  | ork-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  1.0 2018  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  | - · ·   | 4.0 2025          | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | U.1 20.   | Z <del>4</del> | _             |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  45.5 2018  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021   | of modern slavery embodied in imports  45.5 2018  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  | - , -   |                   | >        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** *:     | * :            | <del>**</del> |     |
| (ner 100 000 population) 45.5 2018 45.5 2018 45.5 2018 45.5 2018 45.5 2018 45.5 2018  | 00.000 population) 45.5 2018 45.5 2018  |   | 1.0 2018          | 4        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 56 202    | 24             | •             |     |
| (Der 100 000 population)  | UU DUU DODUUATION)  |   | 45.5 2018         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 202 | 21             | •             |     |
| ·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Statistical Ferrormance Index (Worst 0-100 best) 00.4 2023  | (per 100,000 population)  |                   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 88.4 20   | 23             | •             |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



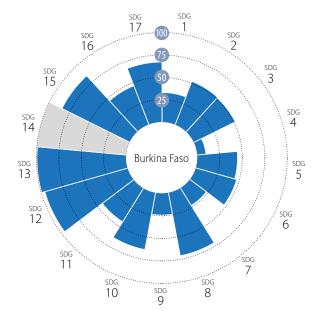
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 7.6

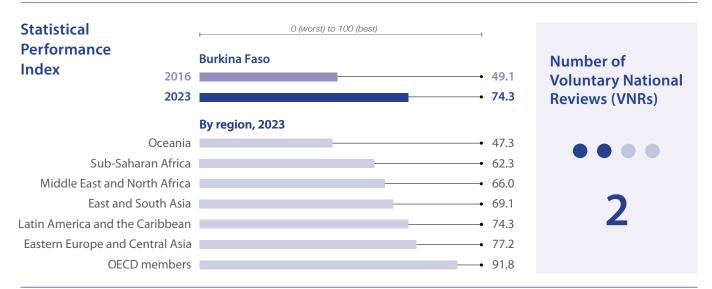
Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **BURKINA FASO**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       |      | Rating |          | **   |      | Year  |           | ıg |
|--|-------|------|--------|----------|--|------|-------|-----------|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 24.6  | 2025 | 5      | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 61.9 | 202   | 5         | )  |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 57.4  | 2025 | 5      | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 17.0 | 202   | 3         | )  |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 85.4 | 202   | 3         | ,  |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 15.4  | 2022 | 2      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3  | 202   | 3 •       | )  |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 22.6  | 202  | •      | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 202   | 5         | ,  |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.3  | 202  | •      | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | 202   |           |    |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 19.1  | 202  | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |      | 202   |           | 1  |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 6.8   | 2022 | 2      | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |      | 202   |           | 1  |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1   | 2022 | 2      | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 4.4  | 202   | 3 •       | _  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.2   | 2022 | 2      | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |       |           |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9   | 2018 | 3 •    | 4        | Gini coefficient   | 37.4 | 202   | 1 •       | )  |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0   | 2019 | 9 •    | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.6  | 202   | 1 •       | )  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |      |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |      |       |           |    |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 241.8 | 2023 | 3      | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 87.9 | 202   | 2         | ,  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 24.5  | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 33.7 | 202   | 3         | )  |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 77.3  | 2023 | 3      | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 77.6 | 202   | 2         | )  |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 43.0  | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 34.2 | 202   | 0         | j  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1   | 2023 | 3      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |       |           |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 23.4  | 202  | 1      | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4  | 202   | ) •       | ,  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 23.7  | 202  | _      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 0.8  | 202   | 2         | į  |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 201.0 | 2019 | 9      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3  | 202   | 4         | ,  |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.3  | 202   | 4         | ,  |
| iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |       | 202  |        | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 18.2 | 202   | 4         |    |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023 |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.5  | 202   | 4         | ì  |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2020 |        | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1  | 202   | 4         | ì  |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 95.8  |      |        | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |       |           |    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 94.0  | 2023 | 3      | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 0.3  | 202   | 3         | )  |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)   | 39.6  | 202  | •      | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3  | 202   | 4         |    |
|  | 4.4   | 2024 | 4      | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0  | 202   | 4         | )  |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.4   | 202  | † •    | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |       |           |    |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |       |      |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •    | •     | •         | )  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 18.6  | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | •    | •     | •         | )  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 59.0  | 2023 | 2      | ماہ      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •    |       |           | )  |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  |       | 202  |        | 4        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •    | •     | •         | þ  |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 53.6  |      |        | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | •    | •     | •         | )  |
| - · · · · · ·  | 33.0  | 202  |        | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0  | 201   | 8         | )  |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |       |      |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |       |           |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 66.1  | 2024 | 4      | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 78.8 | 202   | 3         |    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 52.9  | 202  |        | _        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | 202   |           |    |
| •  |       |      |        | →        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 202   |           |    |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       | 2024 |        | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.99 | 202   |           |    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 18.3  | 2025 | •      | 7        |  | 1.6  | 202   |           |    |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |      |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.0  | 202   | 2         |    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |       | 2022 |        | +        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      |       |           |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2022 |        | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |      |       |           | )  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2022 |        | T        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 202   |           | )  |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2015 |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 29.9 | 202   | 2         | )  |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 118.2 | 2024 | 1 •    | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 84.8 | 202   | 1         | )  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |      |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 41.0 | 202   | 4         | )  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 19.5  | 2022 | 2      | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 41.5 | 202   | 1         | )  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 17.2  | 2022 | 2      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **   | 0.0  | 202   | 4         |    |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 3.6   | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 202   |           |    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 19.7  | 202  | 1 _    | 7        |  |      | 202   |           |    |
|  | 13./  | 202  |        |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |      |       |           |    |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       | 20-  |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 202   |           |    |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2023 |        | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59 | 202   | 3         |    |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.7   | 2022 | 2      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |       |           |    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 36.1  | 202  | 1      | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 8.0  | 202   | 2 •       | )  |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.0   | 202  | 5      | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •    |       |           | )  |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.54  | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 197  | 202   | 7 .       |    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2018 |        | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *  |      | 202   |           |    |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |       |      |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |      | 202   |           | ,  |
|  | nx    | 2018 | J 👅    |          |  |      |       |           |    |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   |      |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.3 | - 200 | <u> -</u> | ļ  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **BURUNDI**

#### **Overall Performance**

# **Country Score Country Rank 144**/167 55.5 ● Regional Average = 53.9

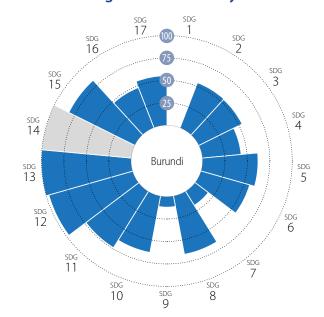
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

2.5

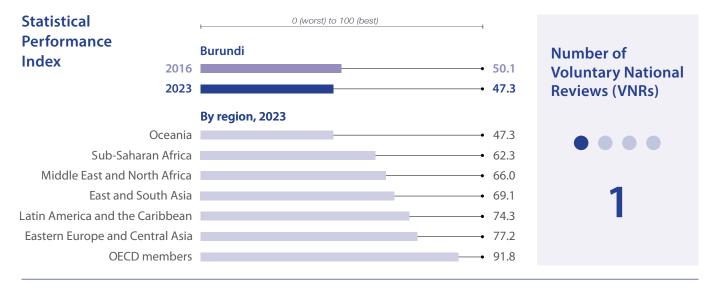
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7%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



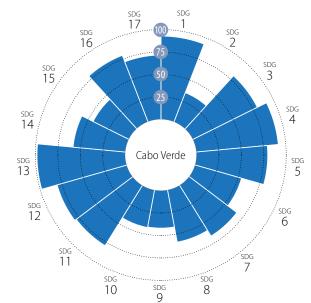
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rati                  | , |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |           | Year |     | - |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--|-----------|------|-----|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 81.8 2025                        |   |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |           | 2025 |     |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 97.6 2025                        |   | L           | Population using the internet (%)  |           | 2023 |     | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                  |   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |           | 2023 |     | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | • • •                            |   |             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0       | 2018 | 3   |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 55.8 2022                        | - | <b>&gt;</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0       | 2025 | 5   | ) |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.9 2022                         |   | r           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |           | 202  |     |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 18.5 2016                        |   |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |           | 2023 |     |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 5.0 2022                         |   | Ť           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |           | 2018 |     |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.0 2022                         |   | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.1       | 2022 | 2   |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.5 2022                         |   | <b>→</b>    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |           |      |     |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018                         | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Gini coefficient   |           | 2020 |     |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.1 2022                         |   |             | Palma ratio  | 1.6       | 2020 | ) • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                  |   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |           |      |     |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 392.0 2023                       |   | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |           | 2022 |     |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 19.6 2023                        |   | 7           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |           | 2023 |     |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 49.2 2023                        |   |             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |           | 2022 |     |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 94.0 2023                        | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •         | •    | •   | _ |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023                         | 1 | r           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |           |      |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.8 2021                        |   | L           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |           | 2020 |     |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                                  |   |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |           | 2022 |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 206.0 2019                       |   |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |           | 2024 |     |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.3 2021                        |   | •           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |           | 2024 |     |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 63.7 2023                        |   | <b>,</b>    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |           | 2024 |     |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 58.2 2015                        |   |             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |           | 2024 |     |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 75.2 2022                        |   | L           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0       | 2022 | 2   | _ |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 86.0 2023                        |   | L           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |           |      |     |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                                  |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |           | 2023 |     |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.5 2021                        | - | <b>→</b>    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |           | 2024 |     |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.8 2020                         |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0       | 2022 | 2   | _ |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                                  |   |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |           |      |     |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                                  |   |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •         |      | •   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 44.0 2020                        |   |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | •         | •    | •   |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 79.4 2020                        |   |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |           |      | •   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 28.9 2020                        |   | L           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •         | •    | •   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 93.6 2022                        | 1 | r           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |           |      |     |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                                  |   |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0       | 2018 | 3   | _ |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 50.4 2024                        | - | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 62.7      | 2023 | 3   |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 64.9 2022                        | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 86.6      | 2023 | 3   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 103.3 2024                       | 1 | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90      | 2023 | 3   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 38.2 2025                        |   | 1           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2       | 2023 | 3   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                                  |   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.4       | 2022 | 2   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 62.4 2022                        | - | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |           |      |     | Ī |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 45.7 2022                        |   | L           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.7       | 2016 | 5   | ï |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 10.2 2022                        |   | •           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •         | •    | •   |   |
| othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2015                         |   | -           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 54.2      | 2022 | •   | , |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 33.7 2024                        |   | 1           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |           | 2017 |     |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                  |   | _           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |           | 2024 |     |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 10.3 2022                        | - | _           | Children involved in child labor (%)   |           | 2017 |     |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 0.1 2022                         |   | L           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 50.5      | 2017 |     |   |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.8 2023                         |   | <b>&gt;</b> | 100,000 population)  |           | 2024 |     |   |
| Mf( ( ) <sub>2</sub> /   \M/h )  | 1 5 2021                         |   | L           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 4.4+      | 2025 | , • |   |
|  | 1.5 2021                         |   | _           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | •         |      |     |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |                                  |   |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |           |      | -   |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                  |   |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | •         | •    | •   |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 26.7 2023                        |   |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |           |      |     |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 26.7 2023<br>7.5 2022            |   |             |  |           |      |     |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                                  |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 6.4       | 2022 | 2   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 7.5 2022                         |   | •           |  | 6.4       | 2022 | 2   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 7.5 2022 <b>7</b> .1 2014        |   |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | •         | 2022 | •   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 7.5 2022 • 7.1 2014 • 0.9 2025 • |   | •           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 17.6      | •    | •   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 7.5 2022<br>7.1 2014<br>0.9 2025 |   | •           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 17.6<br>0 | 2021 | 1 • |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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



Missing data

28%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |              | Year         |   | 1rend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                           | Value        |      |   | ارو |
|--|--------------|--------------|---|----------|---|--------------|------|---|-----|
| , , ,  |              | 2025<br>2025 |   | 十        |   | 99.2<br>73.5 |      |   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.0          | 2025         | _ | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  Mabile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |              |      |   |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 12.6         | 2022         |   | _        |   | 100.8        | 2023 |   |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 12.6         | 2022         | • | 7        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |              | •    | • |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |              | •            | • | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                       | 0.0          | 2025 | • |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | •            | • | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1          | 2023 |   |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |              | •            | • | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |              |      |   |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |              | 2022         |   | Ψ.       | •   |              | 2011 |   |     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              | 2022         |   | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 5.4          | 2023 | _ |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2022         |   | *        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 40.4         | 2045 |   |     |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |              | 2018         |   | Ψ        | Gini coefficient  | 42.4         |      |   |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •            | •            | • | •        | Palma ratio   | 2.1          | 2015 | _ | -   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |              |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |      |   |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 40.0         |              |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 46.4         |      |   |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |              | 2023         |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 14.7         |      |   |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.6         | 2023         | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.4         |      |   |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 47.0         | 2023         | • | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •            | •    | • |     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.5          | 2023         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |      |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.2         | 2021         | • | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |              | 2020 |   |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |              |              |   | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 5.3          | 2022 | • |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 91.0         | 2019         | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |              |      | • |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16 5         | 2021         | • | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •            | •    | • |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 16.5<br>76.1 |              |   | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |              |      |   |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 40.0         |              |   | _        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •            | •    | • |     |
|  |              |              |   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •            | •    | • |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 97.3         |              |   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |      |   |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 93.0         | 2023         | • | -1       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 0.9          | 2023 | • |     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 71.2         | 2021         | • | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |              |      |   |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •            | •            | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0          | 2022 | • |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |              | _            | _ | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |      |   | ĺ   |
|  |              |              |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 14.1         | 2023 | • |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                     | 92.0         | 2020         | • |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.7         | 2024 | • |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.3         | 2021         |   | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 0.4          | 2018 | • |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 90.4         |              |   | 4        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 3.7          | 2006 | • |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.7         |              |   | 4        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 14.4         | 2019 | • |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 50.7         | 2022         | _ | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •            | •    | • |     |
|  |              |              |   |          | SDG15 - Life on Land  |              |      |   |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                  | 77.4         | 2024         | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 12.0         | 2023 | • |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 91.8         | 2022         |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •            | •    | • |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.2         |              |   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91         | 2023 | • |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 44.4         |              |   | <b>†</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.51         | 2023 |   |     |
| 5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 44.4         | 2023         | _ | •        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |              |      |   |     |
|  | 00.0         | 2022         |   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              | Ť    | _ |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 89.9         |              |   | 7        | _   | 7.0          | 2020 |   |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 83.0         |              |   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 7.0          | 2020 | • |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 59.7         |              |   | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 24.2         | 2040 | • |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |              | 2015         |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 31.3         |      |   |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | •            | •            | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 91.4         |      |   |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.0         | 2024 |   |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 97.1         | 2022         | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •            | •    | • |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 83.0         | 2022         | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0          | 2024 | • |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                 | 1.1          | 2023         | • | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.0         | 2025 | • |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 3.3          | 2021         | • | +        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •            |      | • |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |              |              |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •            | •    | • |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.7         | 2023         |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |              |      |   |     |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 30.7         |              |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |      |   |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |              | -            | _ | _        | •   | 0.0          | 2022 |   |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |              | •            |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 9.0          | 2022 | • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 11.8         | 2025         | • | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |              |      |   |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •            |              | • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.6         | 2020 |   |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •            | •            | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |              | 2024 |   |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |              |              |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |              | 2021 |   |     |
|  |              |              |   |          | zzz p. znes or maremationals (osy billion)  | 0.0          | 2021 |   |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |              |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.5         | วกวว |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



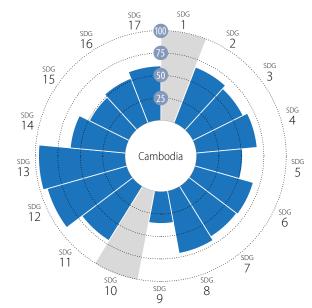
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+10.0

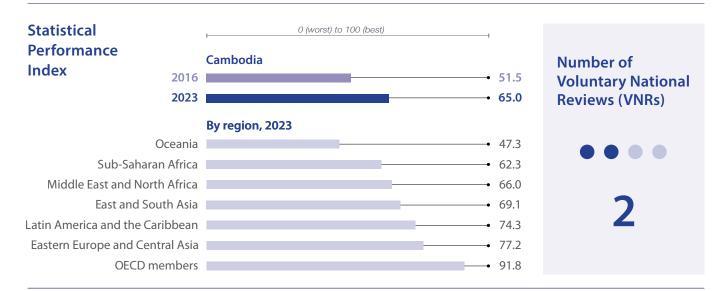
Missing data

5%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value   | rear   |   |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |                                     | Year                                 |   | y ire |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | *   |  |   |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |                                     | 2025                                 |   |       |
| overty fleadcount fatto at \$5.05/day (%)   | *   | •  | • | •   | Population using the internet (%)   |                                     | 2023                                 |   | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |  |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 109.2                               |                                      |   | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |   | 2022   |   | T   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1                                 | 2023                                 | • | 4     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 21.9  |  |   | 7   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0                                 | 2025                                 | • |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |   | 2021   |   | <b>→</b>  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0                                 | 2022                                 |   |       |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 48.6  |  |   | •   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |                                     | 2023                                 |   |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |                                     | 2015                                 |   | •     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.8                                 | 2023                                 | • | _     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |   | 2022   |   | T   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |   | 2018   |   | →   | Gini coefficient  | •                                   | •                                    | • | -     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.7   | 2020   | • | •   | Palma ratio   | •                                   | •                                    | • |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 137.4   | 2023   | • | 7   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |                                     | 2022                                 |   | •     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 11.8  | 2023   | • | 1   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |                                     | 2023                                 |   | •     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.9  | 2023   | • | 1   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |                                     | 2022                                 | • |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 335.0   | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •                                   | •                                    | • |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1   | 2023   | • | 1   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.6  | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.2                                 | 2020                                 | • | -     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 22.0  |  | _ |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.5                                 | 2022                                 | • | ,     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 163.0   | 2019   | • | •   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 3.2                                 | 2024                                 | • | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   |  |   | ا,  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.6                                 | 2024                                 | • | •     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 18.8  |  |   | 4   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 28.6                                | 2024                                 | • |       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 70.7  |  |   | 7   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 4.4                                 | 2024                                 | • |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 48.0  |  |   | 7   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2                                 | 2023                                 | • |       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.7  |  |   | 4   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 79.0  | 2023   | • | •   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.2                                 | 2023                                 | • |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 58.0  | 2021   | • | $\rightarrow$   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.9                                 | 2024                                 | • |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 13  | 2024   |   | _   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0                                 | 2020                                 | • |       |
|   | 4.5   | 2024   | _ |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |  |   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 51.0                                | 2023                                 | • |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 60.6  | 2023   | • | 7   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.2                                | 2024                                 | • |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.2  | 2023   |   | _   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 46.9                                | 2018                                 |   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 61.8  |  |   | 7   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 61.4                                | 2019                                 | • |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 96.0  |  |   | 4   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.8                                 | 2019                                 | • |       |
|   | 90.0  | 2022   | • |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0                                 | 2018                                 | • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                                     |                                      |   | П     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 62.1  | 2024   | • | <b>→</b>  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 54.5                                | 2023                                 | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 70.5  | 2022   |   | 7   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                                     | 2023                                 |   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.5  |  |   | 1   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |                                     | 2023                                 |   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 13.6  |  |   | Ţ   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                                     | 2023                                 |   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 13.0  | 2023   | _ | _   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |                                     | 2023                                 |   |       |
|   | 70.0  | 2022   |   |   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 2.0                                 | 2022                                 | _ | -     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 78.0  |  |   | 7   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0                                 | 2011                                 |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 76.7  |  |   | 1   |   |                                     | 2011                                 |   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |   | 2022   |   | 1   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |                                     | 2023                                 |   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |   | 2015   |   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |                                     | 2018                                 |   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 403.0   | 2024   | • | <b>→</b>  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |                                     | 2022                                 |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |  |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                                     | 2024                                 |   |       |
|   | 92.3  | 2022   | • | 1   | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 12.6                                | 2012                                 | • |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  |   | 2022   | • | 1   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0                                 | 2024                                 | • |       |
| ·   | 53.5  |  |   | _   | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |   | 2023   | • | ^   |   | 28.2                                | 2025                                 |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5   |  |   | 7   |   |                                     |                                      |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |   |  |   |   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.35                                | 2023                                 | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 1.5<br>24.4                                       | 2021   | • | R   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.35<br>0.42                        | 2023                                 | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9                               | 2021<br>2023   | • | •   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.35<br>0.42                        | 2023                                 | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9                               | 2021   | • | R   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.35<br>0.42<br>0.28                | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9<br>5.0<br>33.4                | 2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021                         | • | • • •   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.35<br>0.42<br>0.28                | 2023                                 |   |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9<br>5.0<br>33.4<br>0.3         | 2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025                 | • | <ul><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li>&lt;</ul> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.35<br>0.42<br>0.28                | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9<br>5.0<br>33.4                | 2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025                 | • | • • •   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.35<br>0.42<br>0.28                | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9<br>5.0<br>33.4<br>0.3<br>0.44 | 2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025                 | • | <ul><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li><li>.</li>&lt;</ul> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.35<br>0.42<br>0.28<br>4.1         | 2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023         |   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 1.5<br>24.4<br>63.9<br>5.0<br>33.4<br>0.3<br>0.44 | 2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023<br>2018 | • | 7 <ul> <li>○</li> <li>→</li> <li>↑</li> <li>↓</li> </ul>  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.35<br>0.42<br>0.28<br>4.1<br>13.3 | 2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |   |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



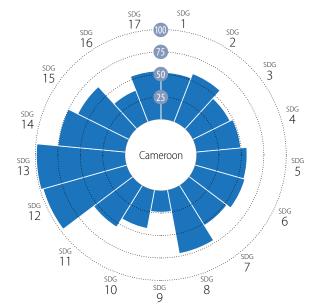
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 7.6

Missing data

5%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **CAMEROON**

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratin                   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year R        |   |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|--|---------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 19.0 2025 •                        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 75.5 2025           |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 35.8 2025 •                        | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 41.9 2023           | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                                    |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 24.5 2023           | • |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.7 2022 •                         | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1 2023            | • |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 28.9 2018 •                        |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0 2025            | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.3 2018                           |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                     |   |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 19.8 2018 •                        | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2023            | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 14.9 2022 🔸                        | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | • •                 |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •                         | -        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 26.0 2023           | • |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.7 2022 •                         | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                     |   |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 •                         | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 42.2 2021           |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2021                           |          | Palma ratio  | 2.1 2021            | • |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                    |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                     |   |
| ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 258.2 2023 •                       | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 32.7 2022           |   |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.2 2023 •                        | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 54.2 2023           |   |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 67.2 2023 •                        | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 59.5 2022           | • |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 150.0 2023 •                       | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | • •                 | • |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | • • •                              |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                     |   |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 24.3 2021                          | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2020            | • |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 21.5 2021                          |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.2 2022            | • |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 207.0 2019                         |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2024            | • |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 10.6.2021                          |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5 2024            | • |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 10.6 2021                          | <b>T</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 10.4 2024           | • |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 63.7 2023                          | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 2.4 2024            | • |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 105.3 2020                         |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2021            |   |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 69.0 2018                          |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                     |   |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 71.0 2023 •                        | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 2023            |   |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>orst 0–100 best)   | 43.9 2021                          | -        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2024            |   |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.9 2024                           | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.5 2021            | • |
|   | 4.9 2024                           |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                     |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |                                    |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | • •                 | • |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>of children aged 4 to 6)  | 40.6 2023 •                        | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 31.7 2024           |   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.3 2023                          | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | • •                 | • |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 34.7 2023                          | <u> </u> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 3.2 2019            |   |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 86.2 2020                          |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.5 2019            |   |
| · · · · · ·   | 80.2 2020                          |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018            |   |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |                                    |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                     |   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>of females aged 15 to 49)   | 50.6 2024 •                        | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.5 2023           |   |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 74.5 2022                          | _        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 41.6 2023           |   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 76.3 2024                          | 4        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84 2023           |   |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.9 2025                          |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2023            |   |
|   | 33.9 2023                          |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.7 2022            |   |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 60.6.2022                          | _        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 0.7 2022            |   |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 69.6 2022                          |          | _  | 4.6. 2020           |   |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 43.1 2022                          |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 4.6 2020            |   |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.6 2022                           |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.59 2023           |   |
| nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015                           |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 61.9 2021           |   |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 183.8 2024 •                       | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 61.9 2018           |   |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                                    |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 26.0 2024           |   |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 71.0 2022 •                        |          | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 38.9 2014           |   |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 29.4 2022 •                        | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 2024            |   |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.2 2023                           | -        | 100,000 population)  | 40.0.0005           |   |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                                    |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.8 2025           |   |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 18.9 2021 •                        | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.53 2023           |   |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                    |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.29 2023           |   |
|   | 56.8 2023                          |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.45 2023           | • |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 5.8 2022                           | •        | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |                     |   |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |                                    |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.3 2022            | • |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                                    | 1        |  |                     |   |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 51.7 2021                          |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                     |   |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a sobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 51.7 2021 • 3.4 2025 •             |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | • •                 | • |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 51.7 2021 • 3.4 2025 • 0.48 2023 • |          |  | 13.7 2021           | • |
| iusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 51.7 2021 • 3.4 2025 • 0.48 2023 • |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 13.7 2021<br>0 2024 | • |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a hobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) udamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 51.7 2021 • 3.4 2025 • 0.48 2023 • |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |                     |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





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

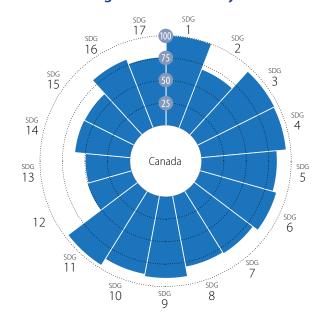
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 2.1

Missing data

0%

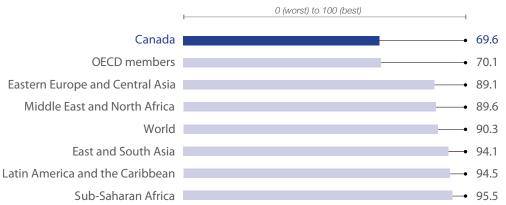
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  |        |      |     | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year F |      | _ |
|--|--------|------|-----|----------|--|-------|--------|------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |        | 2025 |     | T        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025   |      |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |        | 2025 |     | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023   |      |   |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 11.9   | 2022 | 2 - | <u> </u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2023   |      |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |        |      |     |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 4.3   | 2023   | •    |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |        | 2022 |     | 1        | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.9  | 2025   | •    |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * * ** **   |        | 2022 |     | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.9   | 2023   | •    |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  Animy was distant distant distant are and 6, 23 months (%)  * |        | 2022 |     | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.7   | 2023   | •    |   |
| #inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)        | 90.0   |      |     | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 642.8 | 2023   | •    |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 26.2   | 2022 |     | Ţ        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.9  | 2021   | •    |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |        | 2022 |     | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 52.4  | 2007   | •    |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |        | 2018 |     | 4        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 35.4  | 2022   | •    |   |
| /ield gap closure (% of potential yield)   |        | NA   |     |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |      |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |        | 2022 |     | •        | Gini coefficient   | 31.7  | 2019   | •    |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 2.5    | 2022 | -   |          | Palma ratio  | 1.1   | 2022   | •    |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 110    | 2023 | 3   | _        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 11.6  | 2022   | •    |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2023 |     | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |      | Ī |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |        | 2023 |     | <b></b>  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *   | 0.0   | 2022   | •    |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |        | 2023 |     | ÷        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 9.6   | 2023   | •    |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |        | 2023 |     | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.3  | 2022   | •    |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |        |      |     |          | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 19.8  | 2019   | •    |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 9.7    | 2021 |     | T        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 83.1  | 2025   | •    |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 0.0    | 2019 |     | •        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 91.5  | 2020   | •    |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0    | 2015 | , • |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |      | Ī |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |        | 2021 |     | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 17.6  | 2022   | •    |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 82.6   | 2023 | •   | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.3   | 2024   | •    |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |        | 2021 |     | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 9.5   | 2024   | •    |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 97.6   | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 106.3 | 2024   | •    |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 92.0   |      |     | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 34.2  | 2024   | •    |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 91.0   |      |     | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 4.5   | 2024   | •    |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |        | 2024 |     | <b>→</b> | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA    | NA     | •    |   |
| Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 10.8   |      |     | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |      | Ī |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 13.0   |      |     | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 14.2  | 2023   | •    |   |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 9.4    | 2022 | 2 • | T        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 6.4   | 2024   | •    |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |        |      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 17.3  | 2024   | •    |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 93.0   | 2022 | •   | •        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 48.7  | 2021   | •    |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.7   |      |     | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |      | Ī |
|  | 98.9   |      |     |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 39.8  | 2023   | •    |   |
| ,  | 100.0  |      |     |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 86.7  | 2024   | •    |   |
| rertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 67.0   |      |     | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 36.3  | 2018   | •    |   |
| ,  | 506.4  |      |     | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 36.4  | 2019   | •    |   |
| /ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 10.2   |      |     | 7        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 5.1   | 2019   | •    |   |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 21.6   | 2022 |     | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.9   | 2018   | •    |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |        |      |     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |        |      | Ī |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 92.4   | 2024 | •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 31.5  | 2023   | •    |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |        |      |     |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 23.2  | 2023   | •    |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.4  |      |     | <b>T</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.97  | 2023   | •    |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 87.7   |      |     | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2023   | •    |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 30.9   |      |     | 7        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 19.8  | 2022   | •    |   |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 16.1   | 2023 | S • | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |        |      | Ī |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |        |      |     |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.3   | 2022   | •    |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.2   |      |     | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.6   |      |     | <b>→</b> | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2022   |      |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |        | 2022 |     | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 |        |      |   |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 84.0   |      |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024   |      |   |
|  | ,182.9 |      |     | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 0.0   | 2021   | •    |   |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.0   |      |     | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.4   | 2024   |      |   |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 83.9   | 2022 |     | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  |       | 2024   |      |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |        |      |     |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2025   |      |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0  |      |     | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |      |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0  |      |     | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |      |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                          |        | 2023 |     |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |      |   |
| lenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 23.8   | 2021 | •   | 7        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 91.6  | 2022   | •    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |        |      |     |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |      |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.4   |      |     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.1  | 2022   | •    |   |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.8    | 2022 | •   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.3   | 2024   | •    |   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 99.6   | 2021 | •   | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | **    |        | ىرىر |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |        |      |     |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       | **     | **   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.73   |      |     | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       | 2024   | •    |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |        | 2018 |     | 4        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2022   |      |   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 84.3   |      |     | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |       | 2021   |      |   |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)   | 74.7   | 2024 | •   | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023   |      |   |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |        |      |     |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.1  | 2025   |      |   |

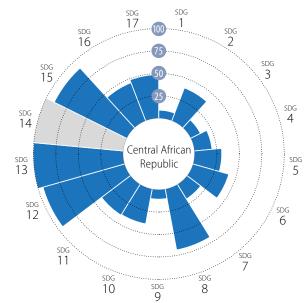


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

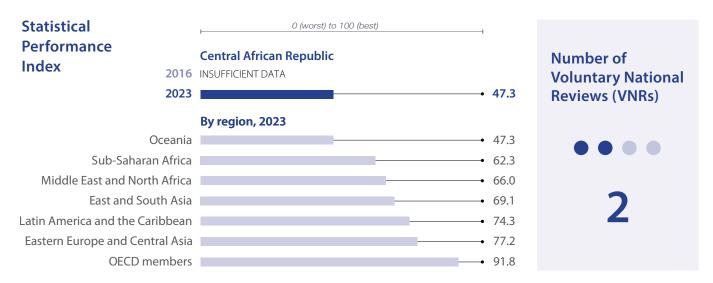
+ 5.5

Missing 12% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)                             | Value Year Ratir                      |                | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)             |      | Year 1<br>2025 |   | - |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|------|----------------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 59.7 2025 <b>1</b> 79.0 2025 <b>1</b> |                | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2025           |   |   |
|   | 79.0 2023                             | 7              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      |                |   |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 22 5 2022                             |                | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |      | 2023           |   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 23.5 2022                             |                |   | 2.6  | 2023           | • |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                             | 39.8 2019                             |                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)         | 0.0  | 2025           | • |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 5.4 2019                              |                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2023           |   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                           | 26.6 2010                             |                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *   |      | 2023           |   |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                 | 9.3 2022                              |                | ·   |      | 2023           |   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2022                              |                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 5.0  | 2023           | _ |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                     | 0.8 2022                              | Ψ.             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 42.0 | 2024           |   |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                               | 1.3 2018                              | •              | Gini coefficient  |      | 2021           | • |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | • • •                                 | •              | Palma ratio   | 2.2  | 2021           | • |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                       |                | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |                |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                      | 691.7 2023                            |                | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2022           |   |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 30.7 2023                             | · <b>→</b>     | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023           |   |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 92.2 2023                             | <b>→</b>       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 31.3 | 2022           | • |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       | 540.0 2023                            | <b>→</b>       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •    | •              | • |   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                          | • • •                                 | •              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |                |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       | 30.8 2021                             | -              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7  | 2020           | • | į |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)              | 50.0 2021                             | •              | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.6  | 2022           | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 305.0 2019                            |                | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.2  | 2024           | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |                                       | -              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.2  | 2024           | • |   |
| 1 1 1 1   | 25.9 2021                             | 7              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 25.2 | 2024           | • |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 57.4 2023                             | 7              | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 1.4  | 2024           | • |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 184.4 2018                            |                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 2019           | • |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 40.3 2019                             |                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |                |   |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 41.0 2023                             | •              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)          | 0.1  | 2023           | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)             | 32.3 2021                             | <b>→</b>       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2  | 2024           | • |   |
|   | 2.5.2010                              |                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *                                     | 0.0  | 2023           | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | 3.5 2019                              |                | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |                |   |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                                       |                | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                                       | •    | •              | • | į |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)      | 5.8 2011                              |                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •    | •              | • | ) |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 00.0.2017                             |                | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      |                | • | į |
|   | 89.8 2017                             |                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | •              |   | į |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 11.0 2017                             |                | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      |                | • | į |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 38.3 2020                             | •              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |      | •              |   | į |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                                       |                | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |                |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 39.1 2024                             | <b>→</b>       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                  | 74.2 | 2023           | • | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 40.1.2022                             | . 4            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                   |      | 2023           |   |   |
| ,   | 49.1 2022                             | , <del>,</del> |   |      |                |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 79.4 2024                             |                | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) |      | 2023           |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 11.4 2025                             | •              | . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,   |      |                |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                       |                | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.5  | 2022           | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 36.3 2022                             | •              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |                |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 13.8 2022                             |                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |      |                | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              | 0.3 2022                              | 1              | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •              | • |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 0.0 2015                              | •              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •    |                | • |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 35.7 2024                             | 1              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 44.8 | 2019           | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                       |                | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 24.0 | 2024           | • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 15.7 2022                             | <b>→</b>       | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 26.9 | 2019           | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 1.0 2022                              | <b>→</b>       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0  | 2024           |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              | 2.0 2023                              | -              | 100,000 population)   |      |                |   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.0 2023                              |                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.2 | 2025           | • |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 2.4 2021                              | • •            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •              | • |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                                       |                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •              | • | , |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 49.3 2023                             | •              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •    |                | • |   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.2 2022                              | •              | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |                |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 120 2017 -                            |                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.7  | 2022           | • |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                         | 13.8 2017                             |                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |      |                |   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 5.9 2025                              | <b>→</b>       | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |      |                |   | ) |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     |                                       | •              | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 9.2  | 2021           | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                | 0.1 2018                              | <b>→</b>       | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2024           | • | , |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 3.6 2018                              |                | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |      | 2021           |   |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | J.U ZUIO                              |                | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2023           |   |   |
|   |                                       |                |   |      |                | _ |   |

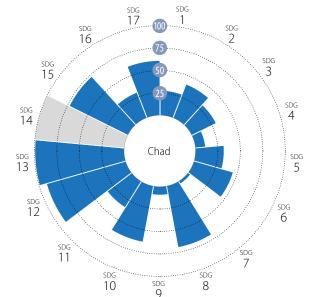
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data} \ {\sf not} \ {\sf available}$ 







## **Average Performance by SDG**



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



Missing 14% data





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tre | •  | Value Year Ra |   |
|--|-----------------------|--|---------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 32.4 2025 • 🔻         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                           | 41.4 2025     | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 66.1 2025 • 🔻         | Population using the internet (%)  | 13.2 2023     | • |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)                            | 5.8 2023      | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 35.1 2022 • 🔻         | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)             | 2.4 2018      | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 31.9 2022 • 2         | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of              | * 0.0 2025    |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | 7.8 2022 • 1          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2023      |   |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                            | 48.8 2022             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                 | 0.0 2023      | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                   | 6.7 2022 • =          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)                             | 0.3 2016      | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 • =          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)       | 1.9 2023      | • |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                      | 0.8 2022 • =          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |               |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                 | 1.0 2018 • 🔻          | Gini coefficient   | 37.4 2022     | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                           |                       | Palma ratio  | 1.6 2022      | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities                                     |               |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                       | 747.5 2023 • 2        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)                             | 82.0 2022     | • |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 31.4 2023             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)                                     | 47.5 2023     | • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 101.1 2023            | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 46.5 2022     | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 139.0 2023            |  | • •           | • |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                           | 0.3 2023              |  |               |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       |                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.3 2020      | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)               | 23.4 2021 • -         | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)                           | 0.7 2022      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                   | 227.0.2010.           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)                    | 0.2 2024      |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 227.0 2019 • •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)             | 0.2 2024      |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 26.4 2021 •           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                                | 43.7 2024     |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 55.1 2023 • =         | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)                         | 0.7 2024      |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 138.5 2018 • •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |               | • |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 47.2 2019 •           |  |               |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                             | 63.0 2023 • 2         |  | 0.2 2023      |   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | 20.4.2021             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                   |               |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 29.4 2021 • =         |  | 0.1 2024      |   |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | 4.4 2024 • =          |  | • •           | • |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |               |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                     | 16.0.2022             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)      | • •           | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 16.9 2023             | Occumination index. Cicum waters score (worst o 100 best)                      | • •           | • |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 73.3 2023 • 🔻         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)          | • •           |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 19.2 2021 • =         |  | • •           | • |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 36.1 2022 • 🔻         |  | • •           |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                       | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)       | • •           | • |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   | 26.2.2024             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |               |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 26.2 2024 • =         | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 67.3 2023     | • |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 37.3 2022 • =         | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 61.4 2023     | • |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 67.1 2024 • =         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)                            | 0.91 2023     | • |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 34.0 2025 • 1         | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                     | 0.6 2023      | • |
| SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  |                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.5 2022      | • |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 52.0 2022 • =         |  |               |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 12.9 2022             |  |               | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                               | 4.3 2022              |  |               |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 0.0 2015              |  | 0 0           | • |
| icarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 48.6 2024             |  | 25.7 2019     |   |
|  | 40.0 2024             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                                |               |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                       |  | 21.0 2024     | • |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 11.7 2022             |  | 39.0 2019     | • |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 9.5 2022 • -          |  | * 0.0 2024    | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output               | 7.9 2023 • -          | 100,000 population)  | E1 0 2025     |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.9 2025     | - |
| denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 1.1 2021              |  |               |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                      | • •           | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 26.4 2023 • •         |  | • •           | • |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.9 2022 • •          |  |               |   |
| adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 23.7 2022 • =         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)                         | 3.5 2022      | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                          | 25.7 2022 -           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional         |               |   |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 1.1 2025              | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)           |               | _ |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                      |                       | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                | • •           |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                 | 0.1 2018 • =          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                                   | * 0 2024      | • |
| lictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 3.2 2018 •            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)                               | * 0.0 2021    | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   | J.2 2010 •            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                               | 56.4 2023     |   |
|  |                       |  |               |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





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

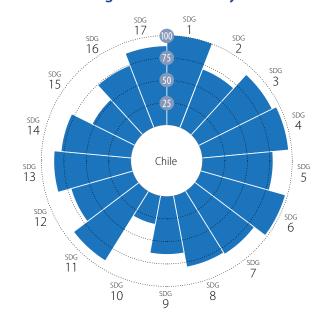
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.9

Missing data

2%

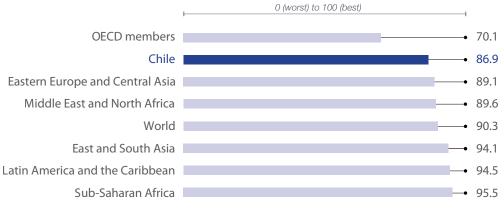
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Yea  | ır Rating | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year f           | Ratir | ng |
|---|------------|-----------|----------|---|------------------------|-------|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.0 202    | 25        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 96.0 2025              | •     | Þ  |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.0 202    | 25        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 94.5 2023              | •     |    |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 16.3 202   | 22 •      | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 109.5 2023             | •     |    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |            |           |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 2023               |       |    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 202    | 22        | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 35.0 2025              |       |    |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.8 201    | 4         | •        | universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                        |       |    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.3 201    | 4         |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.9 2023               |       | •  |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 90.0 202   | 22        | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2021               |       | )  |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 38.9 202   |           | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 46.5 2023              |       |    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 202    | 72        | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 1.5 2021               |       |    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.1 202    |           | ->       | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 7.5 2017               |       |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 201    |           | 7        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 20.9 2022              | •     | )  |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA NA      |           | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |       |    |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 13.3 201   |           |          | Gini coefficient  | 43.0 2022              | •     | Þ  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |            |           |          | Palma ratio   | 2.4 2022               |       | þ  |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 9.9 202    | 73        | <b>1</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 16.2 2022              | •     | þ  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.6 202    |           | <b>+</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |       |    |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.2 202    |           | <b>4</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *  | 0.0 2022               |       | •  |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 18.0 202   |           | •        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 30.0 2023              |       | ,  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 202    |           |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.9 2022              |       | þ  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 0.2 202    | 25        |          | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 46.2 2022              |       | ,  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 9.4 202    | 21 •      | 1        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 95.2 2025              |       | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 46.5       |           |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 90.7 2020              |       |    |
| imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 18.0 201   | 19        |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 55.7 2020              | j     | ĺ  |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 10.3 202   | 21 •      | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 11 2 2022              |       |    |
| re expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.2 202   |           | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 11.3 2022              |       | 1  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 15.6 202   |           | <b>†</b> |   | 7.8 2024               |       | ,  |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8 202   |           | <b>†</b> | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 5.4 2024               |       |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 94.0 202   |           | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 45.6 2024              |       |    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.3 202   |           | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 25.7 2024              |       |    |
| ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4 202    |           | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2023               |       |    |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 2.8 202    |           | 4        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.2 2018               | _     |    |
| ip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 15.2 202   |           | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        |       |    |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 17.6 202   |           | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                      | 3.9 2023               |       | Ì  |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 17.0 202   | .0        | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.6 2024               |       | j  |
|   | 01.0.202   |           | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2023               |       | Ì  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 91.8 202   |           | 7        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 14.1 2021              | •     | j  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.7 202   |           | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |       |    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%) *   | 99.3 202   |           | T        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 25.0 2023              | •     | Ì  |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.3 202   |           | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.2 2024              | •     | Ì  |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 33.7 201   |           |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                  |       | Ì  |
| ,   | 434.4 202  |           | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.3 2019               | •     | Ò  |
|   | 12.5 202   | 22 •      | T        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.6 2019               | •     | j  |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 55.7 202   | 22 •      | <u> </u> | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018               | •     | j  |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |            |           |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |       | ĺ  |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 85.4 202   | 04        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 33.3 2023              |       |    |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 03.4 202   | .4        |          | Mean area that is protected in terresant sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 47.3 2023              |       |    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 98.3 202   | 22 •      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76 2023              |       |    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 73.1 202   | 24        | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.70 2023              |       |    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 35.1 202   | 25 •      | 1        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 27.3 2022              |       |    |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 13.6 202   | 23 •      | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 27.3 2022              | _     | i  |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |            |           |          |   |                        |       |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 202  | 22        | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 6.8 2022               |       |    |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0 202  |           | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74 2023              |       |    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 9.0 202    |           | 个        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 36.2 2022              |       |    |
| othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0 202  |           |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.4 2011              |       |    |
|   | ,319.8 202 |           | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.0 2024              |       |    |
| epulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 98.8 202   |           | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 0.0 2012               | •     | J  |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 95.3 202   |           | - 1      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0 2022               | •     | Ì  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 10.0 202   |           | _        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                        |       |    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 202  | 77        | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 62.3 2025              |       |    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                     | 100.0 202  |           | <b>1</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.65 2023<br>0.51 2023 |       |    |
|   |            |           |          |   |                        |       |    |
| 02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  | 0.9 202    |           |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76 2023              |       |    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 24.2 202   | - 12      | Ψ        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 229.9 2022             |       | 1  |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |            |           |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |       | ĺ  |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.0 202   |           |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.1 2022              |       | Ì  |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.2 202    | 22 •      | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | NA NA                  | •     | j  |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 87.1 202   | 1 -       | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                        |       |    |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |            |           |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** **                  | *1    |    |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.72 202   |           | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 2024                 |       | 1  |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.4 201    | 8 🔵       | <b>→</b> | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 59.8 2022              |       | ı  |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 35.7 201   | 8 •       | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0 2021               |       | )  |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 64.1 202   | 24        | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 86.8 2023              | •     | Þ  |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |            |           |          |   | 85.3 2025              |       |    |





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

+ 6.0

Missing

data

6%

### **Average Performance by SDG**



### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



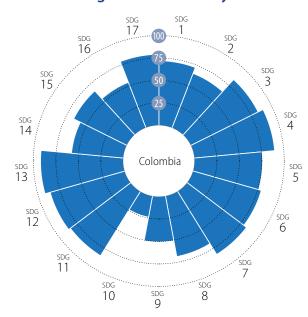
| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year F                       |   | - |
|---|-------------------|----------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.5 2025          | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 89.2 2025                          |   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.9 2025 •        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 77.5 2023                          |   |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 128.2 2023                         | • | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022 •        | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.0 2023                           | • | ) |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.8 2017 •        |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 87.8 2025                          | • |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.9 2017 •        |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                                    |   |   |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 60.6 2017 •       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 2023                           | • | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.3 2022 •        | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.6 2022                           | • | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1,153.2 2023                       | • | ) |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.4 2022          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                    |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 35.7 2021                          | • | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.7 2022          |          | Palma ratio   | 1.5 2021                           | • | þ |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                                    |   |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 16.3 2023         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | • •                                | • | þ |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.8 2023          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 31.9 2023                          | • | þ |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.2 2023          | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 94.0 2022                          | • |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 52.0 2023         | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 56.0 2020                          | • | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |                   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                                    |   | Ī |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |                   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2020                           | • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 15.9 2021 •       | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 7.1 2022                           |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | OE 0 3010 -       |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 22.0 2024                          |   | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 95.0 2019 •       |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1 2024                           |   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 17.4 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 34.7 2024                          |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 78.0 2023 •       | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 9.1 2024                           |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 6.1 2020 •        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2023                           |   |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9 2016         |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0 2023                           | _ |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0 2023         | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 8.3 2023                           |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 81.0 2021         | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.0 2024                           |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 01.0 2021         |          |   |                                    |   |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024 •        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2023                           | _ |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 7.1.2022                           |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 7.1 2023                           |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.4 2024                          |   | , |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | • • •             |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 25.5 2018                          |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 104.9 2012 •      |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 48.2 2019                          |   |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0 2020 •      |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.7 2019                           |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                           | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 92.0 2024 •       | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 10.1 2023                          | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 87.0 2022 •       | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 9.6 2023                           |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73 2023                          |   |   |
|   | 83.8 2024         | 4        |   |                                    |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.5 2025         | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2023                           |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 6.3 2022                           | _ |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.6 2022 •       | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                                    |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.9 2022 •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2020                           |   | Ì |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 41.5 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80 2023                          | • | ) |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 49.0 2015 •       | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | • •                                | • | j |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 405.2 2024 •      | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.7 2020                          |   | J |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.0 2024                          | • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | • •                                | • | ì |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 87.8 2022         | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.1.2024                           |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.3 2023          | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.1 2024                           |   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 11 7 2021         |          |   | 14.8 2025                          |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 11.7 2021         | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68 2023                          |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64 2023                          |   |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.1 2023 •       |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.38 2023                          | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.0 2022 •        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                                    |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)        | 88.7 2021 •       | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 7.0 2022                           |   | 1 |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.5 2025          | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | • •                                |   | j |
|   | 0.32 2023         | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.0 2022                          |   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                   |          | other countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 of GDF)  | 13.0 2022                          | - | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) |                   | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tay Hayon Score (best 0, 100 warst)   | 60 2024                            | _ | ò |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 60 2024                            |   |   |
| - , -   |                   | •        |   | 60 2024<br>* 0.0 2021<br>59.5 2023 | • |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



+ 5.5

### **Average Performance by SDG**



### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

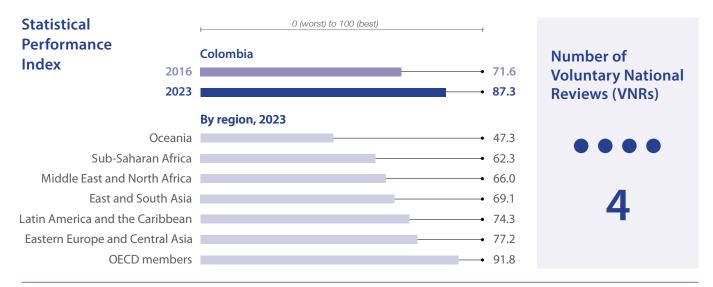
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



1%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Ye           | ar Rati | ing Tr   | rend      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Yea                       | ar Rati     | ing i |
|--|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 13.0 20            |         | -        |           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 83.6 202                        |             | -     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 19.8 20            | 25      | •        | <b>↓</b>  | Population using the internet (%)  | 77.3 202                        | 23          |       |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | NA N               | A (     |          |           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 85.9 202                        | 23          | D     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                    |         |          |           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9 202                         | 23          |       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.2 20             | 22      | •        | 1         | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 32.6 202                        | 25          |       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 12.7 20            | 16      |          | •         | universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                                 |             |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.6 20             | 16      |          |           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 202                         |             |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 68.6 20            | 16      |          | •         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                   | 0.3 202<br>8.4 202              |             |       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 23.6 20            |         |          | Ť         | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | NA NA                           |             |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 20             |         |          | Ť         | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 56.4 202                        |             |       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.3 20             |         |          | T         | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 35.6 202                        |             |       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1 20             |         |          | •         | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                 |             |       |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | NA N<br>0.2 20     |         |          |           | Gini coefficient   | 54.8 202                        | 77          | •     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.2 20             | 22      |          |           | Palma ratio  | NA NA                           |             |       |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | EO 4 20            | 22 4    |          | <b>1</b>  | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | NA NA                           | 4           |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 59.4 20<br>6.5 20  |         |          | T<br>个    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                 |             |       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.0 20            |         |          | <b>^</b>  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 9.7 202                         | 22          |       |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 46.0 20            |         |          | Ţ         | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 18.2 202                        | 23          |       |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3 20             |         |          | •         | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 94.9 202                        | 22          |       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |                    |         |          | •         | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 49.5 202                        | 22          | D     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 10.3 20            | 21      |          | Т         | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 81.4 202                        | 25          |       |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 31.0 20            | 19      |          |           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 67.6 202                        | 20          |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                    |         |          |           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                 |             |       |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.2 20            |         |          | <b>→</b>  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 7.4 202                         | 22          |       |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 77.7 20            |         |          | 7         | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 202                         | 24          | •     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 47.2 20<br>97.5 20 |         |          | <b>→</b>  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 2.0 202                         |             |       |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.0 20            |         |          | <b>▼</b>  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 35.9 202                        |             |       |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.6 20            |         |          | <b>↑</b>  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 8.4 202                         |             |       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.0 20             |         |          | •         | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 202                         |             |       |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 15.1 20            |         |          | Ţ         | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA NA                           | 4           |       |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 8.1 20             |         |          | •         | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                                 |             |       |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 13.0 20            |         |          | •         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.0 202                         |             |       |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 15.0 20            | 15      |          |           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.0 202                         |             |       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 97.6 20            | 18      |          | •         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 4.6 202                         |             |       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.7 20            |         |          | Ţ         | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 21.2 202                        | 21          | _     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) *  | 80.5 20            |         |          | 7         | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 564 000                         |             |       |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.9 20            |         |          | <b>1</b>  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 56.1 202                        |             | •     |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 30.0 20            | 20      |          | 7         | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                | 67.3 202<br>51.1 201            |             |       |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 400.8 20           | 22      | •        | ₽         | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                                 |             |       |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 16.2 20            | 22      | •        | 1         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 26.4 201<br>15.9 201            |             |       |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 71.2 20            | 22 (    |          | L         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 201                         |             |       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                    |         |          |           | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1 20                          | 10          |       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 87.0 20            | 24      |          | <b>1</b>  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 58.1 202                        | )3 <b>(</b> |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                    |         |          |           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 55.0 202                        |             |       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 103.7 20           |         |          | 1         | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74 202                        |             |       |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 68.0 20            |         |          | <b>→</b>  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2 202                         |             |       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 29.4 20            |         |          | 7         | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.6 202                         |             |       |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 1.9 20             | 23      | <u> </u> | <u> </u>  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                 |             |       |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                    |         |          |           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 25.3 202                        | 22          |       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.5 20            |         |          | T         | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.47 202                        |             |       |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 94.7 20            |         |          | Ť         | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 22.7 202                        |             | •     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 3.6 20             |         | •        | T         | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 96.8 201                        |             |       |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 20.2 20            |         |          |           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.0 202                        |             |       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)  | 624.4 20           |         |          | 7         | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 7.1 202                         |             |       |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   | 73.9 20            |         |          | <b>→</b>  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 202                         | 20 4        |       |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 18.4 20            | 22      | •        | 7         | 100,000 population)  |                                 |             |       |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                    |         |          |           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 49.8 202                        |             |       |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 20           |         |          | T         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58 202                        |             |       |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 93.6 20            |         |          | 1         | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.34 202                        |             |       |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2 20             |         |          | 71<br>.1. | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63 202                        |             |       |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 29.7 20            | 21      | •        | Ψ         | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 189.4 202                       | 22          | •     |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                    |         |          |           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                 |             |       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.4 20            |         |          | •         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.0 202                         | 22          |       |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.8 20             | 22 (    |          | •         | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)    | NA NA                           | 4           |       |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 59.7 20            | 21      | •        | 1         | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 24.8 202                        | 22 🧸        |       |
|  |                    | 72 4    |          | <b>→</b>  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 202                           |             | •     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 0 45 20            |         | •        |           |  |                                 |             |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.45 20            |         |          | 1         | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 54 3 203                        | 77 🥌        |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 20             | 18      |          | 1         | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 54.3 202<br>0.0 202             |             |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |                    | 18      |          | ^<br>•    | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.3 202<br>0.0 202<br>87.3 202 | 21          | •     |

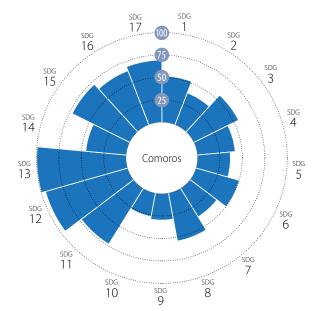


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

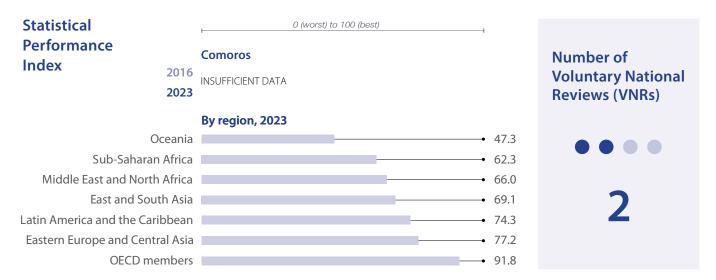
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Missing 24% data

### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value |       |   |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year   |   | - |
|--|-------|-------|---|-------------|---|------|--------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 19.0  |       |   |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025   |   |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 36.7  | 2025  | • | <b>→</b>    | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |       |   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 16.9  |       |   | 4           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.3  | 2018   | • |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 31.1  |       |   | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                       | 0.0  | 2025   | • |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 11.2  |       |   |             | •   | 0.1  | 2023   |   |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 21.5  |       |   |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2023   |   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 16.3  |       |   | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.3  | 2022   |   |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2022  |   | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.2  | 2023   | • | - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2022  |   | 4           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |        |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.3   | 2018  | • | →           | Gini coefficient  |      | 2014   |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •     | •     | • | •           | Palma ratio   | 2.5  | 2014   | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |       |   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |        |   |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 178.9 | 2023  | • | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2022   |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.5  | 2023  | • | <b>→</b>    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023   |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 39.8  | 2023  | • | 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 76.1 | 2019   | • |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 35.0  | 2023  | • | <b>→</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •    | •      | • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0   | 2023  | • | 1           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |        |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.2  | 2021  | • | 4           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3  | 2020   | • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.2  | 2UZ I |   |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.5  | 2022   | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 165.0 | 2019  | • | •           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •    |        | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |       |       |   | <b>,1</b> . | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •    | •      | • |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.0  |       |   | <b>Ψ</b>    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | •      |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 66.8  |       |   | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      |        |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 74.4  |       |   | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •    | •      | • |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 97.2  |       |   |             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |        |   |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 70.0  | 2023  | • | Ψ           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 0.5  | 2023   | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 48.1  | 2021  | • | <b>→</b>    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •    |        |   |   |
|  | 2.0   | 2024  |   | .1.         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0  | 2023   | • |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.8   | 2024  | _ | _           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |        |   | ĺ |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |       |   |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 13.7 | 2023   | • |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 37.6  | 2021  | • |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.9 | 2024   | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 79.6  | 2023  |   | ماه         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 6.6  | 2018   | • |   |
|  | 50.1  |       |   | <b>→</b>    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019   |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)<br>teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       |       | - |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019   |   |   |
|  | 82.0  | 2022  | • |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •    |        | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |       |   |             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |        |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 27.0  | 2024  | • | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 57.4 | 2023   | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 71.5  | วกวว  |   | _           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| ,  |       |       |   | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 69.3  |       |   |             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      |        |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 16.7  | 2025  | • | 7           | . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,   | 0.1  | 2023   | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |       |   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •    | •      | _ |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 80.2  |       |   | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |        |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 35.9  |       |   | <b>→</b>    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |      |        |   |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 0.8   | 2022  | • | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •      | • |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0   | 2015  | • | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •    |        |   |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | •     | •     |   |             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 95.1 | 2022   | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |       |   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 21.0 | 2024   | • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 89.9  | 2022  | • | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 9.1  | 2022   | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 9.6   | 2022  | • | <b>→</b>    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **  | ÷ 00 | 1 2024 |   |   |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                       |       | 2023  |   | <b>→</b>    | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2024   |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 5.4   | 2021  | • | 1           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |        |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | J.¬   |       |   | Ť           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      |        |   |   |
|  | 4E 0  | 2022  |   | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | -    |        |   |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.0  | 2023  |   |             |   |      | -      | - | ĺ |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | •     |       |   |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 2 -  | 2025   | _ |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 34.3  |       |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 3.3  | 2022   | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.8   | 2025  | • | T           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |      | _      | _ |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       |       |   |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | •    |        | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •     | • | •           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | . 0  | 2024   | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | •     | •     | • |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0  | 2021   | • |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |       |   |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | •      | • |   |
| <u> </u>   |       |       |   |             |   |      |        |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





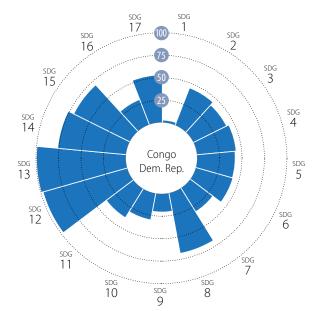
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.1

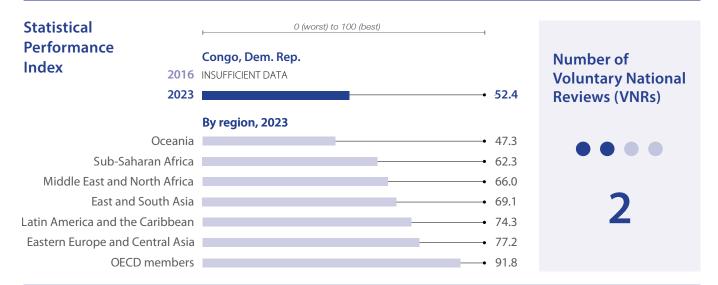
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### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |              | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Yea                    |     |   |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--|------------------------------|-----|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 69.9 2025 •       |              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 51.3 202                     |     | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 86.6 2025 •       | <del>→</del> | Population using the internet (%)  | 30.5 202                     |     | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 28.3 202                     |     | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 37.0 2022 •       | 4            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3 202                      | 23  | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 41.8 2017 •       | •            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8 202                     | 25  | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.4 2017          |              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0.20                       | 22  |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 15.2 2017 •       |              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 202                      |     | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 6.6 2022          | <b>→</b>     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.4 20                       |     | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •        | <b>→</b>     | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.8 202                      | 20  | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.8 2022          | <b>→</b>     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                              |     |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 •        | 4            | Gini coefficient   | 44.7 202                     |     | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2021          | •            | Palma ratio  | 2.4 202                      | 20  | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                              |     |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 427.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b>     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 78.4 202                     |     | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.3 2023 •       | <b>→</b>     | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 33.6 202                     |     | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 73.2 2023         | 7            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 67.4 202                     |     | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 316.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b>     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 16.2 202                     | 20  | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023          | 1            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                              |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 25.1 2021 •       | <b>→</b>     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 202                      |     | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                   |              | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 0.6 202                      |     | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                          | 210.0 2019 •      |              | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 202                      |     | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 16.3 2021         | 1            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 202                      |     | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 61.9 2023         | <b>→</b>     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 3.7 202                      |     | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 109.0 2016        | •            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.7 202                      |     | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 85.2 2018         |              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 202                      | 23  | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 52.0 2023         | 1            | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 0.0.00                       | 22  |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                   |              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.0 202                      |     | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 41.7 2021 •       | 7            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 202                      |     | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.5 2024          | 4            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 202                      | 23  | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                   |              | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                              |     |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 20.4.2020         | •            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 227.22                       | 2.4 | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 20.4 2020         |              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.7 202                     | 24  | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | • • •             | •            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | • •                          |     | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 57.4 2020 •       | 7            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 20                       |     | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 88.1 2022 •       | 7            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 20                       |     | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 20                       | 18  | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 35.6 2024         | 4            | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                              |     |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |                   |              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 50.5 202                     |     | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 66.3 2022 •       | <b>→</b>     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 52.5 202                     |     | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 90.9 2024 •       | T            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 202                     |     | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 13.0 2025         | <b>→</b>     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 202                      |     | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |              | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.5 202                      | 22  | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 35.1 2022 •       | 1            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                              |     |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 16.2 2022 •       | 1            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | • •                          |     |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.2 2022 •        | 1            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50 202                     | 23  | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015          | •            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 75.0 202                     | 21  | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 107.9 2024 •      | 1            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 40.1 20                      | 18  | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 20.0 202                     | 24  | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 21.5 2022 •       | <b>→</b>     | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 14.7 20                      | 18  | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 4.3 2022          | <b>→</b>     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *  | 0.0 202                      | 24  |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.3 2023          | 1            | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.3 202                     |     | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.8 2021          | 1            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.42 202                     |     | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 7.0 2021          |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.35 202                     |     |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 59.3 2023         | •            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.27 202                     |     | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.5 2022          | •            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.27 202                     |     |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                   |              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.7 202                      | 22  |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 27.4 2022         | <b>→</b>     | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 3.7 202                      | 22  | • |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.6 2025          | 7            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |                              |     |   |
|   | 0.48 2023         |              | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 14.2 202                     | 22  | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                   | _ •          |  |                              |     |   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)     | 0.0 2018          | <b>→</b>     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 202                        | 24  | • |
| - · ·   |                   | •            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 0 202<br>0.0 202<br>52.4 202 | 21  | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



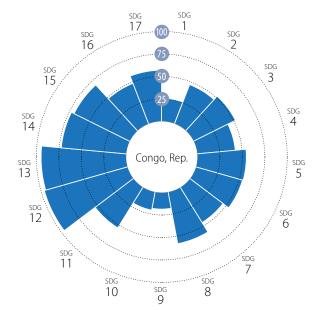


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* 7.7

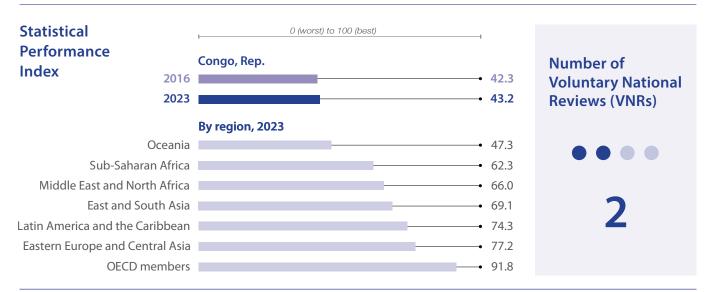
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### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

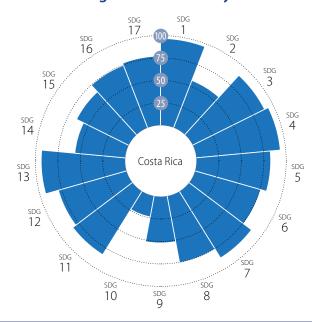
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                                | F1   | Value Year Rat                     | ting |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 35.8 2025 • 🔸  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 39.8 2025                          | •    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 57.5 2025 • 🔱  | Population using the internet (%)  | 38.4 2023                          | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 37.3 2023                          | •    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 26.8 2022 • 👈  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1 2023                           | •    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 21.2 2014 • •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0 2025                           | •    |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.2 2014   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                                    |      |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 13.7 2014 • •  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2023                           | •    |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.5 2022 • 👈   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.4 2022                           | •    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022 • 🕹   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 11.3 2023                          | •    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.9 2022 • 👈   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                    |      |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • 👈   | Gini coefficient   | 48.9 2011                          | •    |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2020 • •   | Palma ratio  | 3.1 2011                           | •    |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                    |      |
| ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 241.1 2023 • 👈   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 75.3 2022                          | •    |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.7 2023 • 🗾  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 33.5 2023                          | •    |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 40.5 2023 • 🗾  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 76.3 2021                          | •    |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 368.0 2023 • 👈   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | • •                                | •    |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 1.7 2023 • 👈   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                    |      |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.2 2021 • 7  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2020                           | •    |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 21.2 2021  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 2.7 2022                           | •    |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 170.0 2019 • •   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2024                           | •    |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>fic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.8 2024                           | •    |
|  | 8.4 2021   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 6.8 2024                           | •    |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.8 2023  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 5.7 2024                           | •    |
| elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 111.3 2013   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2022                           | •    |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 94.4 2015  | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                                    |      |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 65.0 2023 • 🔸  | $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t $CO_2$ /capita)  | 1.3 2023                           | •    |
| /ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>orst 0–100 best)   | 41.0 2021 • 👈  | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.5 2024                           |      |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.0 2024 • 7   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 4.5 2022                           | •    |
| ·  | 3.0 2024   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                    | Ī    |
| G4 – Quality Education   |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.4 2023                          | •    |
| cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>6 of children aged 4 to 6)  | 4.0 2023   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.9 2024                          | •    |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 82.9 2023 • •  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | • •                                | •    |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)  | 48.4 2012  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 13.4 2019                          | •    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 82.4 2021  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 4.5 2019                           | •    |
|  | 02.4 2021  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                           | •    |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |  | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                    | Ī    |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 53.4 2024 • 👈  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 72.0 2023                          | •    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 77.2 2022 • →  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.7 2023                          | •    |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 95.1 2024  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.97 2023                          |      |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 14.6 2025  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 2023                           |      |
|  | 14.0 2023  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 40.3 2022                          |      |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 74.0.2021  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 40.3 2022                          |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 74.0 2021  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |                                    |      |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 20.6 2021  |  | 0.55, 2022                         |      |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.0 2022   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.55 2023                          | •    |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 7.9 2015   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                                    | •    |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 273.7 2024 • 🛧   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 95.9 2015                          | •    |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 23.0 2024                          | •    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 50.6 2022 • 👈  | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 14.1 2015                          | •    |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 39.7 2022 • 👈  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *  | 0.0 2024                           |      |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5 2023 • 🛧   | 100,000 population)  |                                    |      |
| AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.6 2025                          | •    |
| 1944 andray chard in total tinal operay concumption (0/1)  | 14.3 2021 • →  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 2023                          | •    |
|  |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.39 2023                          |      |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 2023                          | •    |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.9 2023  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                    |      |
| PG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth<br>justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.9 2023 • • 8.0 2022 • •                             | 3DG17 - Fartherships for the doars   |                                    |      |
| PG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 8.0 2022   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.8 2022                           | •    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 8.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • <b>↑</b>                      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 3.8 2022                           | •    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 8.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • ↑ 19.4 2025 • →               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.8 2022                           | •    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Itims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)            | 8.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • ↑ 19.4 2025 • → 0.44 2023 • • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 3.8 2022 (<br>• • (<br>20.1 2021 ( | •    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  temployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 8.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • ↑ 19.4 2025 • → 0.44 2023 • • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  ** | • •                                | •    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  temployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 8.0 2022 • • 47.1 2021 • ↑ 19.4 2025 • → 0.44 2023 • • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 20.1 2021                          |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



+ 7.0

### **Average Performance by SDG**



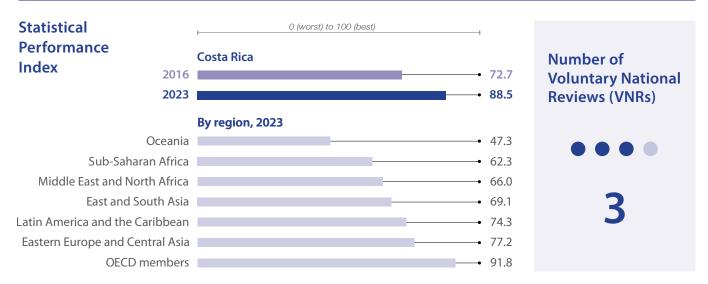
### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



0%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  |  |                              |   | Trend      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value                          |                                    |   |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |  | 2025                         |   | T          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 98.4 2                         |                                    |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |  | 2025                         |   | 1          | Population using the internet (%)  | 85.4 2                         |                                    |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 21.2                                       | 2023                         | _ | •          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 101.5 2<br>2.7 2               |                                    |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5  | 2022                         |   | <b>1</b>   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  |                                |                                    | Ĭ |
| evalence of diluctriouns in the transfer (70) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |  | 2018                         |   |            | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.8 2                         | 2025                               | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |  | 2018                         |   |            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2                          |                                    | • |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |  | 2018                         |   | •          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.3 2                          |                                    | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 31.4                                       | 2022                         | • | 1          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 23.5 2                         |                                    | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4  | 2022                         | • | 1          | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 1.0 2                          |                                    |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.6  | 2022                         | • | <b>→</b>   | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 18.3 2<br>35.5 2               |                                    |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |  | 2018                         | • | <b>→</b>   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 33.3 2                         | .022                               | Ť |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  |  | NA                           |   |            | Gini coefficient   | 46.7 2                         | 0023                               |   |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 124.9                                      | 2022                         | • | •          | Palma ratio  | 2.7 2                          |                                    |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 244  | 2022                         |   |            | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 25.8 2                         |                                    | • |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   |  | 2023                         |   | <b>T</b> → | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                |                                    |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |  | 2023                         |   | →          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 3.5 2                          | 022                                | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |  | 2023                         |   | 1          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 19.4 2                         |                                    | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |  | 2023                         |   | <b>1</b>   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2                        | 2022                               | • |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |  |                              |   |            | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 24.7 2                         | 2022                               | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 9.9  | 2021                         | • | 7          | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 96.5 2                         | 2025                               | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 18.0                                       | 2019                         | • |            | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 53.4 2                         | 2020                               | • |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |  |                              |   |            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                |                                    |   |
| offic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |  | 2021                         |   | <b>→</b>   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 11.6 2                         | 2022                               | • |
| e expectancy at birth (years)<br>olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |  | 2023                         |   | <b>T</b>   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.8 2                          |                                    | • |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |  | 2022                         |   | <b>个</b>   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 2.7 2                          |                                    |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |  | 2021                         |   | <b>†</b>   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 44.0 2                         |                                    |   |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |  | 2021                         |   | 1          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 16.8 2                         |                                    |   |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |  | 2024                         |   | 1          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4 2<br>0.8 2                 |                                    |   |
| o in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |  | NA                           |   | •          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.0 2                          | .022                               | _ |
| o in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | NA   | NA                           | • | •          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 16 1                           | กาว                                |   |
| ly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 6.2  | 2023                         | • | 1          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.6 2<br>2.5 2                 |                                    |   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |  |                              |   |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2                          |                                    |   |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 97.7                                       | 2023                         | • | 1          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 69.2 2                         |                                    |   |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.3                                       | 2023                         | • | 1          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 07.2 2                         | .021                               | Ť |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | <sup>6</sup> 89.5                          | 2022                         | • | 1          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 50.9 2                         | 023                                | • |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |  | 2021                         |   | •          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.5 2                         |                                    | • |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   |  | 2020                         |   | T          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 36.6 2                         |                                    | • |
| 5A score (worst 0–600 best)   | 403.6                                      |                              |   | •          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 25.5 2                         | 2019                               | • |
| riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 14.2                                       |                              |   |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 67.0 2                         | 2019                               | • |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | /1.8                                       | 2022                         | _ | •          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2                          | 2018                               | • |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |  |                              |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                |                                    |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 83.8                                       | 2024                         | • | 1          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 42.2 2                         | 2023                               | • |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.2                                      | 2022                         | • | 1          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 42.7 2                         |                                    | • |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |  | 2024                         |   | 1          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84 2                         |                                    |   |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  |  | 2025                         |   | 1          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 2                          |                                    |   |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)   |  | 2023                         |   | 1          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 9.5 2                          | 2022                               | • |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |                              |   |            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                |                                    |   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.8                                       | 2022                         | • | 1          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 17.7 2                         |                                    | • |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 2                         |                                    | • |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 5.9  | 2022                         | • | 1          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 20.8 2                         |                                    |   |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 7.1  | 2021                         | • | •          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 96.4 2<br>58.0 2               |                                    |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)   | 1,818.0                                    | 2024                         | • | 7          | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 3.8 2                          |                                    |   |
| oulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 80.5                                       | 2022                         | • | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                                |                                    |   |
| oulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 25.4                                       | 2022                         | • | <b>→</b>   | 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2                          | 2024                               | • |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  |                              |   |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 73.1 2                         | 2025                               | • |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0                                      |                              |   | 1          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.69 2                         |                                    | • |
|   |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48 2                         |                                    |   |
| 2, 2  |  | 2023                         |   | <b>→</b>   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.79 2                         |                                    |   |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |  | 2021                         | • | 7          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 291.2 2                        | 2022                               | • |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 34.2                                       |                              |   |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                |                                    |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  10G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  |                              |   |            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 1100                           |                                    | - |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  2G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.2                                       | 2023                         |   | •          |  | 11.2 2                         | 2022                               |   |
| Popular of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  The popular of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  The popular of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 71.2                                       | 2023<br>2022                 |   | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | NA                             |                                    | • |
| Poly emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Poga – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 71.2<br>3.2                                |                              | • |            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA                             | NA                                 | • |
| Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Jults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 71.2<br>3.2<br>68.5                        | 2022<br>2021                 | • | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                                | NA<br>2022                         | • |
| Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Jults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 71.2<br>3.2<br>68.5<br>0.63                | 2022<br>2021<br>2023         | • | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | NA<br>29.2 2                   | NA<br>2022<br>2024                 | • |
| Department of the combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 71.2<br>3.2<br>68.5<br>0.63<br>1.3         | 2022<br>2021                 | • | •<br>71    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | NA<br>29.2 2<br>70 2           | NA<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022         | • |
| population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%) | 71.2<br>3.2<br>68.5<br>0.63<br>1.3<br>54.2 | 2022<br>2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • | • 71 ↓ ↓ → | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | NA<br>29.2 2<br>70 2<br>55.8 2 | NA<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022<br>2021 | • |

## **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

### **Overall Performance**



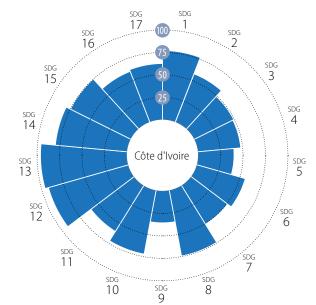
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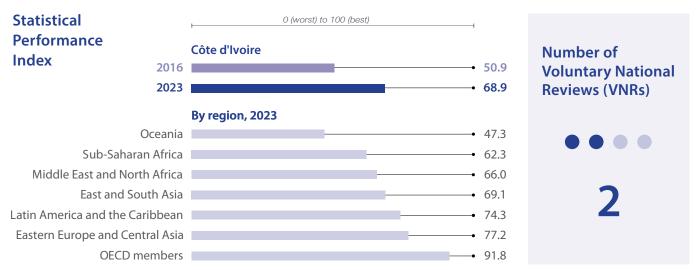
### **Average Performance by SDG**



### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Ye |       |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year |     | -      |
|--|----------|-------|----------|--|------------|-----|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 5.9 20   |       |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 89.8 2025  |     |        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 20.6 20  | 25 •  | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  | 40.7 2023  |     | , .    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |          |       |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 93.6 2023  |     | , ,    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 9.6 20   |       | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.9 2018   | 3 - | •      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 23.4 20  |       | +        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 0.0 2025   | 5 • |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | 8.1 20   |       |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0.202    | 2 - |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                            | 28.4 20  |       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2023   |     | , ,    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 11.6 20  |       | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1 2016   |     | ,      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 20   |       |          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 10.2 2023  | 3 - | ,      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                      | 2.3 20   |       |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |            |     |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 0.9 20   | 118 • | 4        | Gini coefficient   | 35.3 2021  |     | •      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | 1.6 20   | 20 •  | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.4 2021   |     | ,      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |          |       |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |            |     |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                       | 359.0 20 | 23 •  | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 48.3 2022  |     | ,      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 28.2 20  | 23 •  | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 19.2 2023  |     | )      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 67.1 20  | 23 •  | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 66.3 2022  | 2 • | •      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       | 119.0 20 | 23 •  | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 49.6 2020  | ) • | )      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                           | 0.4 20   | 23 🔸  | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |            |     |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       | 22.7 20  | )21 🗕 | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 2020   | ) • | )      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)               | 22.7 20  |       |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.5 2022   | 2   | )      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 187.0 20 | 119   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2024   | 4   | )      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |          |       |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 2.6 2024   | 4 🔸 | )      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.6 20  |       | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 8.7 2024   | 4   | )      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 61.9 20  |       | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 20.1 2024  | 4 🛑 |        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 96.0 20  |       | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2023   | 3   | •      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 84.0 20  |       | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |            |     |        |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 70.0 20  | 123   | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 0.5 2023   | 3   | •      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)             | 42.8 20  | 21 •  | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.9 2024   | 4   |        |
|  | F 1 20   | 124   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 0.2 2023   | 3   | ,      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | 5.1 20   | )24 • |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |            |     |        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |          |       |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 97.9 2023  | 3   |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)      | 17.9 20  | 23 •  | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.6 2024  | 4   |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 86.8 20  | 122   | _        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 10.7 2018  | 8   |        |
|  |          |       |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 11.9 2019  |     |        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 80.4 20  |       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 2.8 2019   |     |        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 66.8 20  | 121   | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0 2018   |     |        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |          |       |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0        |     |        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 52.7 20  | 24 •  | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 73.8 2023  | 3   |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 56.4 20  | 122   | al.      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 80.9 2023  |     |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male filedifyears of education feceived (70)                          |          |       |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.91 2023  |     |        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 79.3 20  |       |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |            |     |        |
| , , , ,  | 13.4 20  | 125   | 7        |  | 0.8 2023   |     | ,      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |          |       |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 4.3 2022   | 2   | ,<br>— |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 72.9 20  |       |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |            |     |        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 37.0 20  |       | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | • •        |     | )      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              | 5.1 20   |       |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67 2023  |     | )      |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 0.0 20   |       |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 32.9 2022  |     | )      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 802.2 20 | 24 •  | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 95.5 2021  | •   | )      |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |          |       |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.0 2024  | 1 🛑 | )      |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 70.4 20  | 22 •  | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 14.7 2021  | 1   | )      |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 42.6 20  | 22    | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *                                  | 0.0 2024   | 4   |        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              | 1.2 20   | 123 👝 | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  |            |     |        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2 20   | 123   | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.7 2025  |     | •      |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 8.6 20   | 21 •  | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.52 2023  | 3   | )      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |          |       |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48 2023  | 3   | )      |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.2 20  | 23    | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.55 2023  | 3   | ,      |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.3 20   | )22 • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |            |     |        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                | 50.0.20  | 21    | _        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 4.8 2023   | 3   | ,      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                          | 50.8 20  | 121   | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | _          |     |        |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 2.3 20   | 25 •  | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | • •        |     | )      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | 0.61 20  | 23 •  | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 12.2 2022  | 2   |        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                | 0.2 20   | 18 •  | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2024     |     |        |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 120.20   | 110 - |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2021   |     | )      |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0 20  | 110   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.9 2023  |     |        |
|  |          |       | _        | Statistical refrontiance mack (Worst o Too best)   | 00.7 202.  | _   |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



# **Country Score Country Rank** 8/167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

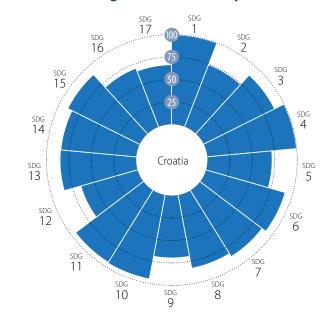
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### **Average Performance by SDG**



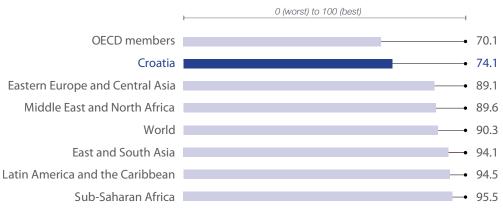
### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  DG2 – Zero Hunger  evalence of undernourishment (%)  evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)    | 0.2 2025 • 0.4 2025 • 0.4 2025 • 0.4 2025 • 0.6 2022 • 0.7 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 • 2.8 2023 • 2.8 2023 • 0.8 2023 • 0.9 2022 • 0.9 2022 • 0.9 2022 • 0.9 2023 • | <b>⊼</b>                              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities | 2.3 2023<br>1.4 2022  |      |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|------|
| PG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 2.5 2022 • 2.6 2022 • 0.7 2022 • 90.0 2022 • 30.6 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •   | ↑<br>•<br>•<br>•<br>•<br>•<br>•<br>•  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 132.3 2023 (3.0 2023 (4.5 2025 (4.5 2025 (4.5 2023 (4.5 2023 (4.5 2022 (4.5 | • •  |
| evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 2.6 2022 • 0.7 2022 • 90.0 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 2.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •  | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 3.0 2023 (24.5 2025 (2.3 2023 (1.4 2022 (   | • •  |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  * evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  stroports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 − Good Health and Well-Being  aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                             | 2.6 2022 • 0.7 2022 • 90.0 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 2.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •  | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 24.5 2025 (<br>2.3 2023 (<br>1.4 2022 (   | • •  |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  ** inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  ** evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7 2022 • 90.0 2022 • 30.6 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •   | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 2.3 2023<br>1.4 2022  | • •  |
| ** inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 90.0 2022 • 30.6 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •  | • <del>•</del> <del>7</del>           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 2.3 2023<br>1.4 2022  | • •  |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 30.6 2022 • 2.3 2022 • 5.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •  | <b>↓ 7 7</b>                          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 1.4 2022  | • 4  |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 2.3 2022 • 5.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •  | 7<br>1                                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   | • •  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 5.8 2022 • 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •   | <b>↑</b>                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 92.3 2023   | • •  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 0.6 2018 • 0.9 2022 • 3.1 2023 •  | 7                                     | ·  |   |      |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 0.9 2022 •<br>3.1 2023 •  |                                       | 6  |   |      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 3.1 2023 •  |                                       | Gini coefficient   | 28.9 2021   | • '  |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |   |                                       | Palma ratio  | 1.0 2021  | • •  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)<br>ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |   |                                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | າຊາດາາ 👝  | 1                                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2009  | • '  |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | Z.U ZUZJ 🛡  | 1                                     | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 14.4 2023   | • •  |
|   | 4.6 2023  | 1                                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 95.7 2007   | • (  |
|   | 3.5 2023  | 1                                     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 89.6 2020   | • (  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2023  | 1                                     | SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 15.0 2021   | •                                     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.2 2020  | • (  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 15.9 2021   | T                                     | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 4.6 2022  | • (  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 31.0 2019   | •                                     | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 8.3 2024  | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   |                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 6.2 2024  | •    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.1 2021  | Т                                     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 48.8 2024   | •    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 78.6 2023   | 7                                     | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 23.9 2024   | •    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 6.7 2023  | T                                     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 8.7 2023  | •    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9 2019 •   |                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.0 2023   | <b>→</b>                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.4 2023  | •    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 80.2 2021   | 1                                     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.2 2024  | •    |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 5.0.2024  |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.7 2023  | •    |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024  | <u>T</u>                              | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 84.6 2023   | •    |
| nticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.9 2022   | 1                                     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.7 2024   | •    |
| -   | 00.2.2022   |                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 5.9 2018  | • 4  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.3 2022   | •                                     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 13.6 2019   |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 101.6 2022  |                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 2.8 2019  | •    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8 2021 •   | •                                     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018  |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 20.0  |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 64.9 2024 •   | 7                                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 82.0 2023   | •    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 96.3 2022 •   | 1                                     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 100.0 2023  |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 81.6 2024   | 1                                     | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.89 2023   | • •  |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 33.1 2025 •   | 7                                     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023  | • '  |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 6.3 2022  | •    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.7 2007 •   |                                       | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 96.2 2021   | 1                                     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.8 2022  | • '  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.5 2022  | 1                                     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 2023   | •    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 80.9 2021 •   | •                                     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 36.4 2022   | • •  |
| rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1   | ,422.3 2024   | <b>→</b>                              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2019  | •    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.0 2024   | •    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •  | 1                                     | Children involved in child labor (%)   | • •   |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 2022  | <b>†</b>                              | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |   |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.0 2023  | 1                                     | 100,000 population)  | 0.8 2024  |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 241 2021  |                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.2 2025   | •    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 34.1 2021   | T                                     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.68 2023   | •    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 05.6.334  |                                       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 2023   | •    |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 85.6 2023   | •                                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.60 2023   | • ;  |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.2 2022  | •                                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |   |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 91.8 2021 •   | 1                                     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 10.1 2022   | •    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.0 2025  | 1                                     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.2 2024  | • -  |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 2023 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** ** :   | ** : |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.5 2018  | 1                                     | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 55 2024   | •    |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 58.4 2018   |                                       |  | * 0.0 2021  |      |
| (per 100,000 population)  | JO.4 ZUIÖ •   |                                       | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 87.0 2023   | • (  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **CUBA**

### **Overall Performance**

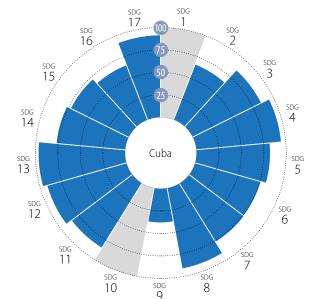


NA

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data

### **Average Performance by SDG**



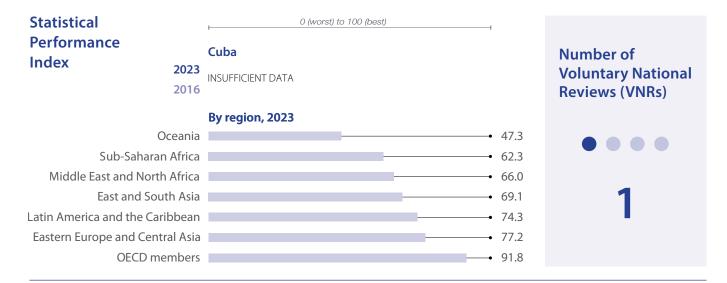
### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



16%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value        | Year I | Kating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year |     | - |
|--|--------------|--------|--------|----------|---|------|------|-----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |              |        |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025 |     |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •            | •      | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023 |     | _ |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |              |        |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023 |     | 1 |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5          | 2022   | •      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2  | 2023 | •   | 1 |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.1          | 2019   | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8 | 2025 | •   | , |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 2019   |        |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.3  | 2022 |     |   |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 57.9         |        |        |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2023 |     | 1 |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.8         |        |        | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | 2022 |     |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |              | 2022   |        | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 28.1 | 2023 | •   | 1 |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |              | 2022   |        | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |      |     |   |
| ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8          | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  |      |      |     |   |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0          | 2021   | •      |          | Palma ratio   | •    | •    | •   |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |              |        |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |      |     |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 34.8         | 2023   | •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2022 |     |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 4.2          | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023 |     |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 8.3          | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2022 |     |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 7.9          | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 69.6 | 2020 | ) • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2          | 2023   | •      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |      |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 17.6         | 2021   | •      | T        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7  | 2020 | •   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |              |        |        | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | •    | •    | •   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                        | 42.0         | 2019   | •      |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 2024 |     |   |
|  | ΕΛ           | 2021   | •      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.7  | 2024 | •   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)<br>fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 78.1         | 2021   |        | 1'<br>-2 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2024 |     |   |
|  |              |        |        | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 5.4  | 2024 | •   | , |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)<br>rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)                           | 47.4<br>99.9 |        |        | <b>A</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 2021 | •   | , |
|  |              |        |        | <b>A</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |      |     |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0         | 2023   | •      | 1        | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)                                  | 2.1  | 2023 | •   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 82.8         | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5  | 2024 | •   | , |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.4          | 2011   | •      |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0  | 2021 | •   | ľ |
|  | 3.4          | 2011   | _      |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |     | ĺ |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |              |        |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 70.1 | 2023 |     |   |
| ırticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.4         | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.6 | 2024 | •   | ) |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.6         | 2023   |        | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 54.3 | 2018 | •   | J |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 88.5         |        |        | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.7  | 2019 |     | J |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9         |        |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0  | 2019 |     | ) |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 99.9         | 2021   | Ť      |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018 |     | J |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |              |        |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      |     |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 84.0         | 2024   | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 54.5 | 2023 | •   | ) |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.0        | 2022   |        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023 |     | , |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 60.3         |        |        | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |     |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 55.7         |        |        | 4        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      | 2023 |     |   |
|  | 33.7         | 2023   | Ť      | •        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   |      | 2023 |     |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 0.4.7        | 2022   |        |          | ·   | 3.4  | 2022 | _   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.7         |        |        | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      | 2040 |     |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 92.1         |        |        | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.5  | 2019 |     |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 23.9         |        |        | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    |      |     | ) |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 24.3         |        |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •    |      |     | ) |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 279.4        | 2024   | •      | <u>T</u> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.8 | 2019 |     | ) |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |        |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.0 | 2024 | •   | ) |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0        | 2022   | •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •    | •    | •   | ) |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 94.7         | 2022   | •      | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0  | 2024 |     | ļ |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.5          | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0_100 hest)  |      |      |     |   |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |              |        |        | .l.      | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 20.0 | 2025 |     |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 20.8         | 2021   | -      | ~        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |      |     | ) |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |              |        |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    |      |     | ) |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |              |        |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •    | •   | ) |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.4          | 2022   | •      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |     |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)     | •            | •      | •      | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 19.9 | 2022 |     | ) |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.4          | 2025   | •      | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | •    | •    |     | ) |
|  | •            | •      |        | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |      |      |     |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst U– Libest)   |              | 2010   | •      | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   |      | 2024 |     |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4          | 2010   |        |          |   | - 0  |      |     |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |              |        |        |          |   |      |      |     |   |
|  | 15.6         |        |        | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                            |      | 2024 |     |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

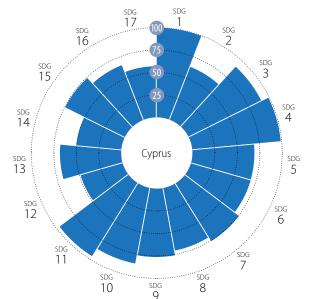


## **CYPRUS**

### **Overall Performance**



### **Average Performance by SDG**



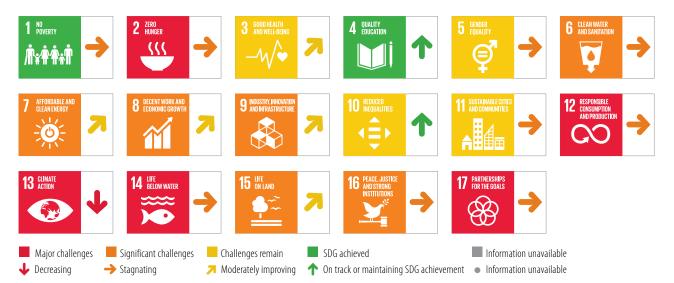
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 4.3

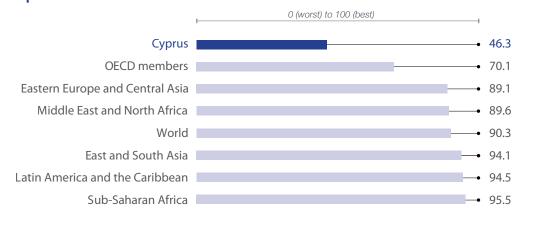
Missing data

4%

### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year F | - |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year |     | ng ' |
|---|---------|--------|---|----------|---|-------|------|-----|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.0     | 2025   | • | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 | 2025 |     | )    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.1     | 2025   | • | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 91.2  | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |        |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 88.3  | 2023 | •   | )    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5     | 2022   | • | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8   | 2023 | }   | )    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6   | 2022   | • |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 44 3  | 2025 |     | ,    |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 0.7   | 2022   | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 11.5  | 2023 |     |      |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | * 90.0  | 2022   | • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 5.0   | 2023 | •   | )    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 22.9    | 2022   | • | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | 2022 |     | )    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4     | 2022   | • | <b>4</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 385.6 | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.5     | 2022   | • | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |     |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2     | 2018   | • | <b>4</b> | Gini coefficient  | 31.3  | 2021 | •   | )    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0     | 2015   | • | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.2   | 2021 | •   | )    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |        |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |     |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 13.6    | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0   | 2004 | •   | •    |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.9     | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 17.3  | 2023 | }   | •    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.5     | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.7  | 2022 | •   | ,    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 5.5     | 2023   | • | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    |     | į    |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | •       |        | • |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |     |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.5     | 2021   |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.8   | 2020 | )   | ,    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 8.5     | 2021   | • | T        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 10.2  | 2022 | •   | ,    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 16.0    | 2019   | • |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 7.9   | 2024 | •   | ,    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |        |   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 15.0  | 2024 | •   | ,    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021   | • | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 32.8  | 2024 |     | ,    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2023   | • | T        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 76.0  | 2024 | •   | ,    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 10.2  | 2023 | 8   | )    |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9    |        |   | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |     |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 82.0    | 2023   | • | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 7.8   | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 80.7    | 2021   | • | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 9.5   | 2024 | •   | ,    |
| worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2024   |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9     | 2024   | _ | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |     | Ī    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |        |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.6  | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 98.5    | 2022   | • | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |     | ,    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 00.2    | 2022   |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018 |     | ,    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |         | 2022   | • | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2019 |     |      |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 104.5   |        |   | T        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019 |     |      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9    | 2021   | • | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | 2018 |     |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |        |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.5   | 2010 | , - |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | •       |        | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 7/13  | 2023 | 2 - |      |
|   | 00.5    | 2022   |   |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2023 |     |      |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |         | 2022   | • | T        |   |       |      |     |      |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2024   |   | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |     | ,    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.3    | 2025   | • | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023 |     | ,    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |        |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 11.6  | 2022 | 2   | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.8    | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |     |      |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.4    | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8   | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 30.5    | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82  | 2023 | •   | )    |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 62.5    | 2015   | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 31.3  | 2022 | 2 - | )    |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 7,065.7 | 2024   | • | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 | 2021 | •   | )    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |        |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.0  | 2024 | •   | )    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2022   | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     | •    | •   | þ    |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   |        |   | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 4.2   | 2027 | , _ |      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.3     | 2023   | • | 7        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2023 |     |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 15.6    | 2021   | • | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |     | ,    |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 15.0    | 2021   | Ť |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |     |      |
|   | 02.2    | 2022   |   |          | . 2   |       |      |     |      |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2023   |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0./5  | 2023 |     |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 8.0     | 2022   | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |     |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)           | 93.1    | 2021   | • | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional |       | 2022 |     |      |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.4     | 2025   | • | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.0   | 2023 | 5   |      |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61    | 2023   | • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | **    | **   | **  | ę    |
|   | 2.9     | 2018   | • | <b>4</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 79    | 2024 | •   | ,    |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |         |        |   |          |   |       |      |     |      |
|   |         | 2010   |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 17.5  | 2021 |     | •    |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population) | 161.3   | 2018   | • | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                             |       | 2021 |     | ,    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



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

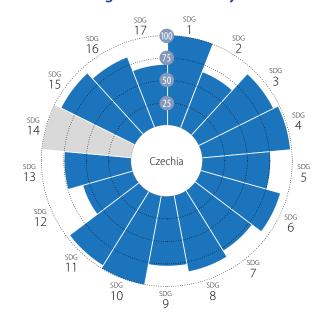
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.2

Missing data

0%

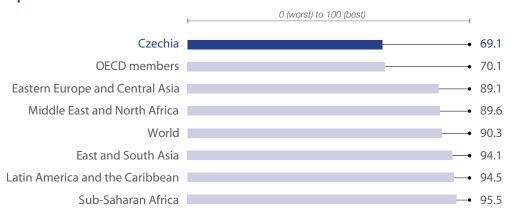
### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   |  | Year                         |   |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Yea                              |                         | -        |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|------------|--|--|-------------------------|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |  | 2025                         |   | 1          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 202                              |                         | •        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |  | 2025                         |   | 1          | Population using the internet (%)  | 86.0 202                               |                         | •        |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.2  | 2022                         | • | 1          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 106.2 202                              |                         |          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |                              |   |            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 3.0 202                                | 23                      | •        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 41.5 202                               | 25                      | •        |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |  | 2001                         |   | •          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.3 202                                | 23                      | ,        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |  | 2001                         |   | •          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 2.0 202                                | 22                      | •        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 90.0                                       | 2022                         |   | 1          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 170.4 202                              | 23                      | •        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |  | 2022                         |   | Ţ          | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 9.1 202                                | 22                      | •        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 36.1 202                               |                         |          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |  | 2018                         |   | į          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 36.3 202                               | 22                      |          |
| (ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 57.8                                       | 2023                         | • |            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |  |                         |          |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 75.8                                       | 2022                         | • |            | Gini coefficient   | 26.2 202                               |                         | '        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |                              |   |            | Palma ratio  | 0.9 202                                |                         |          |
| Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.7  | 2023                         | • | 1          | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 7.6 202                                | 22                      |          |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.3  | 2023                         | • | 1          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 0.0.000                                |                         |          |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |  | 2023                         |   | 1          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 200                                |                         |          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |  | 2023                         |   | 1          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 11.0 202<br>99.9 202                   |                         |          |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0  | 2023                         |   | 1          | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 3.3 202                                |                         |          |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 14.2                                       | 2021                         | • | 1          | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 96.2 202                               |                         |          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |  |                              |   |            | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 93.2 202                               |                         |          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 33.0                                       | 2019                         | • |            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | JJ.Z ZUZ                               | .0                      |          |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 5.2  | 2021                         | • | 1          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.2 202                                | ) 7                     |          |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 79.8                                       | 2023                         | • | 1          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 13.3 202                               |                         |          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 7.2  | 2022                         | • | 1          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 8.6 202                                |                         |          |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8                                       | 2017                         | • |            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 46.1 202                               |                         |          |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |  | 2023                         |   | 1          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 33.0 202                               |                         |          |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |  | 2021                         |   | 1          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 9.2 202                                | 24                      |          |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |  | 2024                         |   | T          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 202                                | 21                      |          |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |  | 2022                         |   | <b>→</b>   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |  |                         |          |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |  | 2023                         |   | <b>4</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 8.2 202                                | 23                      |          |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 16.2                                       | 2022                         | • | T          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.5 202                                | 24                      |          |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  |                              |   |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.3 202                                | 24                      |          |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 54.5 202                               | 21                      |          |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) *   | 99.9<br>95.9                               | 2022                         |   | 1          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |  |                         |          |
| ,   | · 95.9<br>· 100.0                          |                              |   | <b>T</b>   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA                                  | \ <b>•</b>              |          |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |  | 2022                         |   | 7          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA                                  | \ <b>•</b>              |          |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 491.1                                      |                              |   | ->         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA                                  |                         |          |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |  | 2022                         |   | <b>→</b>   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA NA                                  |                         |          |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA NA                                  |                         | )        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  |                              |   |            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 201                                | 8                       | _        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |  |                              |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land   |  |                         |          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 83.9                                       | 2024                         | • | T          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 94.8 202                               |                         |          |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.8                                       | 2022                         | • | 1          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 92.3 202                               |                         |          |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |  | 2024                         |   | 1          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.97 202                               |                         |          |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 25.5                                       | 2025                         | • | <b>→</b>   | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 9.6 202                                |                         |          |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 13.2                                       | 2023                         | • | 7          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 9.0 202                                |                         |          |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |                              |   |            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.8 202                                | 12 4                    |          |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9                                       | 2022                         | • | 1          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89 202                               |                         |          |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.1                                       | 2022                         | • | <b>→</b>   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 7.5 202                                |                         |          |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 202                              |                         |          |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |  | 2021                         |   |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.0 202                               |                         |          |
|   | 1,713.5                                    |                              |   | <b>→</b>   | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 0.0 202                                |                         |          |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   |  | 2022                         |   | 1          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.8 202                                |                         |          |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 89./                                       | 2022                         | • | 1          | 100,000 population)  |  |                         |          |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  |                              |   |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84.0 202                               |                         |          |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0                                      |                              |   | 1          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63 202                               |                         |          |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0                                      | 2022                         |   | <b>1</b>   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.64 202                               |                         |          |
| a emissions from fuel combustion partotal electricity output (MACO /TIM/h)  |  | 2023                         |   |            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 0.72 202<br>181.6 202                  |                         |          |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 1/.2                                       | ∠∪∠ l                        | _ |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 101.0 202                              |                         | _        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |  |                              |   |            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 12.3 202                               | רו                      |          |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | 2022                         |   |            | covernment spending on health and education (% of GUP)   |  |                         |          |
| Price of the control | 74.5                                       | 2023                         |   | •          |  | 12.3 202                               | .2                      |          |
| Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 74.5                                       | 2023<br>2022                 |   | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.2 202                                |                         |          |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 74.5<br>4.2                                |                              | • |            |  |  | 24                      | <b>*</b> |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 74.5<br>4.2<br>94.9                        | 2022                         | • |            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.2 202                                | 24 •                    | *        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 74.5<br>4.2<br>94.9<br>0.75                | 2022<br>2021<br>2023         | • | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 0.2 202<br>** **                       | 24 •<br>• *             | *        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 74.5<br>4.2<br>94.9<br>0.75<br>1.7         | 2022                         | • | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 0.2 202<br>** **<br>55 202             | 24 • *·<br>24 •         | *        |
| An analysis of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 74.5<br>4.2<br>94.9<br>0.75<br>1.7<br>38.4 | 2022<br>2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • | • <b>†</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.2 202<br>** **<br>55 202<br>50.0 202 | 24 • **<br>24 • 22 • 21 | *        |

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

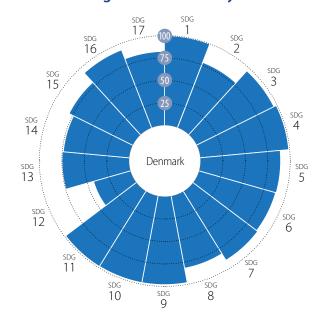
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

3.7

Missing data

0%

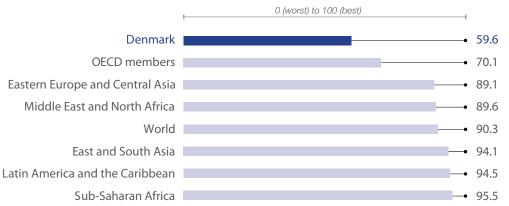
### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **DENMARK**

| OG1 – No Poverty  | Value   | Year | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year             | Rati | ing |
|---|---------|------|--------|----------|--|------------------------|------|-----|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.2     | 2025 | •      | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.4 2025              | 5    | •   |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.4     | 2025 | •      | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 99.8 2024              | 1    | D   |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.5     | 2019 | •      | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 145.8 2023             |      |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.1 2023               | 3    | •   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5     |      |        | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.5 2025              | 5    | D   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  | 2.6     |      |        | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 5.4 2023               | 3    | •   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *  | 0.7     |      |        | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 2.9 2022               |      |     |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **   | 90.0    |      |        | •        |  | 2,416.7 2023           |      | •   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  James Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 13.3    |      |        | Ψ<br>.L. | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 16.2 2022              | 2    |     |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2022 |        | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 9.8 2020               | )    |     |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7     |      |        | 1        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 34.4 2022              | 2    |     |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 66.5    |      |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                        |      |     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 10.4    |      |        | •        | Gini coefficient   | 28.3 2021              |      | D   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |        |          | Palma ratio  | 1.0 2019               |      | •   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 3.7     | 2023 |        | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 4.3 2019               | 9    | _   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.8     | 2023 |        | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |      |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.4     | 2023 | •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2004               |      |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 3.6     | 2023 | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 7.6 2023               |      |     |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0     | 2023 | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2022             |      | •   |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 10.7    | 2021 | •      | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 23.0 2022<br>97.9 2025 |      | •   |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |         |      |        |          | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 92.8 2020              |      |     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 13.0    | 2019 | •      |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 92.0 2020              | ,    | _   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3     | 2021 | •      | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.8 2022               | ) 4  |     |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.9    | 2023 | •      | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 4.6 2024               |      | _   |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 1.2     | 2022 | •      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 15.3 2024              |      |     |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 96.4    | 2022 | 0      | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 89.8 2024              |      | •   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95.0    | 2023 | •      | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 51.0 2024              |      |     |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.0    | 2021 | •      | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 13.6 2024              |      |     |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 7.5     |      |        | <b>→</b> | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2022               | 2    | D   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.0     |      |        | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                        |      | Ī   |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 23.4    |      |        | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.6 2023               | 3    |     |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 11.7    | 2023 | 3      | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 8.8 2024               | 1    | 9   |
| G4 – Quality Education  |         |      |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.7 2024               | 1    | D   |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 96.3    |      |        | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 51.9 2021              | •    | D   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.2    |      |        | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                        |      |     |
| ver secondary completion rate (%) *racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) *  | 99.7    |      |        | T        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 86.4 2023              | 3    | D   |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 100.0   |      |        | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.0 2024              | 1    | 0   |
|   | 49.0    |      |        | ٠        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 35.7 2018              | 3    |     |
| ,   | 12.2    |      | -      | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 29.8 2019              |      | 0   |
| derachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 20.4    |      |        | Ţ        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 2.2 2019               |      |     |
| G5 – Gender Equality  | 20.1    | 2022 |        | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018               | 3    |     |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |      |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                        |      |     |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | 87.4    | 2024 | •      | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 87.2 2023              |      | •   |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 103.1   | 2022 | •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 99.5 2023              |      |     |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 88.2    | 2024 | •      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                                | 0.98 2023              |      |     |
| rs held by women in national parliament (%)   | 43.6    | 2025 | •      | 1        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 0.0 2023<br>45.7 2022  |      |     |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 5.8     | 2022 | 2      | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 43.7 2022              | _    |     |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |        |          |  | 1.0.202                |      |     |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0   | 2022 | •      | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 1.0 2022<br>0.95 2023  |      |     |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.6    | 2022 | •      | 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 30.4 2022              |      |     |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 25.3    |      |        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2019             |      |     |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 92.0    |      |        | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 90.0 2024              |      |     |
|   | 2,951.2 |      |        | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 6 0.0 2021             |      |     |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.9    |      |        | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                        |      |     |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 98.8    | 2022 | •      | <u>T</u> | 100,000 population)  | 1.3 2024               |      |     |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 86.9 2025              |      |     |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |      |        | T        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.79 2023              |      |     |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   |      |        | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2023              |      |     |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.8     |      |        | T        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2023              |      |     |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 39.5    | 2U2  | -      | <u> </u> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 71.5 2022              | _    |     |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 740     | 2027 |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 12.2.22                |      |     |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.9    |      |        | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                  | 13.3 2022              | 2    | ø   |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6     | 2022 | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.7 2024               | 1    | 0   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)          | 100.0   | 2021 | •      | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                  | *    | i-x |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93    | 2023 | 3      | 4        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 49 2024                | 1    | D   |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 4.5     |      |        | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 49.0 2022              |      | •   |
|   | 118.8   |      |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 6 0.0 2021             |      | D   |
| fillis of filodetti siavery ettibodied ili filiboris (bei 100,000 bobdianom   |         |      |        | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 95.3 2023              | 3    |     |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 77.2    | 2024 | •      | 4        | Statistical Ferromance mack (Worst of Too best)  | JJ.J 202.              | ,    | _   |



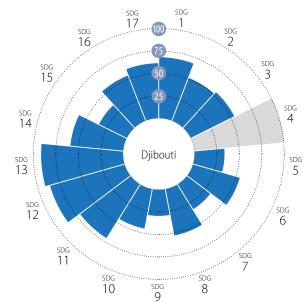


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 9.5

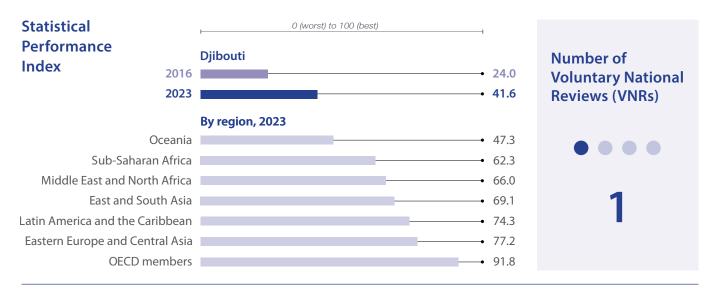
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19%

### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| 5DG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year  | - |             | •  |      | Year |     | ٠.  |
|--|---------|-------|---|-------------|--|------|------|-----|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         | 2025  |   |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |      | 202  |     |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 24.7    | 2025  | • | 7           | Population using the internet (%)  |      | 2023 |     |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |       |   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |      | 2023 |     | - 2 |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 12.9    | 2022  | • | <b>→</b>    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3  | 2023 | 3 • | •   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 20.9    | 2019  | • | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 202  | 5   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 10.6    | 2019  |   |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.1  | 202  |     |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •       | •     | • | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1  | 2023 | 3 - |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 11.4    | 2022  | • | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | •    | •    | •   |     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022  |   | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.9  | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2022  |   | <b>→</b>    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |      |     |     |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9     | 2018  | • | <b>→</b>    | Gini coefficient   |      | 2017 |     |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •       | •     | • | •           | Palma ratio  | 2.0  | 2017 | 7 • |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |       |   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |      |      |     |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 161.9   | 2023  | • | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 48.7 | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 28.2    | 2023  | • | <b>→</b>    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 34.2 | 2023 | 3 • |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 50.4    | 2023  | • | 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.1 | 2022 | 2   |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 218.0   | 2023  | • | 7           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •    | •    | •   |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3     | 2023  | • | 7           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |      |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.6    | 2021  |   | 4           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4  | 2020 | ) • |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.0    | ∠∪∠ I | _ |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.7  | 2022 | 2   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 178.0   | 2019  | • |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4  | 2024 | 4 • |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |       |   |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 6.9  | 2024 | 1 - |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2021  |   | 7           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.5 | 2024 | 4 • |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2023  |   | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 38.1 | 2024 | 1 • |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2011  |   | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.4  | 2023 | 3 • |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |         | 2012  |   |             | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |      |     |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 72.0    | 2023  | • | Ψ           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 0.4  | 202  | 3   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 43.9    | 2021  | • | <b>&gt;</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.1  | 2024 | 4 • |     |
|  | 4.4     | 2014  |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.4     | 2014  | _ | _           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |      |     |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |       |   |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | •       |       |   |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.7 | 2024 | 1 • |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |         |       |   |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •    | •    | •   |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |         |       |   |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0  | 2019 | 9   |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |         |       | • |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.9  | 2000 | ) • |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         | _     | _ | _           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •    |      | •   |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |       |   |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |      |     | Ī   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 53.2    | 2024  | • | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.8  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 55.6    | 2022  | • | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2024  |   | ->          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 202  |     |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2025  |   |             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •    |      |     |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 20.2    | 2023  |   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |      | 2022 | 2   |     |
|  | 76.2    | 2022  |   | _           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 0.5  | 2021 |     |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                        |         |       |   | 7           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |      |      |     |     |
|  |         | 2022  |   | - 1         | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |      |      |     |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2022  |   |             | ·  | 25.0 | 2010 |     |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2015  |   | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |      | 2018 |     |     |
|  | 4,382.9 | 2024  | _ | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |      | 2006 |     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |       |   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 31.0 | 2024 | 1 • |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   |         | 2022  |   | <b>→</b>    | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •    | •    | •   |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 10.3    | 2022  | • | <b>→</b>    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0  | 2024 | 1   |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 2.4     | 2023  | • | <b>&gt;</b> | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 202  |     |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.1     | 2021  |   | ->          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 23.7 |      |     |     |
|  | 0.1     | 2U21  | _ |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      |      |     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | (2.2    | 2022  |   |             |  | -    | -    | -   |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2023  |   | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | _    | •   |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.1     | 2022  |   | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |      |     |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 12.3    | 2011  | • | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 4.8  | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 25.7    | 2025  | • | <b>→</b>    | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •    |      | •   |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •       | •     | • | •           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |      |      |     |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |         | 2018  |   | <b>→</b>    | 3.5  | ^    | 202  | 1 - |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |         |       |   |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS hillion)  *                            |      | 2024 |     |     |
| zamez zamodeni siarer, embodica in importo   | 10.2    | 2018  |   |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0  | 202  |     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 40.3    | 2010  |   |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44 - | 2023 | _   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



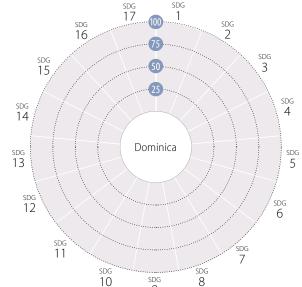
## **DOMINICA**

### **Overall Performance**

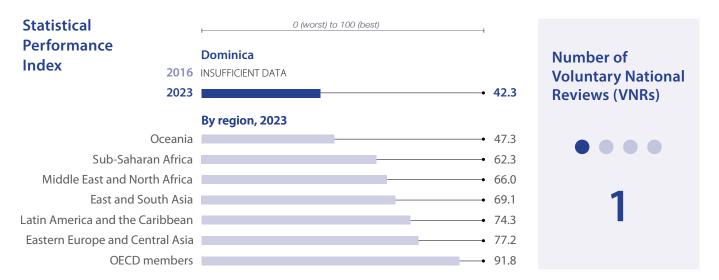


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### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



|   | Value                               | Year F                               | kating | Irend       | P  |                              | Year                |   | g T |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |                                     |                                      |        |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |                              | 2025                |   |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •                                   | •                                    | •      | •           | Population using the internet (%)  | 83.8                         | 2023                | • |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                                     |                                      |        |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |                              | 2023                | • |     |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 13.4                                | 2022                                 | •      | 4           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | •                            | •                   | • |     |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | •                                   | •                                    | •      | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0                          | 2025                | • |     |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | •                                   |                                      |        |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                              |                     |   |     |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •                                   | •                                    | •      | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |                              | 2023                | • |     |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 31.3                                | 2022                                 | •      | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |                              |                     |   |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2                                 | 2022                                 | •      | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 13.7                         | 2023                | • | _   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.7                                 | 2022                                 | •      | <b>→</b>    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                              |                     |   |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0                                 | 2018                                 | •      | 7           | Gini coefficient   | •                            |                     |   |     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •                                   | •                                    | •      | •           | Palma ratio  | •                            | •                   | • |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                     |                                      |        |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                              |                     |   |     |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 35.6                                | 2023                                 | •      | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | •                            |                     |   |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 30.8                                | 2023                                 | •      | 4           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 10.3                         | 2023                | • |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 35.5                                | 2023                                 | •      | <b>→</b>    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | •                            | •                   |   |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0                                | 2023                                 | •      | <b>→</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •                            |                     |   |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |                                     |                                      |        | •           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                              |                     |   | Ī   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |                                     |                                      |        |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5                          | 2020                | • |     |
| liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                                     |                                      |        |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |                              | 2022                |   |     |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                                     |                                      | •      |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •                            |                     | • |     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                                     |                                      |        |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •                            | •                   | • |     |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.0                                | 2021                                 | •      | •           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | •                            |                     | • |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.1                                | 2023                                 | •      | <b>→</b>    | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |                              | •                   | • |     |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 49.8                                | 2006                                 | •      |             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •                            | •                   | • |     |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0                               | 2020                                 | •      | 1           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                              |                     |   |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 56.0                                | 2023                                 | •      | 4           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.2                          | 2023                |   |     |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 49.2                                | 2021                                 |        | ماه         | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.2                          | 2023                |   |     |
| vorst 0–100 best)   | 49.2                                | 2021                                 |        | •           |  | 0.0                          | 2022                |   |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •                                   |                                      |        |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0                          | 2022                | • |     |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |                                     |                                      |        |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0                          | 2022                |   |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 00.0                                | າດາາ                                 |        | •           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                              | 2023                |   |     |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.0                                | 2022                                 |        |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.6                         | 2024                | • |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.0                                | 2023                                 | •      | 1           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •                            |                     |   |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 75.8                                | 2023                                 | •      | 4           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                              | 2019                |   |     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | •                                   |                                      |        |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                              | 2019                |   |     |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |                                     |                                      |        |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •                            | •                   | • |     |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 77.6                                | 2024                                 |        | -           | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                              |                     |   |     |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 77.6                                | 2024                                 | _      | A           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 33.3                         | 2023                | • |     |
| io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.5                                | 2022                                 | •      | <b>&gt;</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •                            |                     |   |     |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | •                                   |                                      |        | •           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.69                         | 2023                | • |     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 40.6                                | 2025                                 | •      | 1           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1                          | 2023                | • |     |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                     |                                      |        |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | •                            |                     | • |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.4                                | 2017                                 |        | •           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                              |                     |   |     |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                                     | 2017                                 |        | •           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 28.4                         | 2022                | • |     |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                                     | 2022                                 |        | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |                              | 2023                |   |     |
|   |                                     | 2015                                 |        | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                              | 2022                |   |     |
|   | J 7. I                              |                                      |        | •           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 37.1                         | 2022                |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                                     |                                      |        |             | birth registrations with their authority (70 of children under age 3)  |                              | _                   |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | •                                   | •                                    | •      | _           | Corruption Descentions Index (warst 0, 100 host)   | CO 0                         | 2024                |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                     |                                      |        |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                              | 2024                | _ |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0                               | 2022                                 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 60.0                         |                     | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |                                     | 2022                                 | •      | ^<br>^      | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | •                            |                     | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 100.0<br>86.7                       | 2022                                 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •                            | •                   | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1                | 2022<br>2022<br>2023                 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0                          | •                   | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) he wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1                | 2022<br>2022                         | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0                          | 2024                | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels (%) culation with access to clean fuels (%) culation with access to clean fuel | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021         | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.0<br>0.73<br>0.45          | 2024                | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technol | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023                 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0<br>0.73<br>0.45          | 2024                | • |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021         | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.00<br>0.73<br>0.45<br>0.55 | 2024                |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021         | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.00<br>0.73<br>0.45<br>0.55 | 2024                |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy culation with access to electricity (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) culticology for cooking (%) culticolo | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021         | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.00<br>0.73<br>0.45<br>0.55 | 2024                |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a coexist or clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and tech | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.00<br>0.73<br>0.45<br>0.55 | 2024                |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7<br>72.8 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.0<br>0.73<br>0.45<br>0.55  | 2024 2023 2023 2023 |   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 100.0<br>86.7<br>1.1<br>4.7<br>72.8 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023 | •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.00<br>0.73<br>0.45<br>0.55 | 2024                |   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

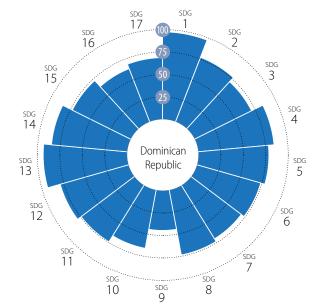
NA = Data not available





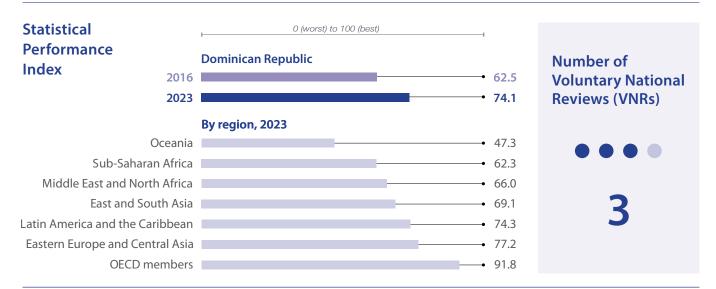
data

### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

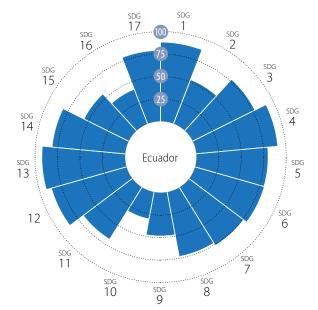
| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Y            |              |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Ye          |             | ing 1 | ren |
|---|--------------------|--------------|---|----------|--|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.0 20             |              |   | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 97.1 20           |             |       | T   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 2.7 20             | )25 (        | • | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  | 84.6 20           |             |       | T   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 4.5.00             |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 72.8 20           |             |       | T   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.6 20             |              |   | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 20            | 23          |       | T   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 6.7 20             |              | • | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 20            | 25 (        |       | •   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                    | 2.2 20<br>65.8 20  |              | • | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 20            | 23          |       | 4   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 29.3 20            |              |   | <b>T</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.0 20            |             |       | •   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 20             |              |   | 7        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 2.4 20            | 23          |       | 1   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.2 20             |              |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                   |             |       | Ť   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.0 20             |              |   | <u>.</u> | Gini coefficient   | 37.0 20           | 22          |       | 1   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 20             |              | • | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.6 20            |             |       | 1   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                    |              |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                   |             |       | Π   |
| Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 124.5 20           | 123          |   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 11.2 20           | 22          |       | -   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 21.7 20            |              | • | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 12.3 20           | 23          |       | 7   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 31.4 20            |              |   | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 83.2 20           | 22          |       | 1   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 42.0 20            |              |   | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 37.4 20           | 20 (        |       | •   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.4 20             | 023          | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                   |             |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |                    |              |   | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.2 20            | 20          |       | •   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 17.4 20            | JZI          | _ | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.8 20            | 22          |       | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 41.0 20            | 019          |   |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.4 20            | 24          |       | 1   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                    |              |   | -        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.9 20            | 24          |       | 4   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 27.4 20            |              |   | <b>✓</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 44.1 20           | 24          |       |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.7 20            |              |   | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 13.7 20           | 24          |       |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 77.1 20            |              | • | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.1 20            | 24          |       |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                    | 99.2 20<br>90.0 20 |              |   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                   |             |       |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 90.0 20            | J23 ·        |   | -        | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  | 2.8 20            | 23          |       | -   |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 77.0 20            | 021          | • | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.4 20            | 24          |       |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.8 20             | 024          |   | Λ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 20            | 24          |       | (   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                    |              |   | Ť        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                   |             |       |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                    |              |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 81.1 20           | 23          |       |     |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 90.5 20            | 023          | • | T        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.2 20           | 24 (        |       |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.5 20            | 023          | • | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 2.6 20            |             |       | 1   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 73.0 20            | )23          | • | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 20            |             |       | •   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.5 20            | )22 (        | • | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 20            |             |       | (   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                    |              |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 20            | 18          |       | -   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 84.0 20            | 124          | • | <b>1</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 76600             | 22          |       |     |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |                    |              | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 76.6 20           |             | •     |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 109.5 20           |              | • | T        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 94.7 20           |             |       | •   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 69.2 20            |              |   | T        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.73 20           |             |       | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 36.8 20            | )25 (        | • | T        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.4 20            |             |       |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                    |              |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 9.7 20            | 22          |       |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.8 20            |              |   | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                   |             |       |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 88.7 20            |              |   | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 12.4 20           |             |       |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 39.6 20            |              |   | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64 20           |             |       |     |
| hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 32.8 20            |              |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 7.1 20            |             |       | ٠   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 632.8 20           | )24 (        | • | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 92.2 20           |             |       |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                    |              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36.0 20           |             |       |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 98.1 20            |              | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 3.8 20            | 19          |       | (   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 92.8 20            | )22 (        | • | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20            | 24          |       |     |
| D₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO₂/TWh)  | 1.3 20             | 023          | • | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.9 20           | 25 6        |       |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.2 20             | าว1 <b>(</b> |   | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.49 20           |             |       |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 7.2 20             | JZI          | _ |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.49 20           |             |       |     |
|   | 740.30             | יים ב        |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.42 20           |             |       | •   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 74.9 20            |              |   | •        |  | U.40 ZL           | 23          |       | 1   |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 6.6 20             |              | • |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 66.20             | <b>77</b>   |       |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 51.3 20            | 021          | • | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.6 20            | 22          |       |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.4 20             | 025          |   | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)        | •                 |             |       |     |
|   |                    | 023          |   | <b>+</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 16.1 20           | 77 <b>4</b> |       |     |
|   | 0.50 70            | -            |   | 1        | o are, countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or dor)  |                   | <b></b>     |       | 1   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.56 20            | 018          | • | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tay Haven Score (hest 0_100 worst) *   | U 20              | 2/ 4        |       | ø   |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.6 20             |              |   | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   * Shifted profits of multinationals (USS billion)   *   | 0 20              |             |       | -   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                    |              |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0 20<br>74.1 20 | 21          |       | -   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

2.8

Missing data

1%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

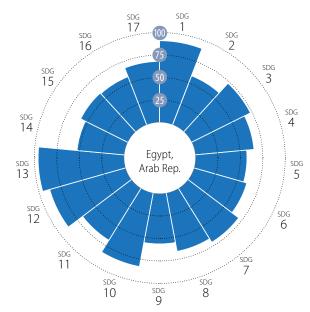
# **ECUADOR**

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value \                                     | /ear Ra                                | ating | Trei |
|--|---|----------|--|---|--|-------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 4.0 2025  | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 94.0 2                                      | 025                                    | •     | 4    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 9.9 2025  | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 77.2 2                                      | 024                                    | •     | 1    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 63.1 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | 1    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 13.9 2022   | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 2                                       | 018                                    | •     | •    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 23.0 2019   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 28.8 2                                      | N25                                    |       |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.7 2019  |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 20.0 2                                      | 023                                    | _     |      |
| 1 Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 53.0 2019   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 2                                       | 023                                    | •     | 7    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 27.4 2022 •   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.4 2                                       | 014                                    | •     | (    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022  | 4        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 3.3 2                                       | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.1 2022  | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |       |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 •  | 1        | Gini coefficient   | 44.6 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2022  | •        | Palma ratio  | 2.4 2                                       | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |       |      |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 55.4 2023   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 57.8 2                                      | 006                                    | •     | -    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.1 2023  | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 18.8 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.1 2023   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2                                     | 022                                    | •     | •    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 58.0 2023   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 54.5 2                                      | 020                                    | •     | -    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023  | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |  |       |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 12.2.2021   | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2                                       | 020                                    | •     | (    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 13.2 2021   | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.8 2                                       | 022                                    | •     | -    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 28.0 2019   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.0 2                                       | 024                                    | •     | 4    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.3 2                                       | 024                                    | •     | •    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 23.4 2021   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 39.3 2                                      | 024                                    | •     | •    |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.4 2023   | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 5.1 2                                       | 024                                    | •     |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 51.6 2021   | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2                                       | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.3 2020 •   | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |  |       | Г    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 70.0 2023 •   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.4 2                                       | 023                                    | •     |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 76.6 2021   | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.1 2                                       | 024                                    | •     |      |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 6.0.2024  | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 2.9 2                                       | 023                                    | •     |      |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2024  | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |       |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 72.0 2                                      | 023                                    | •     |      |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 93.7 2022   | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.4 2                                      | 024                                    | •     |      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.3 2023   | al.      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 29.0 2                                      |  | •     | •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 90.5 2023   | 4        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 3.8 2                                       |  | •     |      |
| •  |   | _        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 2.3 2                                       |  | •     |      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 96.4 2022   | 7        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2                                       | 018                                    | •     |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |       | ī    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 81.2 2024   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.5 2                                      |  | •     | •    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 98.8 2022 •   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 47.4 2                                      |  |       | •    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 68.5 2024   | T        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.65 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 43.1 2025   | <u> </u> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 2                                       |  | •     | •    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.6 2                                       | 022                                    | •     | _    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.7 2022 •   | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |       |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 92.3 2022 •   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 45.7 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | ٠    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 6.8 2022 •  | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.42 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 29.8 2020 •   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 40.2 2                                      | 022                                    | •     | •    |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 353.9 2024 •  | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 77.3 2                                      | 022                                    | •     |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.0 2                                      | 024                                    | •     | •    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022  | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •   | •                                      | •     |      |
| •  | 94.5 2022   | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |   | 024                                    |       |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |   | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0 2                                       |  | •     |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.3 2023  |          |  | 53.8 2                                      |  | •     |      |
| $\Omega_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |   | -        |  | 0 5 2                                       | 11/5                                   |       | •    |
| $D_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.3 2023 •<br>17.5 2021 •                                 | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.52 2                                      |  | _     |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) (MtCO <sub>2</sub> = Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 17.5 2021 •   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.38 2                                      | 023                                    | •     | •    |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.5 2021 •   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |   | 023                                    | •     |      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 17.5 2021 •   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.38 2                                      | 023<br>023                             | •     |      |
| Oz emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOz/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 17.5 2021 •   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.38 2                                      | 023<br>023                             | •     |      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 17.5 2021 • 62.3 2023 • 7.6 2022 •                        | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.38 2                                      | 023<br>023                             | •     | •    |
| population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 17.5 2021 • 62.3 2023 • 7.6 2022 • 64.2 2021 •            | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.38 2                                      | 023<br>023<br>023                      | •     | •    |
| Oz emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOz/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 17.5 2021 • 62.3 2023 • 7.6 2022 • 64.2 2021 • 5.1 2025 • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.38 2<br>0.56 2<br>8.5 2<br>30.8 2         | 023<br>023<br>023<br>023               | •     | •    |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 62.3 2023 • 7.6 2022 • 64.2 2021 • 5.1 2025 • 0.54 2023 • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.38 2<br>0.56 2<br>8.5 2<br>30.8 2<br>43 2 | 023<br>023<br>023<br>023<br>022<br>024 | •     |      |

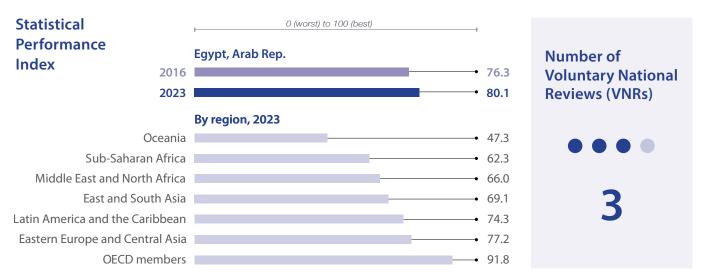
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating  |          | **  |      | Year R | ating | Ire |
|--|--------------------|----------|---|------|--------|-------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.9 2025           |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025   | •     | 1   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 8.6 2025           | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023   |       | 1   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                    |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023   | •     | 1   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 8.5 2022           | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 3.0  | 2023   | •     | -   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 22.3 2014 •        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 42.0 | 2025   | •     | 1   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.5 2014           |          | •   | 0.4  | 2023   |       |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 41.6 2021          |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      |        |       | ,   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 44.3 2022          | *        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | 2023   |       | -   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022           | <b>+</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                | /.3  | 2023   | •     |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 7.4 2022           | T        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 24.0 | 2040   |       |     |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.6 2018           | Ψ        | Gini coefficient  |      | 2019   | •     |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2022           | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.3  | 2019   | _     | _   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                    |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 2.0  | 2022   |       |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 17.0 2023 •        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2022   | •     | •   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.3 2023 •         | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 40.0 |        | •     | i   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.5 2023 •        | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2022   | •     | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 9.2 2023 •         | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | 24.1 | 2020   | •     | -   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023           | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |        |       |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 26.0 2021 •        | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2020   |       |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                    |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | 2022   | •     |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 106.0 2019 •       |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 2024   |       | •   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 9.4 2021           | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      |      | 2024   |       | •   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.6 2023          | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2024   | •     | -   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 50.0 2020          |          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2024   | •     |     |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 97.1 2021          | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 2023   | •     | _   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0 2023          | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |        |       |     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                    | Ė        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2023   | •     | •   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.2 2021 •        | A        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2024   | •     |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.8 2024           | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | 0.3  | 2023   | •     | -   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                    |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |        |       |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 22.4.2022          |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 44.4 | 2023   | •     | •   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 33.1 2023          | Ψ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.5 |        | •     | •   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.6 2023 •        | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | 36.8 |        | •     | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 86.1 2021 •        | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019   | •     | •   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 92.2 2022 •        | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019   | •     | ä   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                    |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | 0.0  | 2018   | •     |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 00 F 2024 <b>•</b> | •        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |        |       |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 80.5 2024          | -1-      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 38.8 | 2023   | •     | •   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 106.9 2022 •       | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 26.1 | 2023   | •     | •   |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 21.5 2024 •        | 4        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91 | 2023   | •     | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.7 2025 •        | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      |        | •     | 6   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                    |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 5.4  | 2022   | •     | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.8 2022 •        | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |        |       |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.5 2022          | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3  | 2017   | •     |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 141.2 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.76 | 2023   | •     | •   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 32.1 2015          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 9.9  | 2016   | •     |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | 1,146.7 2024       | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 99.1 | 2021   | •     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | ·                  |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30.0 | 2024   | •     | ,   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 •       | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 3.6  | 2021   | •     |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.9 2022          | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     |      |        |       |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |                    | Ċ        | 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2024   | •     |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.3 2023           | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 24.7 | 2025   | •     | ,   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 3.0 2021           | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023   | •     | ,   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                    |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.19 |        | •     |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.6 2023          | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   |      | 2023   | •     |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.3 2022           | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |        |       | ĺ   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                    |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.7  | 2022   | •     |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 27.4 2021 •        | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  | 5.7  | 2022   |       |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 7.1 2025           | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | •    |        | •     |     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.37 2023          | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.0 | 2015   |       |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                    | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   |      | 2013   |       |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                    |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |      | 2024   |       |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.5 2018           |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.1 |        |       |     |
|  |                    |          |   |      |        |       |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



# **Country Score Country Rank 86** /167 68.4 ● Regional Average = 70.3

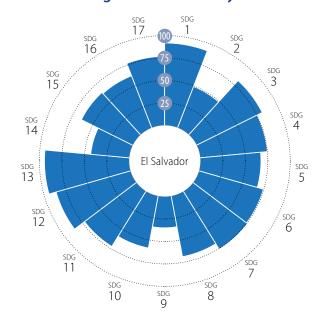
3.5

Missing

data

0%

### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **EL SALVADOR**

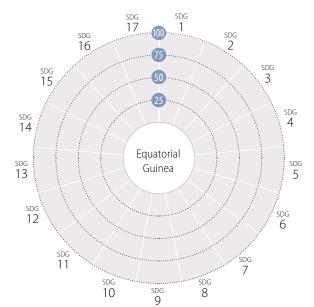
|   |  | Year R   |   |                             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |  | Year   |   | ıg |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 3.2  | 2025   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.1   | 2025   | • | )  |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 6.9  | 2025   | • | 7                           | Population using the internet (%)  | 67.7   | 2023   | • | )  |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |  |  |   |                             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 72.9   | 2023   | • | ,  |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 6.8  | 2022   | • | 1                           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2  | 2023   | • | )  |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 13.6   | 2014   | • | •                           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 2025   | • | ,  |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.1  | 2014   | • |                             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | 2023   |   |    |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 54.8   | 2021   | • | •                           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |  | 2023   |   | 1  |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 30.9   | 2022   | • | 1                           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1  | 2022   | • | 1  |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4  | 2022   | • | <b>4</b>                    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 1.4  | 2023   | • | )  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.7  | 2022   | • | 1                           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |  |  |   |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9  | 2018   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Gini coefficient   | 38.8   | 2022   | • | ,  |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 113.5  | 2022   | • | •                           | Palma ratio  | 1.7  | 2022   | • | )  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |  |   |                             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |  |  |   |    |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 39.1   | 2023   | • | 1                           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 16.5   | 2022   | • | ,  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.4  | 2023   | • | 1                           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 29.0   | 2023   | • | )  |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.4   | 2023   | • | 1                           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 95.9   | 2022   | • | ,  |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 84.0   | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 42.6   | 2020   | • | į  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1  | 2023   | • | 1                           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |  |  |   |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 12.6   | 2021   | • | 4                           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8  | 2020   | • | í  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 12.0   | ∠U∠ I  | • | •                           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 6.3  | 2022   | • | ,  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 40.0   | 2019   | • |                             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.6  | 2024   | • | ,  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |  |  |   |                             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 2.3  | 2024   |   | ,  |
| offic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 21.5   |  | • | <b>4</b>                    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 18.6   | 2024   | • | ,  |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.1   |  |   | 7                           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 19.9   | 2024   | • | ,  |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 50.1   |  | • |                             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.4  | 2024   |   | ,  |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.1   |  | • | 7                           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |  |  |   |    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0   | 2023   | • | 1                           | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)  | 1.3  | 2023   | • | ,  |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)  | 78.0   | 2021   | • | 7                           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.3  | 2024   |   | į  |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.5  | 2024   |   | <b>4</b>                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0  | 2023   | • | ,  |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 0.5  | 2027   | Ť | ·                           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |  |  |   |    |
|   |  |  |   |                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 46.6   | 2023   | • | ,  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 80.1   | 2023   | • | 1                           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.2   | 2024   | • | ,  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 85.7   | 2023   |   | T                           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 38.5   | 2018   | • | ,  |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   |  | 2023   | • | Ţ                           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 58.6   | 2019   | • | )  |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |  | 2023   |   | <b>1</b>                    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 26.3   | 2019   | • | )  |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   | 70.0   | 2023   |   | •                           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2  | 2018   | • | ,  |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |  |  |   |                             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |  |  |   | i  |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 81.5   | 2024   |   | 1                           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.0   | 2023   | • | ,  |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 88.8   | 2022   | • | 1                           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 97.7   | 2023   | • | )  |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 60.8   | 2024   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.81   | 2023   | • | )  |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  |  | 2025   |   | 7                           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |  | 2023   |   | ,  |
|   |  |  |   |                             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |  | 2022   |   | ,  |
| NG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 00.6   | 2022   |   |                             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |  |  |   |    |
|   |  |  |   | T                           |  |  |  |   | ,  |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |  |  |   | <b>1</b>                    | _  | 79   | 2022   | • |    |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 87.6   | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |  | 2022   |   |    |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) bulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 87.6<br>12.1   | 2022<br>2022   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67   | 2023   | • |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5  | 2022<br>2022<br>2015   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 0.67<br>4.0  | 2023   | • |    |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1  | 87.6<br>12.1   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015   | • | <b>→</b>                    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021   | • |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024   | • | →<br>↑<br>•<br>↓            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024   | • |    |
| poulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) poulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy poulation with access to electricity (%)   | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022   | • | →<br>↑<br>•<br>↓            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021   | • | )  |
| poulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) poulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) price water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024   | • | →<br>↑<br>•<br>↓            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9   | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024   |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022   | • | →<br>↑<br>•<br>↓            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9   | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024                                 |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  1 167 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (htCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   | • | → ↑ • <b>→</b>              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025                         |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) procewater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output attCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   | • | → ↑ • <b>↓</b>              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59                        | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation w | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | → ↑ • <b>→</b> ↑ ↑ <b>¬</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49                | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         |   |    |
| polation using at least basic drinking water services (%) polation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) price water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy polation with access to electricity (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) polation w | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | → ↑ • ↓<br>↑ ↑ → ¬          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49                | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 |   |    |
| polation using at least basic drinking water services (%) polation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) price water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation w | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | → ↑ • <b>→</b> ↑ ↑ <b>¬</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49                | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |   |    |
| polation using at least basic drinking water services (%) polation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) price water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy polation with access to electricity (%) polation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output httCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) hewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 10G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a hobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1<br>65.0<br>8.1                              | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | → ↑ • ↓<br>↑ ↑ → ¬          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49                | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         |   |    |
| pollation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pollation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pollation with access to electricity (%) pollation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 12 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 10G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1<br>65.0<br>8.1<br>35.9                      | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022                 | • | → ↑ • ↓<br>↑ ↑ → ¬          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49                | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%) pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%) pulation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with             | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>1,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1<br>65.0<br>8.1<br>35.9                      | 2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2023 | • | → ↑ • ↓<br>↑ ↑ → ¬          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49<br>0.52        | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation w | 87.6 12.1 2.5 1.25 1.00.0 93.8 1.3 17.1 65.0 8.1 35.9 2.7 0.52   | 2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2023 | • | → ↑ • ↓<br>↑ ↑ → ¬          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.49<br>0.52        | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |   |    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  10G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a coexist of the fuel composition of the fuel composition of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) itemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 87.6<br>12.1<br>2.5<br>,253.6<br>100.0<br>93.8<br>1.3<br>17.1<br>65.0<br>8.1<br>35.9<br>2.7<br>0.52<br>0.6 | 2022<br>2015<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023         | • | → ↑ • ↓<br>↑ ↑ → ¬          | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.67<br>4.0<br>99.0<br>30.0<br>6.9<br>0.0<br>41.2<br>0.59<br>0.59<br>0.52<br>9.3 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2019<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |   |    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





#### **Average Performance by SDG**

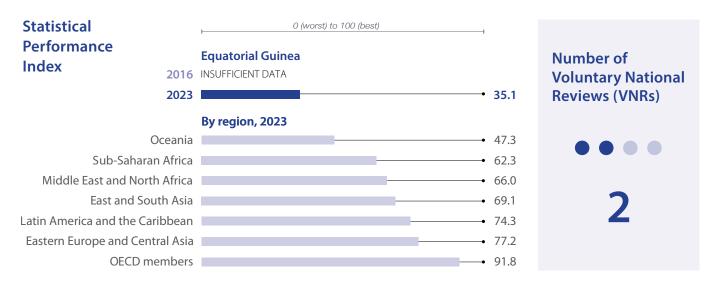


#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing 28% data





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

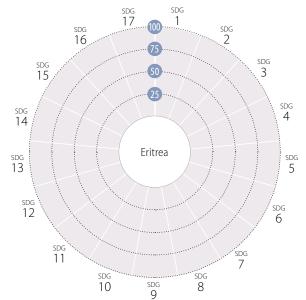
## **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value   | Year |     |   |  | Value |      |   | j Irei |
|--|---------|------|-----|---|--|-------|------|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | *       |      |     |   |  | 84.4  |      |   |        |
| roverty fleaucourit fatio at \$5.05/day (%)  | *       | •    | •   | • |  | 60.4  |      |   | _1     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |     |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2023 |   |        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         |      |     |   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9   | 2018 | • | -      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.2    | 2011 | •   | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                        | 0.0   | 2025 | • | •      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.1     | 2011 |     | • | •  | 0.0   | 2023 |   |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •       | •    | •   | • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2023 |   |        |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 17.7    |      |     | Ψ | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       |      |   |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | •       | •    | •   | • | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |       | _    | _ | -      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | •       | •    |     |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |   |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |     | 7 | Gini coefficient   |       |      | • |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •       | •    | •   | • | Palma ratio  |       | _    | • |        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |     |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 647   | 2022 |   |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 173.7   |      |     | 7 |  | 64.7  |      |   |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.2    |      |     | 7 | , ,  | 35.7  |      |   |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 70.6    |      |     | 7 |  | 48.1  |      |   |        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 274.0   |      |     | 7 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •     | •    | • | -      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |         |      |     |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       | 2020 |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 20.3    | 2021 | •   | 4 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |   |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |         |      |     |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022 |   | - 4    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 166.0   | 2019 | •   | • | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |   |        |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.7    | 2021 | •   | 1 | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024 |   | 1      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 63.7    |      |     | 4 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2024 |   |        |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 176.0   | 2010 | •   | • | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |   |        |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 68.3    |      |     | • | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     | _    | • | _      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 61.0    |      |     | 7 | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 2.6   | 2022 |   | L.     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |         |      |     |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         |       | 2023 |   |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.8    | 2021 | •   | 7 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |   | •      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •       |      | •   | • | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | •     | •    | • | _      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |     |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |   |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 22.6    | 2015 |     |   |  | 0.00  |      |   | 1      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 33.6    | 2015 |     |   |  | 63.6  |      |   | -      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 34.4    | 2015 | •   | • |  | 18.9  |      |   | •      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 20.1    | 2015 | •   | • | 3 / 3 3 4 4  | 26.8  |      |   | •      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.0    | 2010 | •   | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019 |   | •      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |      |     |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •    | • | - (    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 20 0    | 2024 |     | _ | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |   |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 38.9    | 2024 |     | 7 |  | 0.00  | 2023 | • | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.5    | 2022 | . • | 4 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •     | •    | • | -      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 79.2    | 2024 | •   | 7 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82  | 2023 | • | •      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 31.0    | 2025 | •   | 7 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2   | 2023 | • | -      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |     |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 7.7   | 2022 | • | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 64.7    | 2017 | •   | • | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |   |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 66.3    | 2017 | •   | • | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       |      |   | -      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.2     | 2022 | •   | 1 | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       |      |   | -      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 31.1    | 2015 | •   | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | •    |   | (      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,113.3 | 2024 | •   | 1 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 53.5  | 2011 | • | -      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |     |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 13.0  | 2024 | • |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 67.0    | 2022 |     | - | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •    | • |        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 21.9    |      |     | J | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0   | 2024 |   |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |         |      |     | 7 | 100,000 population)  |       | 2024 |   | (      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |         |      |     |   |  | 48.7  | 2025 | • |        |
| denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.8     | 2021 | •   | 7 | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       |      |   |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |     |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •    | • | -      |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34.7    | 2023 | •   | • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •    | • | (      |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.8     | 2022 | •   | • | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |   |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)         | •       | •    | •   | • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | •     | •    |   | (      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 7.7     | 2025 | •   | 7 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •     |      | • |        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •       | •    | •   | • |  | 26.5  | 2022 | • | •      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5     | 2018 | •   | - | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       | 2024 |   |        |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 27.0    | 2010 |     |   | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |       | 2021 |   | ,      |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0    | 2018 | , – |   |  | 35.1  |      |   |        |
|  |         |      |     |   |  |       |      |   |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



### **Average Performance by SDG**

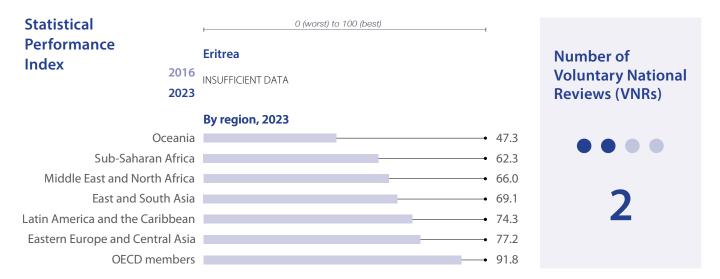


#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing 22% data





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       | Year 1<br>2025 |   |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)     |      | Year 2025 |             | - |
|---|-------|----------------|---|------------|---|------|-----------|-------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       | 2025           |   | 7          | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2025      |             |   |
| ***   | 90.5  | 2025           | _ | 7          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023      |             |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |                |   |            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      |      |           |             |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | -     | •              | • |            | , , ,   | 1.9  | 2018      | \$ <b>-</b> | , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2010           |   | •          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0  | 2025      | 5 •         | , |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 14.6  | 2010           |   | •          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2023      | 2 👝         |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 4.0   | •              | • | •          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *   |      | 2023      |             |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2022           |   | <b>→</b>   |   |      |           |             |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2007           |   |            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *                              | 0.0  | 2023      | )           | ' |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2022           |   | *          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |           |             |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018           | - | Ψ          | Gini coefficient  |      |           | •           | , |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •     | •              | • | •          | Palma ratio   | _    | _         | _           | , |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |                |   |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |           |             |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 291.4 | 2023           | • | 7          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2022      |             | , |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.4  | 2023           | • | 7          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023      |             | 1 |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2023           |   | 7          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2016      |             |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 65.0  | 2023           | • | 7          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | •    | •         | •           | į |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1   | 2023           | • | 1          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |           |             |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 27.3  | 2021           | • | <b>→</b>   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2020      |             | , |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |                |   |            | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | 7 2022    |             | 1 |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 237.0 | 2019           | • |            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 1 2024    |             | , |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 177   | 2021           |   | •          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      |      | 3 2024    |             | , |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |       | 2021           |   | - <b>L</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2024      |             | ) |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       |                |   | 7          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 0.9  | 2024      | 1 •         | ) |
|   |       | 2008           |   |            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •    | •         | •           | ) |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |       | 2010           |   | -          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |           |             |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 93.0  | 2023           | • | 7          | ${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t ${\rm CO_2/capita}$ )        | 0.2  | 2023      | 3           | ) |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.9  | 2021           | • | <b>→</b>   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2  | 2024      | 1 •         | , |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •     |                | • |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *                             | 0.0  | 2023      | 3           | , |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |                | _ |            | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |           |             |   |
|   |       |                |   |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 0.0  | 2023      | 3           | , |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 37.8  | 2022           | • | <b>→</b>   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.8 | 3 2024    | 1 •         | , |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 59.6  | 2022           |   | <b>T</b>   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | 12.6 | 5 2018    | 3           | , |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |       | 2022           |   | 4          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0  | 2019      | )           | , |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       | 2018           |   |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0  | 2019      | ) •         | ) |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 73.3  | 2010           |   |            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | •    | •         | •           | ) |
| . ,   |       |                |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |           |             |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 33.8  | 2024           | • | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 0.0  | 2023      | 3           | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 69.6  | 2022           |   | 4          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           |      | 2023      |             |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       | 2024           |   | 1          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023      |             |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |       | 2019           |   |            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.03 | 202.      |             |   |
| 5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 22.0  | 2015           | _ |            | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.7  | 2 2022    | 2           |   |
|   | F1.0  | 2016           |   |            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.2  | 2022      |             |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |       | 2016           |   | •          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 157  | 2011      |             |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |       | 2016           |   | •          |   | 15.0 | 5 2012    | -           |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2022           |   | T          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •         | •           |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2015           |   |            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      |           |             |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 166.0 | 2024           | • | T          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | •    | •         |             |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |                |   |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 13.0 | 2024      | 1 •         |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  |       | 2022           | _ | <b>→</b>   | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •    | •         | •           | 1 |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 10.5  | 2022           | • | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     | 0.0  | 2024      | 1           | ) |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.4   | 2023           | • | 1          | 100,000 population)   |      |           |             |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |       |                |   |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 11.3 | 3 2025    | ) 🛑         |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.8   | 2021           | • | 7          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |           |             |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |                |   |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •         | •           |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | •     |                |   |            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   | •    | •         | •           |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 90.3  | 2022           | • | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |           |             |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       |                | • |            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.0  | 2022      | 2           |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |       |                |   |            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  |      |           |             |   |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.5   | 2025           | • | <b>→</b>   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | _    | -         |             |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | •     |                |   | •          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |      | •         | •           | , |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018           | • | <b>→</b>   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | C    | 2024      | 1 •         | , |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 0.9   | 2018           | • |            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0  | 2021      | •           |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 5.7   | _510           |   |            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | •    | •         |             | J |
|   |       |                |   |            |   |      |           |             |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **Country Score Country Rank 17**/167 80.8 ● Regional Average = 78.1

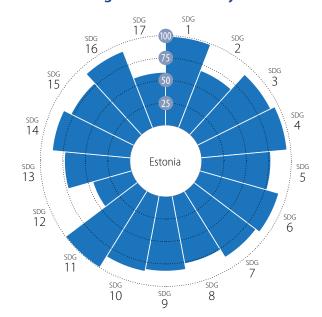
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.5

Missing data

0%

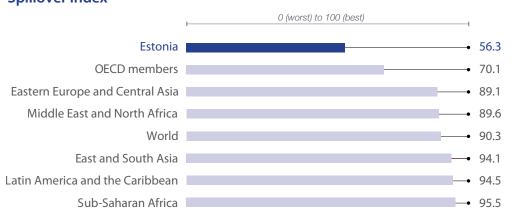
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)         0.7 2025           Poverty pract after taxes and transfers (%)         16.2 2022           SDG2 – Zero Hunger         16.2 2022           Prevalence of undernourishment (%)         2.5 2022           Prevalence of undernourishment (%)         1.2 2014           Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)         1.5 2014           Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)         90.0 2022           Prevalence of obesity, BMI 3 30 (% of adult population)         22.2 2022           Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)         2.5 2022           Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)         4.2 2022           Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)         0.9 2018           Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)         40.7 2023           Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)         3.3 2022           SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being         5.0 2023           Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)         5.0 2023           Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)         6.0 2024           Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 live births)         2.1 2023           Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population)         8.2 2023           New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |   | <b>↑•••••• ↑↑•• ↑ • ↑↑↑</b>             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (bg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 93.2<br>189.1<br>3.5<br>41.9<br>3.1<br>1.8<br>278.6<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3 | 2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2025<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022                 |    |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|----|
| DG2  |   | <b>→</b>                                | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 189.1<br>3.5<br>41.9<br>3.1<br>1.8<br>278.6<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3         | 2023<br>2025<br>2023<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022                         |    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  revalence of undernourishment (%)  revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  fireal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  fireal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  field gap closure (% of potential yield)  field gap closure (% of the fire fire fire fire fire fire fire fir  |   | <b>↑•••••• ↑↑•• ↑ • ↑↑↑</b>             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 3.5<br>41.9<br>3.1<br>1.8<br>278.6<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3                  | 2023<br>2025<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022                 |    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  frevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  * 900 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  33.3 2022  **Object of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  33.3 2022  **Object of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  **DEGG - Good Health and Well-Being  **Atternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  **Decental mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  **Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 live births)  **Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  **Revertal MIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  **ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  **ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  **ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  **ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution  **ge-standardized death rate with (years)  **ge-standardized death (per 100,000 population)  **ge-standardized death rate with (years)  **ge-standardized death r  |   | · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with rent overburden (%)  Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 41.9 3.1 1.8 278.6 9.4 28.6 40.1 31.8 1.2 37.4 0.0 6.2 100.0 11.0 97.1 96.0 4.9 25.4 10.8 71.3  | 2025<br>2023<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022                                 | •  |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 1.2 2014 revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 1.5 2014 dinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) 1.5 2012 revalence of obesity, BMI  ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 2.2 22 2022 uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.5 2022 uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.6 2022 uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2.7 2023 ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) 2.9 2018 dield gap closure (% of potential yield) 2.0 2023 vxports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) 3.3 2022  DG3 Good Health and Well-Being diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 5.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 5.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 5.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 6.1 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2023 diaternal rate pollution (per 100,000 population) 7.0 2023 diateracy rate (per 1,000 live births) 7.0 2021 dired state (per 1,000 live births |   | · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with rent overburden (%)  Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 3.1.1<br>1.88<br>278.66<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3                             | 2023<br>2022<br>2023<br>2020<br>2020<br>2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022                         |    |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  1.5 2014  ### Inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6−23 months (%)  9.0 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  2.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  2.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  2.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.2 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.3 2022  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.4 2023  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.5 2023  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.6 2024  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.7 2023  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.8 2023  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  4.9 2023  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  ### prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  ### prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  ### prevalence of the prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  ### prevalence of the p  |   | ······································  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient Palma ratio  Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%)  Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 1.8<br>278.6<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  | 2022<br>2023<br>2020<br>2020<br>2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022                                 |    |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)    vevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)    vevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)    vevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)    veral pried (trones per hectare of harvested land)    veral yield (some sper hectare of harvested land)    veral yield (trones per hectare of harvested land)    veral yield yield yield    veral yield (yield yield)    veral yield yield yield yield    veral yield yiel |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.8<br>278.6<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  | 2022<br>2023<br>2020<br>2020<br>2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022                                 |    |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  22.2 2022  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  25 2022  ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  42 2022  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  99 2018  eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  407 2023  sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  33 2022  DG3 — Good Health and Well-Being  laternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births)  10 2023  elemental mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births)  10 2023  elemental mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births)  10 2023  elemental mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births)  21 2023  elemental mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births)  22 2023  elemental mortality ratio (per 10,000 population)  23 2024  evaluation of the service of the servic  |   | <b>→→→→••</b>                           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 278.6<br>9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022                                 | •  |
| urnan Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  2.5 2022  urstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  del gap closure (% of potential yield)  ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  3.3 2022  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  laternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)  contallity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1.0 2023  contrallity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1.1 2023  contrallity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1.2 1 2023  contrallity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1.3 2023  contrallity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1.4 2023  contrallity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population)  wew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  arbicidabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  fe expectancy at birth diversonnel (%)  wrivining infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  publicetive well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  ality smokers (% of  |   | <b>→••</b>                              | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 9.4<br>28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  | 2022<br>2020<br>2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022<br>2024<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020 | •  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  4.2 2022 ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  6.1 2023  6.2 2024  6.2 2025  6.3 4 Good Health and Well-Being 6.3 4 Good Health and Well-Being 6.4 2023 6.5  |   | <b>→••</b>                              | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 28.6<br>40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2020<br>2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022<br>2024<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020         | •  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  40,7 2023  **ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  3,3 2022  **DDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being**  laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  5,0 2023  leenatal mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births)  1,0 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1,0 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1,0 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1,1 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1,2 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  1,1 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  2,1 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  2,1 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 population)  8,2 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 population)  8,2 2023  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 population)  8,2 2023  lortality rate death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  4,4 2021  fe expectancy at birth (years)  7,9 2 2023  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  5,7 2021  irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  9,1 2022  urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  9,9,1 2022  urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  1,9,2 2023  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  1,9,2 2023  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  1,9,2 2023  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  1,9,2 2022  1,9,2 2023  1 |   | <b>→••</b>                              | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 40.1<br>31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2022<br>2021<br>2022<br>2022<br>2004<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020                 | •  |
| teld gap closure (% of potential yield)  Apports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  A3.3 2022  DG3 — Good Health and Well-Being laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  actional mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  actional mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  actional mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  bridence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  actional vinifections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  actionardrized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  fer expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  first attended by skilled health personnel (%)  purviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  miversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  all significant rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  power secondary completion rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  power secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  power secondary completion rate (%)  power secondary completio |   | •                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 31.8<br>1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2021<br>2022<br>2022<br>2004<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020                         | •  |
| Aports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 - Good Health and Well-Being laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 2.1 2023 eenatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3.2 2023 eenatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3.2 2023 lordality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 3.2 2023 lordality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 3.2 2023 leve HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 4.4 2021 fee expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) firths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99.1 2022 urriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 10.2 2021 urriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 10.3 2019 10.4 2021 10.5 2021 10.5 2021 10.5 2021 10.5 2022 10.5 2021 10.5 2022 10.5 2022 10.5 2023 10.5 2023 10.5 2023 10.5 2023 10.5 2024 10.5 2024 10.5 2025 10.5  |   | •                                       | Gini coefficient Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2022<br>2022<br>2004<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020                                 | •  |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) laternal mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) lortality addition (per 100,000 population) lortality ratio death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) lore expectancy at birth (years) lore expectancy at birth per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) lore expectancy at birth lore expected (%) lore expectancy at birth lore expected (%) lore expectancy at birth among regions (years) lore expectancy (%) lore expectancy at birth among regions (years) lore expectancy (%) lore expectancy at birth among regions (years) lore expectancy (%) lore expectancy of population aged 15 and over) lore expectancy (%) lore expectancy (%) lore expectancy at lore experiment (%) lore expectancy (%) lore expectancy at lore experiment (%) lore expectancy expectancy at lore experiment (%) lore expectancy at lore experiment (%) |   | ^^^^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 1.2<br>37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2022<br>2022<br>2004<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020                                 | •  |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  accountal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  accountal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  accountal mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population)  accountal mortality infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  for expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth (years)  for expectancy at birth (years)  for expectancy at birth (years)  for expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  articipation rate (%)  beter primary enrollment rate (%)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  beter primary enrollment rate (%)  beter primary enrollment rate (%)  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  articipation in mathematics performance explain |   | · ↑ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → ↑ ↑ → ↑               | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with rent overburden (%)  Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 37.4<br>0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  | 2004<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020   | •  |
| conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population)  lore w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  riths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  lore attended by skilled health personn |   | · ↑ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → ↑ ↑ → ↑               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 0.0<br>6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  | 2004<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020   | •  |
| critality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 8.2 2023 ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 4.4 2021 ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 4.4 2021 fee expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 5.7 2021 orths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99.1 2022 orthis attended by skilled health personnel (%) 10.1 2023 10.2 2023 10.3 2021 1 |   | · ↑ ↑ ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑ → ↑ ↑ → ↑               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020   | •  |
| ciclence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth personnel (%)  go 1, 2021  for simple fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth armong regions (years)  ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  ailly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  for a quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  go 2,7 2023  for a quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  gover secondary completion rate (%)  sover secondary completion rate (%)  sox secondary completion rate (%)  sox secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  A3.5 2023  sox score (worst 0 – 600 best)  for female-to-male many ears of education received (%)  articion in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  and for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atto of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  and of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  and of female-to-male labor for |   | · ^ ^ · ^ · ^ · ^ · · · · · · · · · · · | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with rent overburden (%)  Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 6.2<br>100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020   | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  for expectancy at birth death personnel (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable (personnel genome the personnel genome genome personnel genome per |   | · ↑ ↑ · · · ↑ ↑ → ↑ ↑ ↑ → ↑ ·           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 100.0<br>11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  | 2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2020<br>2022   | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  griving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  pin iffe expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in iffe expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in isef-reported health status by income (percentage points)  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  rtricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  power secondary completion rate (%)  swers secondary completion rate (%)  swers secondary completion rate (%)  swers secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  ratiory educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  sation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  attion in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  socion females aged 15 to 49)  attion of females aged 15 to 49)  attion of females aged 15 to 49)  attion of female to-male mean years of education received (%)  attion of female aged 15 to 49)  attion of females aged 15 to 49)  att |   | · ↑ • ↑ ↑ ↑                             | Population with rent overburden (%) Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 11.0<br>97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2022<br>2025<br>2020<br>2022   | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  griving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  pin iffe expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in iffe expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in isef-reported health status by income (percentage points)  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  rtricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  power secondary completion rate (%)  swers secondary completion rate (%)  swers secondary completion rate (%)  swers secondary completion aged 15 to 24)  ratiory educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  sation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  attion in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  socion females aged 15 to 49)  attion of females aged 15 to 49)  attion of females aged 15 to 49)  attion of female to-male mean years of education received (%)  attion of female aged 15 to 49)  attion of females aged 15 to 49)  att |   | • ^ ^ ^ - + ^ - + ^                     | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 97.1<br>96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2025<br>2020<br>2022   | •  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) fee expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  griving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) beter primary enrollment rate (%)  beter secondary completion rate (%)  cert primary enrollment rate (%)  beter geducational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) attion of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen any agrisor of education rate (%)  attion of female-to-male naen any agrisor of education rate (%)  attion of female-to-male naen any agrisor of education rate (%)  attion of female-to-male naen any agrisor of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education rate (%)  attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of female-to-male naen years of education received (%) attion of  |   | • ^ ^ ^ - + ^ - + ^                     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 96.0<br>4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2020   |    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  4.4 2021  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  5.7 2021  irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  yenviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  spin life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  alily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  5.7 2022  DG4 - Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  year secondary completion rate (%)  year secondary completion rate (%)  sertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  A3.5 2023  artiation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  articipation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  13.4 2022  DG5 - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  ation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  ation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  ation of female-to-male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  acticipation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  actici |   | · 个 个 → → ^ ^ → → ·                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 4.9<br>25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3   | 2022   | •  |
| arficic deaths (per 100,000 population) fee expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 79.2 2023 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 79.2 2021 rrths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99.1 2022 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 99.0 2023 niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) 79.3 2021 ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.4 2024 ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) 75.7 2022 ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 38.6 2023 ailly smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  79.2 2022  79.2 2023  79.2 2024  79.2 2024  79.2 2025  79.2 2026  79.2 2026  79.2 2027  79.2 2029  79.2 2029  79.2 2020 |   | · 个 个 → → ^ ^ → → ·                     | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  |  |    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 99.1 2022 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 99.1 2022 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 199.1 2022 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 199.2 2023 niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) 199.2 2021 ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2021 199.3 2022 199.3 2021 199.3 2022 199.3 2021 199.3 2022 1 |   | · 个 个 → → ^ ^ → → ·                     | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 25.4<br>10.8<br>71.3  |  |    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  py.1 2022  urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  pubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  publective well-being (average ladder score)  publective ladder score (average ladder score)  publective ladder score (average ladder ladder score)  publective ladder score (average ladder ladder ladder ladder ladder ladder ladder ladder ladder  |   | <b>ラ</b> レ                              | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 10.8<br>71.3  | 2024   | •  |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  99.1 2022  urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  89.0 2023  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  10-bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  10-bjective well-being (average ladder score)  10-bjective well-best)  10- |   | <b>ラ</b> レ                              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 71.3  | ZUZ4   |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) pibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) pipiective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–100 best) pipiective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) pipiective well-being (average ladder score) pipiective well-best) pipiective dedication well-best) pipiective well-best) pipiective decidenting  |   | ^ <del></del>                           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 71.3  | 2024   |    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  pubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  38.6 2023  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  38.6 2023  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  38.6 2023  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  38.6 2023  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  58.7 2022  59.27 2023  59.27 2023  59.27 2023  59.27 2023  59.27 2023  59.28 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50  |   | ^ <del></del>                           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |   | 2024   |    |
| abjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  set primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  set primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  set primary enrollment (% of population aged 15 to 24)  set primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  set primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  set primary enrollment rate (%)  set primary enrollment rate |   | ^ <del></del>                           |  | 42.2  | 2024   |    |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  articipation attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  articipation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  articipation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  DG5 - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atto of female-to-male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pulation using at least basic san |   | <b>→</b>                                |  |   | 2024   |    |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  38.6 2023 ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  by over secondary completion rate (%)  steracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  articity educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  articity educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  A3.5 2023  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  articity educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  A3.5 2023  BO55 - Gender Equality  Bernand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atto of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atto of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atto of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atto of female-to-male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  atto of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022  anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021  | • |   | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |   | 2022   |    |
| ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  ower secondary completion rate (%)  teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  articipation attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0-600 best)  articipation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  articipation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  articipation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  DG5 - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  appulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pupulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  appulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  appulation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021  appulation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021  appulation wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021  |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.0   | LULL   |    |
| principation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 92.7 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 97.5 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 97.0 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 100.0 2021 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds) 13.4 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 16.8 2024 enderachievers aged 15 to 49) 16.8 2024 enderachievers ender enderachievers ender enderachievers ender enderachievers ender enderachievers endera | • |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 76  | 2023   |    |
| erticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 92.7 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 97.5 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 100.0 2021 et primary enrollment rate (%) 100.0 2021 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 100.0 2021 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 100.0 2021 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 100.0 2022 et primary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds) 11.4 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 16.8 2024 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 16.8 2024 enderachievers aged 15 to 49) 16.8 2024 enderachievers aged 15 to 49) 16.8 2024 ender e |   | 1                                       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2023   |    |
| erticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 92.7 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 97.5 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 97.0 2023 et primary enrollment rate (%) 100.0 2021 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 et primary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds) 13.4 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 76.8 2024 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 76.8 2024 enderachievers aged 15 to 49) 103.8 2022 enderachievers ender enderachievers ender methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 103.8 2022 ender enderachievers ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 103.8 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 enderachievers ender wage aged (% of male median wage) 20.2 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.   |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (ico <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |   | 2024   |    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) 97.5 2023 enver secondary completion rate (%) * 97.0 2023 enteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 100.0 2021 entriary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 entriary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 entriary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 43.5 2023 entriary education in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 13.4 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 76.8 2024 enderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 76.8 2024 enderachievers aged 15 to 49) 76.8 2024 enderachievers aged 15 to 49) 76.8 2024 ender wage aged 15 to 49) 76.8 2024 ender wage gap (% of male mean years of education received (%) 86.3 2024 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 enderachiever and Sanitation services (%) 99.1 2022 enderachiever withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 13.1 2022 enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 82.0 2021 enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 82.0 2021 enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 82.0 2021   | , | <b>1</b>                                | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |   |  |    |
| bower secondary completion rate (%)  teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Ertiary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds)  Ertiary education in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  13.4 2022  Ertiary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  15.0 2022  Ertiary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  15.0 2022  Ertiary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  15.0 2022  Ertiary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  16.0 2022  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.0 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.1 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.2 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.3 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.4 2022  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.5 2022  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.6 2024  16.7 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.7 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.8 2024  16.9 2024  16.9 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.8 2024  16.9 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.8 2024  16.9 2024  Ertiary education explained (%)  16.8 2024  Ertiary explained (%)  16.8 2024  16.8 2024  16.9 2024  Ertia |   | <b>1</b>                                |  | 33./  | 2021   | Ť  |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Pertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Pertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Pertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Pertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Pertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Pertiary education in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Pertiary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  Pertiary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-ol |   | <b>→</b>                                | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |    |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  43.5 2023  SA score (worst 0–600 best)  ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  13.4 2022  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  DG5 – Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  eats held by women in national parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  eats held by women in a socional parliament (%)  28.7 2025  ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  expulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022  enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021  |   | •                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   | 2023   |    |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)  ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  13.4 2022  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 10-year-olds)  Inderachievers (% of 10-year-olds)  In |   | 1                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2024   |    |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 13.4 2022 Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 15.0 2022 DDG5 – Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) 103.8 2024 atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 103.8 2022 atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.3 2024 atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 28.7 2025 atio of female wage gap (% of male median wage) 21.4 2022 DDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.1 2022 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.1 2022 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 13.1 2022 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 13.1 2022 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 13.1 2022 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitation services (%) 2021 atio of saving at least basic sanitatio |   | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |   | 2018   |    |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  DG5 - Gender Equality  remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  eats held by women in national parliament (%)  ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  ereshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022  onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021   |   | Ţ                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |   | 2019   |    |
| PG5 – Gender Equality  remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  eats held by women in national parliament (%)  eats held by women in national parliament (%)  ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  21.4 2022  DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022  onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021   |   | <u>.</u>                                | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |   | 2019   |    |
| remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) at |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1   | 2018   | •  |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female labor force par |   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  21.4 2022  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation expulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) expulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) expulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) expulsion using at least basic services (%) expulsion using at least basi |   | 7                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 94.9  | 2023   | •  |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  eats held by women in national parliament (%)  eats held by women in national parliament (%)  ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  21.4 2022  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022  enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021  |   | Α.                                      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 92.9  | 2023   | •  |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  28.7 2025 ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  21.4 2022  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  100.0 2022  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  99.1 2022 eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022 enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021   |   | <b>1</b>                                | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99  | 2023   | •  |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  21.4 2022  100.0 |   | •                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2023   | •  |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021   |   | 7                                       | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 63.1  | 2022   | •  |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021   | • | 7                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |    |
| population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.1 2022 eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 13.1 2022 enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 82.0 2021   |   |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 15  | 2023   | •  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  13.1 2022  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2021   | • | T                                       | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |   | 2023   |    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 82.0 2021  |   | <b>↑</b>                                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |   | 2023   |    |
| · -  | • | 1                                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |   | 2023   |    |
| rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeg/capita) 2 109.7 2024  |   | •                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2021   |    |
|  |   | <b>→</b>                                | Children involved in child labor (%)   |   | 2024   |    |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%) 97.0 2022  |   | <b>↑</b>                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |   |  |    |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) 90.4 2022   | • | <u>↑</u>                                | 100,000 population)  | 0.6   | 2024   | •  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 89.5  | 2025   | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022  | • | 1                                       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.69  | 2023   | •  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100.0 2022   | • | <b>1</b>                                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80  | 2023   | •  |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 1.5 2023   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.76  | 2023   | •  |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 38.0 2021  | • | <b>↑</b>                                | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 155.5   | 2023   | •  |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |   |  |    |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) 74.0 2023  |   | •                                       | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.5  | 2022   |    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  4.1 2022   | • | •                                       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |   |  |    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   |   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.2   | 2024   | •  |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  99.4 2021   |   | 1                                       | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **  | **   | ** |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  0.73 2023   |   | •                                       | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 70  | 2024   | •  |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  3.3 2018   |   |   | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |   | 2022   |    |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 122.8 2018   |   | 1                                       |  |   | 2022   |    |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%) 75.7 2024  |   | <b>↑</b>                                |  |   | 2023   |    |
| /outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |   | 1                                       | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |   | 2025   | _  |



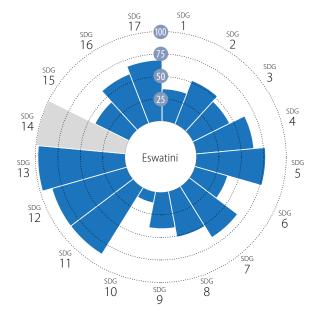
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+12.8

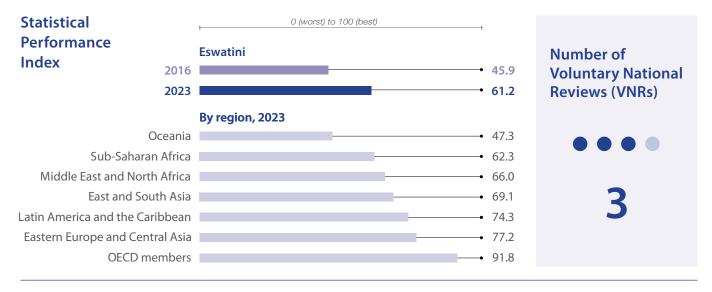
Missing data

**17%** 

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG2 - Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) statianable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 - Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population) fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) purviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  bG4 - Quality Education uticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)   | 45.4 2 25.5 2 2.0 2 47.7 2 2 47.7 2 3.9 2 45.0 2 4.2 2 45.0 2 45.0 2 4.2 2 45.0 2 45  | 2023   2023   2023   2023   2021   2019   2021   2023   2013   2022   2023   20 |   | ~→ ス。。。↓←ス→。 ←→スス← → 。 スス。←↓ 。                     | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 57.6 120.1 120.1 10.1 120.1 10.1 120.1 10.1 1   | 2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2025<br>2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020<br>2022<br>2023 | • |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6−23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0−1.41 worst) exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 − Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2 cortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) evaluation of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population) fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) priving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0−100 best)  DG4 − Quality Education uticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)  power secondary completion rate (%)   | 112.4 2<br>225.5 2<br>2.0 2<br>47.7 2<br>80.1 2<br>2.2 2<br>1.6 2<br>1.2 2<br>3.9 2<br>17.9 2<br>44.5 2<br>45.0 2<br>4.2 2<br>45.0 2<br>45.0 2<br>46.1 2   | 2022 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015  |   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 120.1<br>* 0.0<br>0.1<br>0.3<br>10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2 | 2023<br>2025<br>2015<br>2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020                 | • |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  4  evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Juman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Justainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Jaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  Jeonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  2 ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  4 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  Every HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  Juge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Juge-standardized death rate attributable t | 25.5 2.0 2 2.0 2 447.7 2 3 447.7 2 2 4.5 2  | 2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2015   20 |   | •••↓↑¬¬• ↑>¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬                              | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | * 0.0<br>0.1<br>0.3<br>10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7                        | 2025<br>2023<br>2015<br>2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020<br>2020                 | • |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Juman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Instainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Jaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  Jeonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Jortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Evaluation of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  Evaluation of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  Evaluation of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)  Joye-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Jeffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Jeffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Jeffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Jambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Joye-standardized death | 25.5 2.0 2 2.0 2 447.7 2 3 447.7 2 2 4.5 2  | 2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2014   2015   20 |   | •••↓↑¬¬• ↑>¬¬¬↑ → ¬¬¬                              | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1<br>0.3<br>10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2                   | 2023<br>2015<br>2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022                                 | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  4 evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  3 uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ereal yield (some per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  11 teonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  22 contality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  23 decental mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  24 diabetes, of theoric (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) use-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  25 ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  26 ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  27 affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  28 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  29 affic attains who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  20 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  21 affic deaths (per 100 best)  22 affic deaths (per 100 best)  23 affic deaths (per 100 best)  24 affic deaths (per 100 best)  25 affic deaths (per 100 best)  26 affic deaths (per 100 best)  27 affic deaths (per 100 best)  28 affic deaths (per 100 best)  29 affic deaths (per 100 best)  20 affic deaths (per 100 best | 2.0 2<br>447.7 2<br>1.6 2<br>1.2 2<br>3.9 2<br>17.9 2<br>24.5 2<br>45.0 2<br>4.2 2<br>45.0 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 2<br>3.9 3<br>3.9 3<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 3<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 3<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 3<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 3<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 3<br>3.9 3<br>4.2 3<br>3.9 3<br>3.0 3<br>3<br>3.0 3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3 | 2014   20 |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1<br>0.3<br>10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2                   | 2023<br>2015<br>2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022                                 | • |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  4 evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  3 uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  2 ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  3 ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  4 prorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  4 prorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  5 programment amortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  5 protality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  6 protality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  7 protality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  8 protality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  9 protality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  9 pre-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  9 pre-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  17 protality affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  18 protality attended by skilled health personnel (%)  19 protality attended by skilled health personnel (%)  10 proving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  11 protality infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  12 protality Education  13 protality Education  14 protality Education  15 protality and (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  16 protality Education  17 protality Education  18 protality Education  19 protality Education  19 protality Education  10 protality Education  11 protality and (births per primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  12 primary enrollment rate (%)  13 protality enrollment rate (%)  14 primary enrollment rate (%)  15 protality enrollment rate (%)  16 protality enrollment rate (%)  17 protality enrollment rate (%)  18 protality enrollment rate (%)  19 protality enrollment rate (%)   | 47.7 2 2.2 2 1.6 2 1.2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  | 2014   2021   2021   2021   2021   2022   20 |   | • <del>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +</del> | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient  Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3<br>10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2                          | 2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020   | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Juman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Breal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Justainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  Justainable N | 30.1 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.7 2 1.6 2 1.7 2  | 20222 20222 20222 20223 20222 20223 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 20222 202220 |   | <b>→ ↑ ス → ○                               </b>    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3<br>10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2                          | 2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020   | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  usports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  aternal mortality ratio (per 10,0,000 live births)  conatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  contality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  didence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbidited aeaths (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  strths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  sinversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  for the formation of the primary organized learning (worst children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  for the formation of the primary organized learning (worst condary completion rate (%)  for the formation of the primary organized learning (worst condary completion rate (%)  for the primary enrollment rate (%)  for the formation of the primary organized learning (worst condary completion rate (%)  | 2.2 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.6 2 1.7 2   | 2022 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2   |   | · ↑¬¬•     ↑ →¬¬¬↑ →   • ¬¬¬                       | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 10.6<br>54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2                                 | 2015<br>2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022   | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) sistainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 10,000 live births) aternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2 contail mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 4 cidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) 35 ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) 36 eye-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 37 diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 38 eye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and 39 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 30 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 31 fe expectancy at birth (years) 32 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 33 expectancy at birth (years) 34 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 35 expectancy at birth (years) 36 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 36 expectancy at birth (years) 37 expectancy at birth (years) 38 expectancy at birth (years) 39 expectancy at birth (years) 40 expectancy at birth (years) 41 expectancy at birth (years) 42 expectancy at birth (years) 43 expectancy at birth (years) 44 expectancy at birth (years) 45 expectancy at birth (years) 46 expectancy at birth (years) 47 expectancy at birth (years) 48 expectancy at birth (years) 49 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 52 expectancy at birth (years) 53 expectancy at birth (years) 54 expectan | 1.6 2 1.2 2 3.9 2 17.9 2 4.5 2 45.0 2 45.0 2 4.2 2 45.0 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 25.0 25.0  | 2022 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023  |   | · A → •  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 54.6<br>4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2   | 2016<br>2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020   | • |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) aternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 22 ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 35 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 36 aw HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) 37 age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 38 age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and 39 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 30 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 31 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 32 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 33 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 34 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 35 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 36 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 37 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 38 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 39 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 40 affic deaths (per 100,000 population) 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60   | 1.2 2 3.9 2 17.9 2 24.5 2 45.0 2 45.0 2 4.2 2 4.7 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 25.5 55.9 2 3.8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 8 2 2 3 3 3 3  | 2018 (2021) (2021) (2022) (2023) (202 |   | <b>→ ●                                   </b>      | Gini coefficient Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2   | 2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020   | • |
| prorts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 22 aternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 23 cortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 44 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 25 cew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) 26 27 28 29 29 29 20 20 21 21 21 22 21 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 28 29 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20   | 3.9 2<br>117.9 2<br>24.5 2<br>45.0 2<br>4.2 2<br>4.2 2<br>4.2 2<br>74.0 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>38.8 2<br>3.8 2  | 2021 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2021 2021   |   | <ul><li>◆ ↑→スス↑ → 。スス</li></ul>                    | Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 4.1<br>17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2   | 2016<br>2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2020   | • |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) aternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 22 cortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 35 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 36 cew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) 37 38 39 39 30 30 30 30 30 31 31 32 32 33 34 34 35 35 36 36 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30  | 24.5 2<br>45.0 2<br>4.2 2<br>4.2 2<br>4.2 2<br>74.0 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>3.8 2<br>3.8 2   | 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023 2021 2021   |   | <b>↑→</b> スス <b>↑</b> → ・スス                        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 17.0<br>18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2  | 2022<br>2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022   | • |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  20 arotality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  21 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  22 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  23 diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  23 arotality at a attributable to household air pollution and armbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  24 armbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  25 de expectancy at birth (years)  26 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  27 articipants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  28 arviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  29 arviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  20 arvives health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  28 arbitant of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  29 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  20 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  21 articipation rate (%)  22 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  23 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  24 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  25 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  26 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  27 articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 24.5 2 45.0 2 45.0 2 4.2 2 4.7 2 4.2 2 4.7  | 2023   2023   2023   2023   2023   2024   2021   2021   2021   2022   2023   2022   20 |   | · → ¬¬¬ ↑ · ¬¬¬                                    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2  | 2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022   | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2 ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 4 cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 35 ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) 36 eye-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 37 diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 38 eye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and armbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 39 eye-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and armbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 30 expectancy at birth (years) 41 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 42 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 43 expriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 44 expectancy at birth (years) 45 expectancy at birth (years) 46 dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 47 expectancy at birth (years) 48 expectancy at birth (years) 49 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 52 expectancy at birth (years) 53 expectancy at birth (years) 54 expectancy at birth (years) 55 expectancy at birth (years) 56 expectancy at birth (years) 57 expectancy at birth (years) 58 expectancy at birth (years) 59 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 52 expectancy at birth (years) 53 expectancy at birth (years) 54 expectancy at birth (years) 55 expectancy at birth (years) 56 expectancy at birth (years) 57 expectancy at birth (years) 58 expectancy at birth (years) 59 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 50 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 51 expectancy at birth (years) 52 expectancy at birth (years) 53 expectancy at birth (years) 54 expectancy at birth (years) 56 expectancy at birt | 24.5 2 45.0 2 45.0 2 4.2 2 4.7 2 4.2 2 4.7  | 2023   2023   2023   2023   2023   2024   2021   2021   2021   2022   2023   2022   20 |   | · → ¬¬¬ ↑ · ¬¬¬                                    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 18.1<br>94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2  | 2023<br>2022<br>2020<br>2022   | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  sew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  arriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  inviersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  begin for the strength of the service of | 45.0 2 50.0 2 4.2 2 4.2 2 4.2 2 4.7 2 64.1 2 64.1 2 885.0 2 3.8 3 2 3 3.8 2 3 3.8 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 9 2 5 5 5 5 9 2 5 5 5 5 9 2 5 5 5 5   | 2023   2023   2023   2021   2021   2023   2022   2023   2021   2021   2023   2022   2023   2021   2021   2021   2021   2021   2022   2023   2021   20 |   | 777个 → • 77  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 94.7<br>0.5<br>6.2  | 2022   | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  aw HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  arriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) arriving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) antiversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  beging average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  7   | 4.2 2<br>4.2 3<br>332.3 2<br>774.0 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>3.8 2<br>3.8 2<br>3.8 2   | 2023   2023   2021   2019   2023   2023   2023   2021   2023   2021   20 |   | <b>ス</b> ↑ → • <b>ス</b> ス                          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5   | 2020 2022  | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population) fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) over secondary completion rate (%)  7   | 4.2 2<br>332.3 2<br>74.0 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>24.7 2<br>3.8 2<br>3.8 2  | 2023   2021   2019   2021   2023   2022   2023   2021   20 |   | ^ <b>&gt;</b> • <b>7 7</b>                         | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5   | 2020   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  8 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  17 viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  18 niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  19 per viving diagrams (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  10 per viving in rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  19 per primary enrollment rate (%)  20 priving and the same of the same | 32.3 2 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 24.7 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  | 2021  <br>2019  <br>2021  <br>2023  <br>2013  <br>2022  <br>2023  <br>2021   |   | • 777  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.2   | 2022   | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 8 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 9 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) over secondary completion rate (%)  7  | 74.0 2<br>24.7 2<br>64.1 2<br>87.1 2<br>93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>3.8 2   | 2019<br>2021<br>2023<br>2013<br>2022<br>2023   |   | <b>ار</b>  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 6.2   | 2022   | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  stribs attended by skilled health personnel (%)  griviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  sinversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0–100 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  | 24.7 2<br>64.1 2<br>87.1 2<br>93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>55.9 2  | 2021<br>2023<br>2013<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   |   | <b>ار</b>  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •   | •  | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  8 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  9 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  (worst 0–100 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  7  | 24.7 2<br>64.1 2<br>87.1 2<br>93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>55.9 2  | 2021<br>2023<br>2013<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   |   | <b>ار</b>  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.6   | 2023   | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  8 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  9 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  8 miversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  1 bipective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  1 bipective well-being (average ladder score)  1 criticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  2 et primary enrollment rate (%)  9 over secondary completion rate (%)  | 64.1 2<br>87.1 2<br>93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>55.9 2  | 2023<br>2013<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   |   | 7  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6   | 2023   | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  8 rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  9 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  8 niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  1 bijective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  1 bijective well-being (average ladder score)  1 criticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  2 cry primary enrollment rate (%)  9 ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 64.1 2<br>87.1 2<br>93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>55.9 2  | 2023<br>2013<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   |   | 7  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.6   | 2023   | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  8 trths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  9 urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  8 inviersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  9 ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  1 orticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  12 et primary enrollment rate (%)  9 ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 87.1 2<br>93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>55.9 2<br>3.8 2   | 2013<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | • ↑ ↓  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.6   | 2023   | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  15  16  16  16  17  17  17  17  17  17  17   | 93.4 2<br>85.0 2<br>55.9 2<br>3.8 2   | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | ^<br>+<br>-  |  | 0.6   | 2023   |   |
| surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) shiversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education surticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  9 ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 85.0 2<br>55.9 2<br>3.8 2   | 2023<br>2021   | • | <u>+</u>   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   | 2023   | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  bipiective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  et primary enrollment rate (%)  over secondary completion rate (%)  5  5  6  7  7  7  7   | 55.9 2<br>3.8 2   | 2021   | • | <u> </u>   |  |   |  |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  Intricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  Ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 3.8 2   |  |   | -  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.9   | 2023   | • |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 – Quality Education  riticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  ower secondary completion rate (%)  7  |   | 2024   |   | 7  | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •   |  | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education Inticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%)  ower secondary completion rate (%)  7  |   | 2021   |   | T  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.3   | 2023   | • |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 1  et primary enrollment rate (%) 9  ower secondary completion rate (%) 7:   | 187   |  | _ | Ť  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |  |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) et exprimary completion rate (%)  7.  | 187   |  |   |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •   |  |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) 9 wer secondary completion rate (%) 7:  | .0./ 2  | 2011   |   |  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |   |  |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 91.5  | 2019   |   | •  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •   |  | • |
|  |   | 2019   |   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •   |  | • |
| - CIACVIALE 170 DE DODUMATION ACECT 15 10 741  |   | 2022   |   | •  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | •   |  |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | JO.7 2  | 2022   |   |  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5   | 2018   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |   |  |   |  | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |  |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 78.3 2  | 2024   |   | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.7  | 2023   | • |
|  | 02.8 2  | 2022   |   | <b>1</b>   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0   | 2023   | • |
| •  |   | 2024   |   | <u>↑</u>   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |   | 2023   |   |
|  |   | 2025   |   |  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |   | 2023   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 21.0 2  | 2023   | _ |  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.1   | 2023   |   |
|  | 72 F 1  | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |  |   |
|  |   | 2022   |   | マ<br>→   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 12 5  | 2021   |   |
| ·  | 64.4 2  |  |   |  |  | 12.3  | 2021   |   |
|  |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 245   | 2022   |   |
|  |   | 2015   |   | •  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |   | 2022   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | •   |  | • | •  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |   | 2022   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |  |   |  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2024   |   |
|  | 82.3 2  |  |   | 1  | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 13.6  | 2022   | • |
|  | 48.9 2  | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0   | 2024   | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.0 2   | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>   | 100,000 population)  |   |  |   |
| (MICO <sub>2</sub> /TVVII)   |   |  |   | _  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.9  | 2025   | - |
|  | 36.7 2  | 2021   |   | 7  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |   |  |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   |  |   |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | •   |  | • |
|  | 54.4 2  |  |   |  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | •   | •  | • |
|  | 3.6 2   | 2022   | • | •  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |   |  |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 66.2  | 2022   |   | •  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.6   | 2023   | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% or population aged 15 or over)  |   |  |   |  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |   |  |   |
|  | 33.7 2  | 2025   |   | Ψ  | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | _   | _  | • |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |   |  |   |  | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 25.5  | 2021   | • |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | •   | •  | • | •  | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | <sup>E</sup> 0  | 2024   |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | •   |  |   | •  | Chifted profits of multipationals (LICC hillian)   | 0.0   | 2021   | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   |   |  |   |  | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 61.2  | 2023   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

### **ETHIOPIA**

#### **Overall Performance**

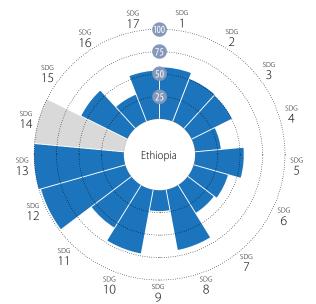
# **Country Score Country Rank 145**/167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

7.9

Missing

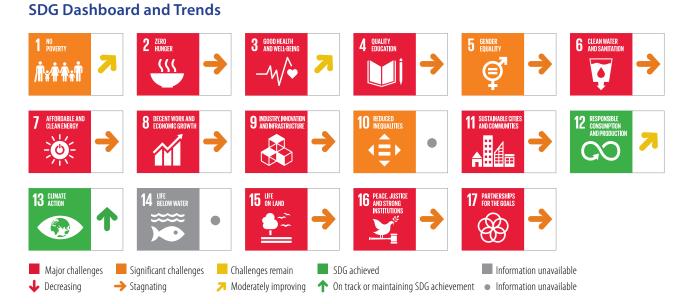
data

### **Average Performance by SDG**

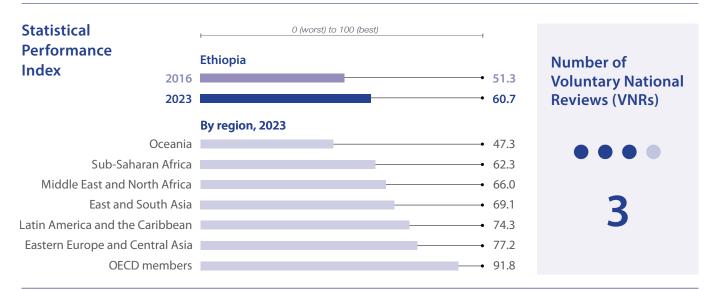


Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



1%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rat                                | ing Trend                 | •   | Value  | Year R               | Rating | Tren    |
|--|---|---------------------------|---|--------|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 12.4 2025                                     | 7                         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 61.8 2 | 2025                 | •      | 4       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 34.5 2025                                     | 7                         | Population using the internet (%)   | 16.7 2 | 2021                 | •      | 7       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |                           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 32.2   | 2023                 | •      | 7       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 22.2 2022                                     | • 4                       | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 2  | 2016                 | •      | •       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 36.8 2019                                     | •                         | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 27.9 2 | 2025                 |        |         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.8 2019                                      | •                         | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 21.5 2 | -023                 | Ĭ      |         |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 13.5 2019                                     | •                         | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2  | 2023                 | •      | 7       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 2.8 2022                                      | • →                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3 2  |                      |        |         |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022                                      | • →                       | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.5 2  | 2023                 | •      | 7       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.8 2022                                      | • 1                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |        |                      |        |         |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018                                      | • 🕂                       | Gini coefficient  | 35.0 2 | 2015                 | •      | •       |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2013                                      | • •                       | Palma ratio   | 1.5 2  | 2015                 | •      | •       |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |                           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |        |                      |        |         |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 194.9 2023                                    | • 1                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 64.3 2 | 2022                 | •      | -       |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.4 2023                                     | 7                         | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 19.4 2 | 2023                 | •      | 7       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 46.5 2023                                     | 7                         | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 85.3 2 | 2022                 | •      | -       |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 146.0 2023                                    | • >                       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 31.7 2 | 2020                 | •      | •       |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023                                      | • 1                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |        |                      |        |         |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 16.8 2021                                     | -                         | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.2 2  | 2020                 | •      | •       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 10.0 2021                                     | - /                       | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2  | 2022                 | •      | •       |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 142.0 2019                                    | •                         | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.2 2  | 2024                 | •      | 1       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   |                           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2  | 2024                 | •      | 1       |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.7 2021 67.3 2023                           | T                         | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 15.1 2 | 2024                 | •      | 1       |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |   |                           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 0.7 2  | 2024                 | •      | 1       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 72.4 2017                                     |                           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2  | 2023                 | •      | =       |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 15.0 2015                                     |                           | SDG13 – Climate Action  |        |                      |        |         |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 61.0 2023                                     | • 7                       | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 0.1 2  | 2023                 | •      | 1       |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.1 2021                                     | • >                       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2 2  | 2024                 | •      | 1       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.9 2024                                      | <b>.</b>                  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2  | 2023                 | •      | •       |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 3.9 2024                                      |                           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |        |                      |        |         |
| •  |   |                           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |        | •                    | •      | •       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 41.4 2021                                     | • →                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •      | •                    | •      | •       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 76.2 2023                                     | <b>.</b>                  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |        | •                    | •      | •       |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 22.2 2023                                     |                           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •      | •                    | •      | •       |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 72.8 2017                                     |                           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •      |                      | •      | •       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 72.0 2017                                     |                           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2  | 2018                 | •      | •       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   |                           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |        |                      |        |         |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 62.9 2024                                     | • →                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 16.8 2 | 2023                 | •      | 4       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 52.3 2022                                     | • →                       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 16.3 2 | 2023                 | •      | -       |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 73.2 2024                                     |                           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 2 |                      |        | 1       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 41.9 2025                                     |                           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 2  |                      | •      |         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 11.5 2025                                     | <u> </u>                  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |        | 2022                 | •      | 4       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 51.5 2022                                     | • →                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.2    | JOLL                 | Ť      | Ť       |
| Population using at least basic unifiling water services (%)   | 9.3 2022                                      | - :                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 85     | 2012                 |        |         |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 32.3 2022                                     |                           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.62 2 |                      |        | J       |
| ,  |   |                           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.02 2 | 2023                 |        |         |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015                                      |                           |   | 27.    | 2016                 |        |         |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 90.3 2024                                     | • T                       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 2.7 2  |                      |        |         |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |                           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 37.0 2 |                      |        |         |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 55.0 2022                                     |                           | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 45.0 2 | 2015                 | •      | •       |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 8.8 2022                                      | • →                       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0 2  | 2024                 | •      |         |
| 20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.8 2023                                      | • 1                       | 100,000 population)   | 360.   | 2025                 |        |         |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |   |                           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36.9 2 |                      |        | و_      |
| 2000 wahla anaray chara in total final anaray cancumation (0/1)  | 3.0 2021                                      | • →                       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.43 2 |                      |        |         |
| <u> </u>   |   |                           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.36 2 |                      |        |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | (2.0.0  |                           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.38 2 | 2023                 | •      | 1       |
| GDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.9 2023                                     |                           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |        |                      |        |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 63.9 2023 (<br>6.3 2022 (                     | •                         |   |        |                      |        |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adjusted of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   |                           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.5 2  | 2022                 | •      | 4       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted For index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 6.3 2022 (<br>46.5 2022 (                     | R e                       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 4.5 2  | 2022                 | •      | 1       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6.3 2022 (<br>46.5 2022 (<br>3.4 2025 (       | , 7<br>• →                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •      | •                    | •      | 1       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adults of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 6.3 2022 ( 46.5 2022 ( 3.4 2025 ( 0.37 2023 ( | 7<br>• <del>+</del>       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 4.5 2  | 2023                 | •      | 1       |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 6.3 2022 (<br>46.5 2022 (<br>3.4 2025 (       | 7<br>• <del>+</del>       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 4.5 2  | •<br>2023<br>2024    | •      | 7 0 7 0 |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adults of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 6.3 2022 ( 46.5 2022 ( 3.4 2025 ( 0.37 2023 ( | • 7<br>• <del>•</del> • • | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 4.5 2  | 2023<br>2024<br>2021 | •      | 7 0 7   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





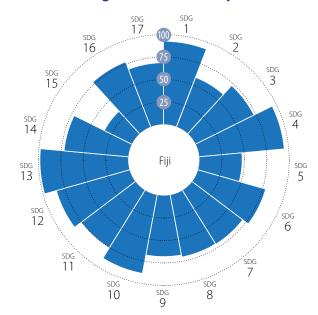
## **Country Score Country Rank 63** /167 Regional Average = 53.4

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

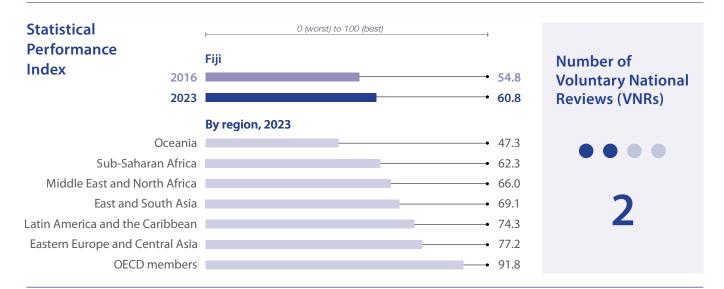
Missing data

19%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  |              |       | , | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year    |   | g |
|--|--------------|-------|---|----------|--|-------|---------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |              | 2025  |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025    |   |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 7.0          | 2025  | • | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023    |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |              |       |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2023    |   |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.8          | 2022  | • | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2   | 2023    | • |   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.2          | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 36.3  | 2025    | • | , |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.6          | 2021  |   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.5   |         |   |   |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 59.2         |       |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.5   | 2023    | • |   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 33.8         |       |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | •     |         | • |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |              | 2022  |   | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | •     | •       | _ |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |              | 2022  |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |         |   |   |
| ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1          | 2018  | • | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   |       | 2019    |   |   |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0          | 2022  | • |          | Palma ratio  | 1.1   | 2019    | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |              |       |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |         |   |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 30.2         | 2023  | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022    |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.9         | 2023  | • | 4        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |       | 2023    |   |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 29.1         | 2023  | • | 4        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2022    |   |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 66.0         | 2023  | • | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 19.2  | 2020    | • |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.4          | 2023  | • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |         |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 37.9         | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020    |   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |              |       |   | _        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 7.2   | 2022    | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 119.0        | 2019  | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       |         |   |   |
|  | E 2          | 2021  | • | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     | •       | • |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)<br>fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 67.3         | 2021  |   | -2       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       |         |   |   |
|  |              |       |   | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •     | •       | • |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)                          | 31.1<br>99.8 |       |   | _        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.4   | 2023    | • |   |
|  |              |       |   | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |         |   |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0         | 2023  |   | T        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$   | 1.2   | 2023    | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 58.3         | 2021  | • | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •     |         | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •            | •     | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0   | 2023    | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |              |       |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |         |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |              |       |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 16.5  | 2023    | • |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 96.8         | 2023  | • | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.4  | 2024    | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.2         | 2020  |   | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 9.0   | 2018    | • | , |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 93.3         |       |   | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0   | 2019    | • |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.6         |       |   | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.3   | 2019    | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 37.0         | LUL.  | Ť |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.3   | 2018    | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |              |       |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |         |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 54.5         | 2024  | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 11.2  | 2023    | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.2        | 2022  | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.1   | 2023    | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 50.2         |       |   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.69  | 2023    | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |              | 2025  |   | Ţ        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023    |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 7            | LOLD  |   | Ť        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.0   |         |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.5         | າດາາ  |   | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |         | _ |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 93.0         |       |   | →        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.7   | 2020    |   |   |
| -  |              |       |   | - 1      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 2.2   | 2020    |   |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |              | 2022  |   | 1        | ·  | 10.0  | 2021    |   |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 36.0         |       |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2021    |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | •            | •     | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2021    |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |       |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024    |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 92.0         |       |   | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 16.7  | 2021    | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 56.1         | 2022  | • | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0   | 2024    | • |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.0          | 2023  | • | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 71 7  | 2025    |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 28.4         | 2021  |   | J.       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | / 1.2 | 2023    | _ |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 20.4         | ∠∪∠ I |   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       |         | - |   |
|  | F 4 1        | 2022  |   |          | . 31   | -     |         | - |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.1         | 2023  |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       |         |   |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | •            |       | - |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       | 20-     |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | •            | •     | • | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 7.0   | 2023    | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.3          | 2025  | • | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |       |         |   | ) |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •            |       |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 19.0  | 2021    | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •            |       |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | C     | 2024    | • |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |              |       |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |       | 2021    |   |   |
| (nor 100 000 nonulation)   |              |       |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 3 2023  |   |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |              |       |   |          | Statistical Letioninglice lines (Morst 0—100 pest)   | 00.0  | 1 ZUZ., | _ |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



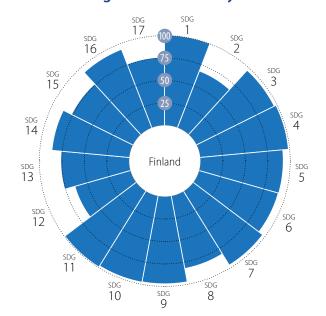
## **Country Score Country Rank 1** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

2.4

Missing

data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



1%

#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value   | Year Rat                       | ing | Trend      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year             | Rati | .inç |
|--|---------|--------------------------------|-----|------------|--|------------------------|------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.2 2   | 2025                           | •   | 1          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.8 2025              |      | •    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.3 2   | 2025                           | •   | 1          | Population using the internet (%)  | 93.5 2023              |      | •    |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 6.7 2   | 2022                           | •   | <b>→</b>   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 159.3 2023             |      | Ð    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |                                |     |            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.2 2023               |      | D    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2   | 2022                           | •   | 1          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 59.7 2025              |      | •    |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *  |         | 2022                           |     | •          | universities (worst 0–100 best)  Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 4.1 2023               |      |      |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *   |         | 2022                           |     |            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.0 2022               |      |      |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |         | 2022                           |     |            |  | 2,596.1 2023           |      |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |         | 2022                           |     | +          | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 16.2 2022              |      |      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2022                           |     | <b>→</b>   | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 9.2 2020               |      |      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                   |         | 2022                           |     | 7          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 32.2 2022              |      | 0    |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   |         | 2018 <b>(</b><br>2023 <b>(</b> |     |            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                        |      | Ī    |
| corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2023                           |     | •          | Gini coefficient   | 27.7 2021              |      | 0    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.5 2   | 2022                           | _   |            | Palma ratio  | 1.0 2022               |      | 0    |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 70 '    | 2023                           |     | <b>→</b>   | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 5.5 2022               |      | 8    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         |                                |     | 1          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |      |      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023                           |     | 1          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2003               |      | 0    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2023                           |     | 4          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 4.8 2023               |      | 0    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |         |                                | 0   | •          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2022             |      | 8    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |         |                                |     | •          | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 24.1 2022              | •    | 8    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 9.6 2   | 2021                           | •   | -1-        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 96.3 2025              |      |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 7.0     | 2019                           |     |            | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 95.5 2020              |      | 1    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |                                |     |            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                        |      |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 4.2 2   |                                |     | T          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.1 2022               |      |      |
| e expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                  | 81.9 2  |                                |     | 个个         | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 7.0 2024               |      | Ĭ    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.5 2  |                                |     | <b>T</b> → | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 11.1 2024              |      |      |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91.0 2  |                                |     | <b>→</b>   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 51.2 2024              |      |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 85.7 2  |                                |     | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 38.7 2024              |      |      |
| ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |         | 2024                           | _   | 1          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 4.9 2023               |      |      |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |         | 2022                           |     | 1          | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1 2021               | _    |      |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |         | 2023                           |     | 1          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | F 7 2022               |      |      |
| illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |         | 2022                           |     | 1          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                 | 5.7 2023               |      |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |                                |     |            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 7.4 2024<br>0.0 2023   |      |      |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 96.5 2  | 2023                           |     | <b>→</b>   | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 38.6 2021              |      |      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.4 2  |                                | •   | 1          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 30.0 2021              | _    |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 99.7    | 2023                           |     | 1          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 60.9 2023              |      |      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2 | 2022                           |     | •          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.8 2024              |      |      |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 39.2    | 2023                           |     | 1          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 3.1 2018               |      |      |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 495.1 2 | 2022                           |     | <b>→</b>   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 2019               |      |      |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 12.4 2  | 2022                           |     | 1          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.2 2019               |      |      |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 24.9 2  | 2022                           |     | <u>+</u>   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018               |      |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |                                |     |            | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                        |      | Ī    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 90.4 2  | 2024                           |     | 1          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.9 2023              |      |      |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  |         |                                |     |            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 75.9 2023              |      |      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 103.0 2 |                                |     | 1          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99 2023              |      |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |         | 2024                           |     | T          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023               |      |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |         | 2025                           |     | T          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 34.9 2022              |      |      |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 16.1 2  | 2023                           | _   | <b>→</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                        |      | ĺ    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |                                |     |            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.0 2023               |      | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 2 |                                |     | T          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95 2023              |      | (    |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |         | 2022                           |     | T          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 23.0 2022              |      | (    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2022                           |     | 1          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2021             |      |      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 85.0 2  |                                |     | 4          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 88.0 2024              |      |      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) 2<br>opulation using safely managed water services (%) | 2,219.3 |                                |     | 1          | Children involved in child labor (%) *   | 0.0 2021               |      |      |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  |         | 2022<br>2022                   |     | 1          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.5 2024               |      |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | JU.U 2  | _022                           | _   | •          | 100,000 population)  |                        |      |      |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2 | ວດວວ 🗳                         |     | 1          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 87.2 2025<br>0.71 2023 |      |      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                      | 100.0 2 |                                |     | <b>1</b>   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.71 2023              |      |      |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         | 2022                           |     | 1          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80 2023              |      |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |         | 2023                           |     | <b>†</b>   | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 51.6 2022              |      |      |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | - 0.2   |                                |     | Ė          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 30 2022                |      | į    |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71 7    | 2023                           |     | •          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 14.4 2022              |      | ,    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2023                           |     | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                        |      | 1    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |         |                                |     |            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.5 2024               | •    | 1    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.5 2  | 2021                           |     | <b>→</b>   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                  | *    | ŀ    |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82 2  | 2023                           |     | <b>→</b>   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 60 2024                |      | ı    |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |         |                                |     | 1          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 51.8 2022              |      | ı    |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2018                           |     | •          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2021               | •    | 0    |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  |         | 2024                           |     | 1          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 95.1 2023              |      | 8    |
|  |         |                                |     |            | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.6 2025              |      |      |



**FRANCE OECD Countries** 

#### **Overall Performance**

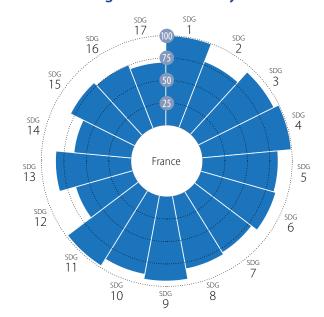
## **Country Score Country Rank 5** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 3.5

Missing data

0%

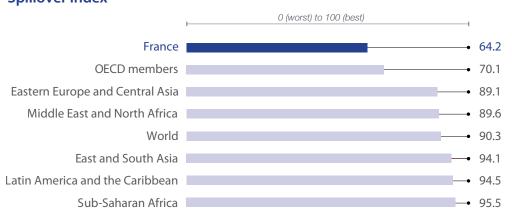
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| Towards   Towards   11   12   13   13   13   13   13   13  | Value Year Rat | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Trend    |     |     |       |       | G1 – No Poverty   |
|--|----------------|--|----------|-----|-----|-------|-------|---|
| March   Contine   Contin   | 98.3 2025      | 1 1  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| Display   Disp   | 86.8 2023      | · -  | <b>→</b> |     |     |       |       | ·   |
| Includence of unicontent includes unicondervisor (as years of age (%)  | 109.3 2023     |  | •        | 2 • | 20  | 8.3   | 8     |   |
| mentante de causing a childran unake 5 years of Jap Pigg   2.0 2.02   2.0   Internum distant y divertiry arrong cultifan garde 2-3 month (8)   500 202   500   | 3.8 2023       | 9  |          |     |     |       |       | G2 – Zero Hunger  |
| Accessoration of children by Part of Septiminary Common distant of Common dist   | 74.1 2025      |  | 1        | 2 • | 20  | 2.5   | 2     |   |
| begretifier on weards and surface with weard and several series of the production of   | 1 7 2022       |  | •        | 2 • | 20  | 2.6   | * 2   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
| Total places applications by selection (procedures agent 2-25 including  |                |  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| Resemblishing feet 2014 and population (1.15) 20   |                | •  |          |     |     |       |       | ,   |
| James in terms of the Control of Section (1997). The Control of Section (1997) is a section of Section (1997) and the Control of Section (1997   |                |  | 1        |     |     |       |       | •   |
| The contraction of the control in Section (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 words)  50.03 - Good Hearth and Well-Beiling (1994) (2) per 11-11 wor   |                |  | 4        |     |     |       |       |   |
| special control per Notice premise per million population   4.5 202   Service of nautobus percivides torres per million population   4.5 202   Service of nautobus percivides torres per million population   4.5 202   Service of notification and Well-Berning   4.5 202   Service of notification and percentage of notification and p   |                | The state of the s | <b>→</b> |     |     |       |       | •   |
| Second Continued Continu   | 42.0 2022      |  | 4        | 8 • | 20  | 0.6   | 0     |   |
| Per annabation processor (per 10,000) be clustrial control of the  | 24.5.2024      |  |          | 3   | 20  | 75.1  | 75    | d gap closure (% of potential yield)  |
| And the content of martially rate per 1,000 fee birth?  27.3 2001  37.3 2001  38.4 2002  39.5 Special relation and variety and per 1,000 fee birth?  47.3 2001  47.3  |                |  | •        | 2 • | 20  | 4.1   | 4     | orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                        |
| 10   2015   20   |                |  |          |     |     |       |       | G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |
| promiting size under Siger (1000 line limits)  4 3 302   | 6.1 2022       |  | 1        | 3   | 20  | 7.3   | 7     | ernal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                     |
| And an mean concentration of PMLS Sugrim?  An analysment concentration of PMLS Sugrim?  An analysment concentration of PMLS Sugrim?  An active the management of the production of the productio   |                |  | <b>→</b> | 3   | 20  | 2.7   | 2     | natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |
| reactive from the control per 1,000 unifered population, all ages) of per attractions of text and the contributed at feature, corner, and an appeal of the control per section of the c   | 0.0 2021       |  | <b>→</b> | 3   | 20  | 4.3   | 4     | tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |
| parametricalization decarb nate due to cardinosacciar diseases (acceptancy production and authorized production and authorized production and authorized production of the cardinosacciar diseases (acceptancy parametric production) and authorized production (per 100000 population) 47 7001 47 7001 50000 population) 48 83 302 5 5 64 7001 5 64 7001 5 7001  | 8.6 2023       | · -  | 1        | 3   | 20  | 8.3   | 8     | dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                      |
| blackets, or chronic nephratory beased in adults agod 310 at 79 years (%) perstandantized earlier that earlier blacks to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (ser 100,000 population) difficients feel roll could problem for the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) difficients feel roll could problem for the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) difficients feel roll roll personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) difficients feel roll roll personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) difficients feel roll roll personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) discrept feeling feeling and the personal pollution (ser 100,000 population) disc   | 100.0 2022     |  | 1        | 3   | 20  | 0.1   | 0     | VHIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                         |
| contents grounded death rate attributable to household all pollution and another air pollution (per 100,000) eposition)  47 7 201    86 2020    87 8 3 2023    88 3 2023    89 6 2021    88 2021    89 6 2021    89 7 2021    89 7 2021    89 7 2021    89 7 2021    89 7 2021    89 7 2021    89 8 2022    80 8 2021    80 9   | 11.3 2022      |  | 4        | 1   | 20  | 10.2  | 10    |   |
| imbient all pollution (per 100,000 population)  4.7 201   Special deaths (per 100,000 population)  5.0 2012   Special deaths (per 100,000 population)  5.0 4.7 201   Special deaths (per 10,000 population)  6.0 2012   Special death (per 10,000 population)  6.0 2012   Special deaths (per 10,000 population)  6.0 2012   Special death (per 10   |                |  |          | 1   | ∠U. | ı U.Z | ) 10  |   |
| Social - Responsible Consumption and Production fer captic claims (per 100000) population) for expectancy at birth (pean) for expectancy at birth pean (pean) for expectancy at birth among regions (years) go in life opportunity at the period of the pean (pean) go in life opportunity at the pean (pean)  | 96.4 2020      |  | •        | 9   | 20  | 10.0  | 10    |   |
| is expectancy at birth (peers) declearch reference of the production based air pollution (DAIS per 1/00 population) 42 222 42 422 423 423 423 423 423 423 4  |                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| delected Hartily rate (briths per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  6.4 2021  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  8.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions sociated with imports (Mycapita)  9.5 2022  A production-based introger emissions (Mycapita)  5.5 2027   | 9.1 2022       | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | T        |     |     |       |       |   |
| white attended by solited health personnel (%)   | 4.6 2024       |  | T        |     |     |       |       |   |
| Juny many mans who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  195, 2023  196, 2024  197, 2025  198, 2   | 8.6 2024       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| interest Incellan Onceange (LHC) Index of service owerage fowart 0-100 best)  Also 2021  Also 2021  An interest feeparted health status by income (percentage points)  Bay smakers (86 of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  Interported health status by income (percentage points)  Bay smakers (86 of population aged 15 and over)  BG9 2022  DG4 - Quality Education  Interport of health status by income (percentage points)  BG9 2022  DG4 - Quality Education  Interport of health status by income (percentage points)  BG9 2022  DG4 - Quality Education  Interport of health status by income (percentage points)  BG9 2022  DG4 - Quality Education  Interport of health status by income (percentage points)  BG6 2021  BG9 2022  DG4 - Quality Education  Interport of health status by income (percentage points)  BG6 2021  BG6 2021  BG9 2022  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes)  Carbon Picing Score at URBONCO <sub>2</sub> (Mr. worst 0-10 obes | 52.9 2024      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| Libective well-being loxenage ladder score, worst G - 10 bex) ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) applied in self-restored in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) applied in self-restored in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) applied for family by intensity and self-registrat   | 32.4 2024      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | T        |     |     |       |       | -   |
| apin Leiferspertache habit status by income (percentage points)  218 2033  225 2021  237 2021  238 2021  239 apin self-respontable habit status by income (percentage points)  239 apin self-respontable habit status by income (percentage points)  239 2021  240 2021  251 2021  252 2022  253 2021  253 2021  253 2021  253 2021  254 2022  255 2022  256 2022  257 2022  258 2022  258 2022  258 2022  258 2022  258 2022  258 2022  259 2022  2   | 5.3 2023       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | -        |     |     |       |       | 3 1 1   |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 21.8 2003 25. 2021 26. Quality Education 26. Qua   | 0.9 2022       | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | T        |     |     |       |       |   |
| apin self-reported health status by income (percentage points) ally smokers (%6 op population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  To pulation are in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  100.0 2022  To pulation are in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  100.0 2022  To pulation are in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  100.0 2022  To pulation are in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  100.0 2022  To pulation are (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in anti-pulation (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion marke explained by socio-economic status (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion marke explained by socio-economic status (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion marke explained by socio-economic status (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion marke explained by socio-economic status (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion marke explained by socio-economic status (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material state production (%) of total catch)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material state production (%) of total catch)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material state in segretic (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material state in segretic (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material state in segretic (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material state in protected in marine states important to biodiversity (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material states important to biodiversity (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation in material segretion in material states in protected in marine states important to biodiversity (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation using at least basic dininking water services (%)  100.0 2022  To pulation usin   |                | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 4        | 2 • | 20  | 10.9  | 10    |   |
| ally smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2021  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2022  25.3 2   | ) 4.2 2023     |  | 4        | 3 • | 20  | 21.8  | 21    | in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                        |
| DG4 - Quality Education  ricipation rate in pre pirmary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  99.9 2022  the primary enrollment rate (%)  99.8 2023  The primary enrollment rate (%)  Mean are a that is protected in imarines tiss important to biodiversity (%)  21.5 2022  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted in imports (per million population)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted in imports (per million population)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted in imports (per million population)  90.8 2023  This caught from overexplotted in imports (per mi   |                |  | 7        | 1 • | 20  | 25.3  | 25    | y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  999 2022  • Transport organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  998 2023  • SDG1 - Life Below Water  SDG1 - Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  809 2023  • SDG1 - Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  809 2023  • Social Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  913 2024  • Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  913 2024  • Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  914 2025  • Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  915 2021  • Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  915 2021  • Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  916 acreal as aged 15 to 49)  107 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 207 2  | 0.0 2023       |  |          |     |     |       |       | G4 – Quality Education  |
| set primary enrollment rate (%)  98.4 2023  SDG14 - Life Below Water  Swer secondary completion rate (%)  98.4 2023  Cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  50.7 2024  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  21.5 2022  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  26.6 2015  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  26.6 2015  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  26.6 2015  Fish caught that are then discoarded (%)  Mean area that is protected in tensetrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  80.0 2021  Fish caught that are t   |                |  | 1        | 2 • | 20  | 99.9  | ) 99  | cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to $\epsilon$ |
| were secondary completion rate (%)  **No.02 2022** **Interval yed ucational attainment (% of population aged 15 to 24)  **Stock (worst 0-600 best)  **As 3 2022** **As 2022**  | 01.0 2021      |  | 1        | 2   | 20  | 0.00  | 100   | primary enrollment rate (%)   |
| cereary rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SA score (worst 0-600 best)  | 90.0.2022      |  | <b>→</b> | 3   | 20  | 98.4  | * 98  | er secondary completion rate (%)  |
| stritary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 478.3 2022 47   |                |  | •        | 2   | 20  | 0.00  | * 100 | racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |
| SA score (worst 0-600 best)  478.3 2022  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  28.8 2022  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  29.13 2024  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  29.13 2024  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  29.13 2024  Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  29.2 2015  Index contact that it is in portant to biodiversity (%)  29.2 2015  Index contact that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  29.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2   |                |  | 1        | 3   | 20  | 51.9  | 51    | ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                          |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  DG5 - Gender Equality  Bernand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (%) of females aged 15 to 49)  atio of female-to-male many pears of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male many pears of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male many pears of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  a  |                |  | 4        | 2 • | 20  | 78.3  | 478   | score (worst 0–600 best)  |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  DGS - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  attio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  attio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  attion of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  attion of modern slavery (pe   |                | 3 , 3 3 3  | +        | 2 • | 20  | 21.5  | ) 21  | ation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%              |
| Possible Female to family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 1 Sto 49) atto of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 97.2 2022 10 for female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2024 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 86.8 2025 10 force participation rate (%)   |                |  | 1        |     |     |       |       | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 81.1 2022 (Mean area possible of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 97.2 2022 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 78.0 2023 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (Mean 2024 (Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (Mean 2024 (Mean 2024 (Me   | 0.4 2018       |  |          |     |     |       |       | ·   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2024  91,3 2025  86,8 2024  92,2 2025  86,8 2024  92,2 2025  86,8 2024  94,2 2025  86,8 2024  94,2 2025  86,8 2024  95,2 2025  86,8 2024  95,2 2025  86,8 2024  96,2 2025  96,2 2025  97,2 2025  98,   |                |  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| As a court of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  82 2022   |                | ,  | 1        | 4   | 20  | 91.3  | 91    |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ato of publishing water services (%) broughation using at least basic drinking water services (%) spulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) seshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) attracted water consumption embodied in imports (m³ Hz/Deg/capita) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ Hz/Deg/capita) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ Hz/Deg/capita) broughation using safely managed water services (%) spulation using safely managed water services (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and t   | 78.0 2023      |  | 4        | 2   | 20  | 97.2  | 97    | 3   |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2022 ender wage gap (% of male median wage) 5.3 2022 • ↑  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 98.6 2022 • ↑  population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 98.6 2022 • ↑  Permanent deforestation (m²/capita) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Alfordable and Clean Energy  population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 • ↑  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst O-100 best) 69.9 2023 • ↑  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst O-100 best) 0.77 2022 • ↑  DG9 - Partnerships for the Goals  downward and bor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst O-1 best) 0.77 2018 • ↑  DG9 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.4 2022 • ↑  DG7 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending  | 0.84 2023      | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |          |     |     |       |       | •   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  sehwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  21.4 2022  thrhopogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  2777.2 2024  population using safely managed water services (%)  population using safely managed water services (%)  population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  population with access to electricity (%)  DGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2202  DGG - DGG - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  13 2023  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  263 2022  10 200  Dirthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  82.0 2020  10 207  2777.2 2024  10 207  Persos Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)  10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20   | 0.0 2023       | . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,  | - 1      |     |     |       |       |   |
| DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  pulation using safely managed water services (m)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (m)  pulation with access to electricity (m)  pulation with access to elec   | 14.4 2022      | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | - 1      |     |     |       |       |   |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using safely managed water steatment (%) population using safely managed water services (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to alean fuels and technology for  |                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | •        |     | ۷.  | ر.ر   |       |   |
| compulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  98.6 2022  • Through the computation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  98.6 2022  • Through the computation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  98.6 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation using safely managed water services (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation using safely managed water services (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (%)  99.7 2022  • Through the computation with access to electricity (with the computation)  100.0 2021  10   | 1.3 2023       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |          | 2 - | 25  | 00.5  | 10-   |   |
| population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  21.4 2022  anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  22.4 2022  brightness and available freshwater resources)  23.4 2022  brightness and available freshwater resources (%)  24.4 2018  25.2 2022  brightness treatment (%)  26.3 2022  brightness treatment (%)  27.77.2 2024  brightness treatment (%)  28.0 2020  brightness treatment (%)  67.0 2024  br   | 0.81 2023      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | T        |     |     |       |       |   |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 100.0 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 50.0 2022 The population using safely managed water services (%) 50.0 2021 50.0 2022 50.0 2024 50.   | 26.3 2022      |  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) 2,777. 2 2024 3 population using safely managed water services (%) 99.7 2022 5 population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.7 2022 5 population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 99.7 2022 5 population with access to electricity (%) 99.7 2022 9 population with access to electricity (%) 99.8 2023 90.9 2023 90.0 2021 91.0 2022 92.0 1 2022 93.0 2022 94.0 2024 94.0 2024 95.0 2024 96.0 2025 96.0 2024 97.0 2025 98.7 2022 98.7 2022 98.7 2022 98.7 2022 98.7 2022 98.7 2022 98.7 2022 99.0 2023 99.0 2023 90.0 2024 90.0 2025 90.0 2024 90.0 2025 9  | 100.0 2021     |  | •        |     |     |       |       |   |
| Children involved in child labor (%)  ** 0.0 2021  ** population using safely managed water services (%)  ** 0.0 2021  ** population using safely managed water services (%)  ** 0.0 2021  ** Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  ** 0.0 2022  ** 100,000 population)  ** 0.0 2021  ** Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  ** 0.0 2021  ** Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  ** 0.0 2021  ** 100,000 population)  ** 0.0 2022  ** 100,000 population)  ** 0.0 2023  ** 100,000 population)  ** 0.0 2024  ** 100,000 population)  ** 0.0 2025  ** 100,000 population)  ** 100,000 population)  ** 100,000 population)  ** 100,000 population)  ** 111.7 2025  ** 111   | 67.0 2024      |  |          |     |     |       |       | · -   |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  DGB – Decent Work and Ec   | * 0.0 2021     | 1 7  | 7        |     |     |       |       |   |
| DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Dopulation with access to electricity (%)  Dopulation with access to electricity (%)  Dopulation with access to electricity (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Dopulation with acce   |                |  | - 1      |     |     |       |       | , J   |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation accessing (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation accessing (worst 0–1 best)  Depulation accessing (worst 0–1 best)   | 4.2 2024       | 100,000 population)  | T        | 2 • | 20  | 89.7  | 89    |   |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustion of expressions held in prison (per 100,000 population)  Ozemissions from fuel combustio  | 76.6 2025      |  |          |     |     |       |       | 3,  |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Define wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Define wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Define wable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Define Decent Work and Economic Growth  Description of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Description of the Goals  Description of mealth and education (worst 0 per 1,000 population)  Description of mealth and  | 0.63 2023      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 1        |     |     |       |       | ulation with access to electricity (%)  |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  111.7 2022  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  111.7 2022  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  111.7 2022  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  14.4 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  14.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  15.5 2024  16.8 2021  17.5 2022  18.5 2024  18.6 2021  18.6   | 0.70 2023      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 1        | 2 • | 20  | 0.00  |       | 3, 3  |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  14.4 2022  50.5 2024  15.5 20   | 0.75 2023      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  14.4 2022  15.5 2024  | 111.7 2022     |  | <b>→</b> | 1 • | 20  | 16.2  | 16    | ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                           |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  14.4 2022  15.5 2024  |                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |          |     |     |       |       | G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 2.1 2022 4 population account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 4 population aged 15 or over) 5 population aged 15 or over) 6 population aged 15 or  | 14.4 2022      | •  | •        | 3   | 20  | 69.9  | 69    |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 po   |                |  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  utal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  mployment-to-population ratio (%)  99.2 2021  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  47.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  92.8 2023   | 0.5 2024       |  |          |     |     |       |       |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  mployment-to-population ratio (%)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  otal work-related acci   | ** **          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | T        | 1 • | 20  | 99.2  | 99    |   |
| stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 2.4 2018 • Initial work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 47.9 2022 5 hifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 7 high profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 7 high profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 8 hifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 8 high profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 8 high profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 8 hifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 9 high profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 8 hifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 9 higter profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 65 2024        |  | 1        | 3   | 20  | 0.77  | 0.7   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 67.7 2018 • Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 2021 mployment-to-population ratio (%) 54.7 2018 • Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 92.8 2023   | 47.9 2022      |  | •        |     |     |       |       | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%) 69.0 2024 • ↑ Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 92.8 2025   | * 0.0 2021     |  | •        |     |     |       |       |   |
| 05/0 2021 -  | 92.8 2023      |  | 1        |     |     |       |       |   |
| /outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  11.3 2022 •   Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 49.9 2025  |                | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   |          |     |     |       |       |   |



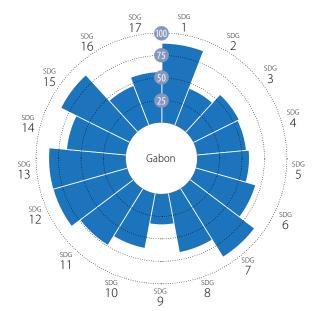
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 7.0

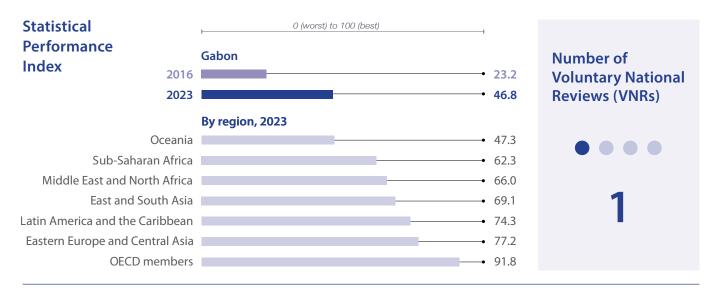
Missing data

4%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty bandcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value   |      | , |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye          |    | _ |
|---|---------|------|---|------------|---|-------------------|----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |         | 2025 |   |            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 66.9 20           |    | - |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 10.1 2  | 2025 | • | 7          | Population using the internet (%)   | 71.9 20           |    | • |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 204     |      |   |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 89.3 20           |    | _ |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 20.1 2  |      | - | <b>4</b>   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2 20            | 23 | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 14.4 2  |      | • | •          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)       | 0.0 20            | 25 | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.4 2   |      | • | •          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 20            | 23 |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 26.3 2  |      | • | •          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6 20            |    |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.0 2  |      |   |            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                      | 51.0 20           |    |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2022 |   | 1          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 31.0 20           | 23 | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2022 |   | ¥.         | Gini coefficient  | 20.0.20           | 17 | • |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2   |      | • | •          | Palma ratio   | 38.0 20<br>1.6 20 |    |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •       | •    | • | •          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.0 20            | 17 | _ |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 2227    |      |   |            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 38.8 20           | วา |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 232.7 2 |      |   | <b>→</b>   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 30.3 20           |    |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.8 2  |      |   | 7          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 94.4 20           |    | - |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 33.2 2  |      |   | 1          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |                   | 22 | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 505.0 2 |      | - | <b>→</b>   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                   |    | _ |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.8 2   | 2023 | • | 7          |   | 0.5.30            | 20 |   |
| rge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 18.1 2  | 2021 | • | 1          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)                   | 0.5 20<br>8.7 20  |    | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |         |      |   |            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                   |    | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 78.0 2  | 2019 | • |            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.3 20            |    | - |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.5 2  | 2021 | • | 1          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 1.7 20            |    | • |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.3 2  | 2023 | • | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 28.9 20<br>7.5 20 |    | _ |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 100.1 2 | 2019 | • | •          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 20            |    |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.2 2  | 2021 | • | •          | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.1 20            | 23 | _ |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 66.0 2  | 2023 | • | 4          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)        | 2 2 20            | 22 |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 49.0 2  | 2021 | • | <b>.l.</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.2 20            |    | • |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.0 2  | 2021 |   | •          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                                     | 1.2 20            |    |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.1 2   | 2024 | • | 7          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 11.5 20           | 23 | _ |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |   |            |   | 67.0.20           | 22 |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |      | • |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 67.0 20           |    | _ |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |         |      |   |            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.9 20           |    | _ |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 71.2 2  | 2019 | • | •          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 69.6 20           |    | _ |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 51.9 2  |      | • |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 35.2 20<br>0.7 20 |    | _ |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 90.6 2  | 2022 | • | •          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                      | 0.7 20            |    |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.1 20            | 10 | _ |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 41.9 2  | 2024 | • | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                | 61.7 20           | 23 |   |
|   | 1100    | 2022 |   |            | Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)                                 | 93.6 20           |    | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 119.8 2 |      | • | T.         |   |                   |    | ÷ |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 69.4 2  |      |   | •          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95 20           |    |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 25.5 2  | 2025 | _ | 7          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 20            |    |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |   |            | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 8.0 20            | 22 | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 86.9 2  |      |   | <b>→</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | _                 |    |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 49.9 2  |      |   | <b>→</b>   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                   |    |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2022 |   | T          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55 20           |    | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 35.9 2  |      |   | •          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 80.2 20           |    | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 630.1 2 | 2024 | • | 1          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 95.6 20           |    | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |   |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 27.0 20           |    |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 93.5 2  | 2022 | • | 1          | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 11.8 20           | 21 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 90.9 2  | 2022 | • | 1          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0 20            | 24 | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.7 2   | 2023 | • | 1          | 100,000 population)   |                   |    |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |         |      |   |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.7 20           |    | - |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 65.9 2  | 2021 | • | -1-        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49 20           |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |      |   |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.38 20           |    |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.2 2  |      | • |            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.44 20           | 23 | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.6 2   | 2022 | • | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                   |    |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 66.1 2  | 2021 | • | 1          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.0 20            | 22 | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |      |   | _          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | •                 |    | • |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 19.9 2  |      |   | <b>→</b>   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                   |    | _ |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.62 2  |      | • | •<br>•     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.1 20           |    | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports                           | 0.3 2   | 2UIŎ |   |            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0 20              |    | • |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 17.2 2  | 2018 | • |            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0 20            |    |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |   |            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.8 20           |    |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



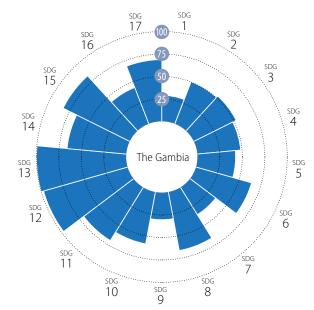


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing data

6%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  |             | Year R |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |             | Year |     | g T |
|---|-------------|--------|---|----------|--|-------------|------|-----|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 30.5        | 2025   | • | <b>1</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 84.6        | 202  | 5   |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 52.4        | 2025   | • | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 45.9        | 2023 | 3   | 1   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |             |        |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 70.1        | 2023 | 3 - |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 20.5        | 2022   | • | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3         | 2023 | 3   |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 17.5        | 2020   | • |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | . 00        | 202  | 5   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.1         | 2020   | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0         | 202. | , – |     |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 22.8        | 2020   | • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1         | 2023 | 3   |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 14.9        | 2022   | • | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1         | 2018 | 3   |     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2         | 2022   | • | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.4         | 2016 | 5   |     |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.9         | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |             |      |     |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0         | 2018   | • | <b>4</b> | Gini coefficient   | 38.8        | 2020 | ) • |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.8         | 2018   | • | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.7         | 2020 | ) • |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |             |        |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |             |      |     |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 354.4       | 2023   | • | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 37.1        | 2022 | 2   |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.7        | 2023   | • | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 34.6        | 202  | •   |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 44.1        | 2023   | • | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 83.6        | 2022 | 2   |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 142.0       | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •           | •    | •   |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.5         | 2023   | • | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |             |      |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |             |        |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4         | 2020 | )   |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 21.8        | 2021   | • | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.4         | 2022 | 2   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 220.0       | 2019   | • |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.2         | 2024 | 1   |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |             |        |   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.6         | 2024 | 1   |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |             |        | • | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 6.5         | 2024 | 1   |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |             | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.5         | 2024 | 1   |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |             | 2018   | • | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •           | •    | •   |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |             | 2020   | • | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |             |      |     |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 80.0        | 2023   | • | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 0.3         | 2023 | 3   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 46.2        | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4         | 2024 | 1   |     |
| worst 0–100 best)   |             |        |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |             | 2022 |     |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.4         | 2024   | • | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |             |      |     | i   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |             |        |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.3        | 2023 | 3 • | ľ   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 56.5        | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |             | 2024 |     |     |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  |             |        |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 15.0        | 202  |     |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |             | 2023   | • | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 14          | 2014 | 1   |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   |             | 2021   |   | ~        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |             | 201  |     |     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | /4./        | 2022   | • | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0         |      | •   |     |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |             |        |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |             |      |     |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 45.5        | 2024   | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | <i>I</i> 17 | 2023 | 2 👝 |     |
|   | <b>65.7</b> | 2022   |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)  |             | 202  |     |     |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |             | 2022   | • | 7        |  |             |      |     |     |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |             | 2024   |   | T        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2023 |     |     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 8.6         | 2025   | • | Ψ        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |             | 2023 |     |     |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |             |        |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.6         | 2022 | 2   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |             | 2022   |   | 7        | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |             |      |     |     |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 47.7        | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •           | •    |     |     |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.2         | 2022   | • | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.56        | 2023 | 3   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0         | 2015   | • | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 55.6        | 202  | •   |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 196.5       | 2024   | • | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 59.0        | 2020 | ) • |     |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |             |        |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.0        | 2024 | 1 • |     |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 65.4        | 2022   | • | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 16.9        | 2018 | 3   |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |             | 2022   |   | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | . 00        | 202  | 1 - |     |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>httCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 1.4         | 2023   | • | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |             | 202  |     |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.1         | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2023 |     |     |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.1         | 2021   | Ť |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |             | 2023 |     |     |
|   | 56.3        | 2022   |   |          |  |             |      |     |     |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |             | 2023   |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43        | 202  | )   |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.5         | 2022   | • |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |             |      |     |     |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 33.0        | 2022   | • | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 4.4         | 2023 | 3   |     |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6.4         | 2025   | • | 7        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |             |      |     | )   |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46        | 2023   | • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | •           | •    | •   |     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1         | 2018   | • | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 45          | 2024 | 1   |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 3 /         | 2018   |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |             | 202  |     |     |
| nor 100 000 nonulation)   | ٠.4         | 2010   |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |             | 2023 |     |     |
| per 100,000 population)   |             |        |   |          | Statistical Lettottiatice flines (MOIST 0-100 DE21)  | U/.¬        | 20/  |     |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



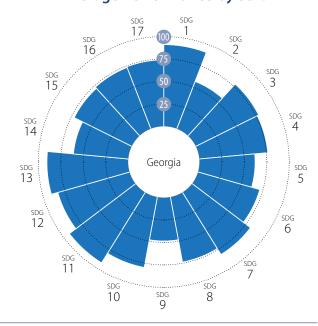


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* 7.3

Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (%))  | Value Year Ratir      |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)     | Value            |      |   |
|---|-----------------------|----------|---|------------------|------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 3.0 2025 • 7.4 2025 • |          |   | 76.5 2<br>81.9 2 |      |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 7.4 2025              |          | Population using the internet (%)  Mahile broadhand subscriptions (nor 100 population)                  |                  |      |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 4.0. 2022             |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 113.4            |      |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 4.0 2022              |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 2.3 .            | 2023 |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.8 2018              |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 21.2             | 2025 | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.6 2018              |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6              | 2023 |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 52.6 2018             |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |                  | 2023 |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 34.7 2022             |          |   | 31.9             |      |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022              | - 1      | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                | 31.9 .           | 2023 | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.4 2022              |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 22.5             | 2022 |   |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018              |          | Gini coefficient  | 33.5             |      |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2022              |          | Palma ratio   | 1.3              | 2022 | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                       |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 7.4              | 2022 |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 19.7 2023             |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |                  | 2022 |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.3 2023              |          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 18.4             |      |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.2 2023              |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 97.3             |      |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 55.0 2023             |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | •                | •    | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023              | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.1 2021             | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |                  | 2020 |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                       |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |                  | 2022 |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 93.0 2019             |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                  | 2024 |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.7 2021             | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      |                  | 2024 |   |
|   | 74.5 2023             |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 24.5             | 2024 | • |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                  | 21.9 2022             | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 17.7             | 2024 | • |
|   |                       | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2              | 2024 | • |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7 2022             |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |      |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 88.0 2023             | •        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$                                | 3.2              | 2023 | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.2 2021             | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.5              | 2024 |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.4 2024              | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | 0.0              | 2024 | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | J.4 2024              | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |      |   |
|   |                       |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 35.6             | 2023 | • |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 47.6 2007             |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.9             | 2024 |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.2 2023             | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   |                  |      | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.7 2023             | -        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 7.5              | 2019 |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2022            |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 12.7             | 2019 | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 100.0 2022            |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | 0.0              | 2018 | • |
|   |                       |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |      |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 52.9 2024             | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 42.4             | 2023 | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.0 2022            | •        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 38.9             |      |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 75.7 2024             | <b>1</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93             |      |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.0 2025             |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                  | 2023 |   |
| 5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 22.0 2023             |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |                  | 2023 |   |
|   | 05.0.2022             |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | т.Ј.             | 2022 | _ |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.0 2022             |          |   | 2.0              | 2010 |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 86.3 2022             |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                  | 2019 |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.2 2022              |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92             |      |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 37.0 2021             |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.9             |      |   |
|   | 4,035.9 2024          | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 98.5             |      |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                       |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.0             |      |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022            | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 1.6              | 2015 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 92.2 2022             | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     | 0.0              | 2024 | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.8 2023              | 1        | 100,000 population)   |                  |      |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                       |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.5             |      |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 25.2 2021             | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.62             |      |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                       |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50             |      |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84.9 2023             |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   | 0.58             | 2023 | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.8 2022              | •        | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  |                  |      |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 70.5 2021             | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.8              | 2023 | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                       |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  |                  |      | - |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 11.6 2025             | 7        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | •                | -    | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.58 2023             | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 26.5             | 2022 | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2018              | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | . 0              | 2024 | • |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 27.6 2018             |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0              | 2021 | • |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                       |          | C ID C  | 00.3             | 2022 |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                       |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 89.3             | 2023 |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

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

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

2.4

Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

























































• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

Information unavailable

#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **GERMANY**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Ra          | atina | Trand    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value              | Var n | ) <sub>atin</sub> - | n Tro- |
|---|------------------------|-------|----------|---|--------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.4 2025               | _     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 2            |       |                     | g iren |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.4 2025               |       | ÷        | Population using the internet (%)   | 93.5 2             |       |                     | 4      |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 11.6 2020              |       | Ť        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 96.8 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                        |       |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.3 2              |       |                     | 1      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022               | •     | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 79.5 2             | 2025  |                     | 4      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.3 2016               | •     | •        | universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                    |       |                     |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.4 2016               | •     |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.2 2              |       |                     | T      |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | * 90.0 2022            | •     |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)    | 3.1 2<br>1,924.0 2 |       |                     | 1      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.4 2022              | •     | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 10.6 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022               |       | <b>+</b> | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 12.4 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 7.1 2022               |       | T        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 27.8 2             |       |                     |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018               |       | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                    |       |                     |        |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)  Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 77.2 2023<br>0.9 2022  |       |          | Gini coefficient  | 32.4 2             | 2020  | •                   | -      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 0.9 2022               | _     |          | Palma ratio   | 1.1 2              | 2020  | •                   | 4      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.6 2023               | •     | •        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 14.1 2             | 2020  | •                   | 4      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                        | •     | *        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                    |       |                     |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.7 2023               | -     | <b>1</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2              | 2009  | •                   | 1      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 4.8 2023               |       | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 8.1 2              | 2023  | •                   | 1      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2021               | •     | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2            |       | •                   | _1     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 11.6 2021              | •     | <b>1</b> | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 9.2 2              |       | •                   | 1      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 2021                   | _     |          | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 97.7 2             |       |                     |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0 2019              | •     |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 92.4 2             | 2020  | •                   | _      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.3 2021               | •     | <b>1</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 07.                | 2022  |                     |        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.4 2023              | •     | <b>1</b> | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)                | 9.7 2              |       |                     | -      |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                        | •     | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 7.8 2<br>12.6 2    |       |                     | 1      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 96.3 2021              | •     | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 35.6 2             |       |                     | ,      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 91.0 2023              | •     | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 49.1 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 88.0 2021              | •     | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 9.1 2              |       |                     | ,      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.8 2024               |       | <b>→</b> | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2              | 2022  | •                   | 1      |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 5.9 2022               |       | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |       |                     |        |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 26.0 2023              |       | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                          | 7.2 2              | 2023  | •                   | 7      |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 14.6 2021              | •     |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 7.4 2              | 2024  | •                   | 1      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  | 05.1.2022              |       | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.2 2              |       |                     | 0      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.1 2023<br>97.4 2023 |       | 7        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 73.3 2             | 2021  | •                   | 1      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | * 92.4 2023            |       | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |       |                     |        |
|   | * 100.0 2022           |       |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 80.8 2             |       | •                   | 1      |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 38.4 2023              | •     | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 53.5 2<br>25.6 2   |       | •                   | 4      |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 482.3 2022             | •     | <b>4</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 12.4 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 18.7 2022              | •     | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.0 2              |       |                     | 4      |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 29.5 2022              | •     | Ψ_       | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3 2              |       |                     | 0      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                        |       |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |       |                     |        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 87.7 2024              | •     | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 79.2 2             | 2023  | •                   | 7      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |                        |       | •        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 79.4 2             | 2023  | •                   | 7      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 96.3 2022<br>83.9 2024 |       | <b>1</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97 2             | 2023  | •                   | 4      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 35.7 2025              |       | Ţ        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2              |       |                     | -      |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 14.2 2023              |       | <b>→</b> | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 19.6 2             | 2022  | •                   | 7      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                        |       |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                    |       |                     |        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 2022             | •     | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8 2              |       |                     | 1      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                        | •     | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 35.4 2022              | •     | 7        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)             | 24.1 2             |       |                     |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 97.3 2019              | •     | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 100.0 2<br>75.0 2  |       |                     | 4      |
|   | 3,451.5 2024           |       | 4        |   | * 0.0 2            |       | •                   | •      |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)  | 99.9 2022              |       | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                    |       |                     |        |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 96.9 2022              | •     | <u>T</u> | 100,000 population)   | 1.9 2              | 2024  | •                   | •      |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 400 5 5 5 5            |       |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 83.9 2             |       |                     | 4      |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022             |       | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 2022             |       | <b>1</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77 2             |       |                     | 4      |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) |                        |       | ↑<br>→   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)           | 0.91 2<br>68.9 2   |       |                     | 1      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 17.0 2021              | _     |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 00.9 2             | -UZZ  |                     |        |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.2 2023              |       | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 14.7 2             | 2022  |                     | 4      |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 2022               |       | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |                    |       |                     |        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                        |       |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.7 2              | 2024  | •                   | 1      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 100.0 2021             |       | T        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |                    | **    | **                  | ×      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 2023              | •     | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |                    | 2024  |                     | •      |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 3.5 2018               |       | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 56.7 2             |       |                     | 7      |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |                        |       | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | * 0.0 2            |       |                     |        |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)  | 77.4 2024              |       | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 92.5 2             |       |                     | 1      |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |                        |       |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.2 2             | ירח   | _                   |        |



## **Country Score Country Rank 120**/167 63.1 Regional Average = 53.9

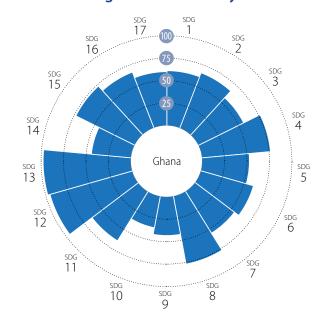
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 8.6

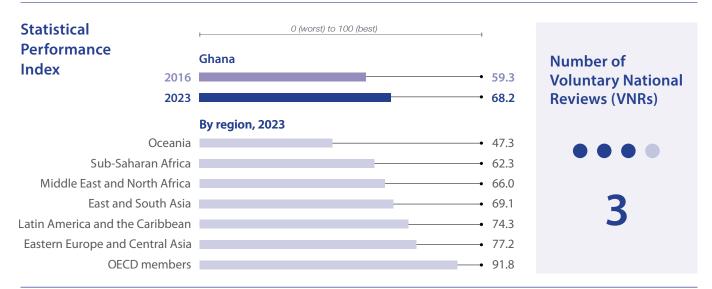
Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (96)  | Value Year Rating Trend     | •   | Value Year Rat | -        |
|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------|----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 16.9 2025 • →               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 92.6 2025      | -        |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 28.7 2025 • →               | Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 69.9 2023      | •        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | (2.2022                     | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 56.5 2023      | _        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 6.2 2022                    |   | 2.4 2023       |          |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 17.4 2022 • →               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 32.3 2025      | •        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | J.0 2022 - •                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2023       |          |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                   | 1111 2022 -                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.4 2010       | •        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 12.9 2022 • → 2.1 2022 • →  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.9 2023       | •        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.5 2022                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 0.7 2023       | i        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018                    | Gini coefficient  | 43.5 2016      |          |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |                             | Palma ratio   | 2.3 2016       | •        |
|  | 0.3 2022                    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 2.5 2010       | i        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 234.3 2023 • 7              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 33.5 2022      |          |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   |                             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 26.7 2023      | •        |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2112 2023                   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 72.8 2022      | •        |
| Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |                             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |                | •        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)<br>lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                      | 129.0 2023 • → 0.6 2023 • → | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | J2.J 2020      | Ť        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0 2023                    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2020       |          |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 22.2 2021 • 7               | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 2.2 2022       | _        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 1040 2212                   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 2024       | •        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 194.0 2019 • •              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.0 2024       | •        |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 25.9 2021 • 🔸               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 9.0 2024       |          |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 65.5 2023 • 👈               | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 3.5 2024       |          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 63.0 2021 • 7               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2023       |          |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 87.6 2023 • 🛧               | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.1 2025       | Ē        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 90.0 2023 • 1               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.6 2023       | •        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 47.8 2021 • →               | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.7 2024       | _        |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.0 2021                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.6 2023       | _        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.3 2024 • →                | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0 2023       | Ĭ        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 19.6 2023      |          |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 87.1 2021                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 27.9 2024      | _        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 44.1 2018      | •        |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 90.1 2021                   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 7.4 2019       | _        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 74.1 2019                   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 28.8 2019      | •        |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 85.9 2022 • 🔸               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018       |          |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                | Ī        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 51.7 2024 • 👈               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 78.8 2023      | •        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 72.9 2022 • →               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                | •        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 95.3 2024                   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 2023      | Ē        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.6 2025                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.0 2023       | _        |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 14.0 2023                   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 1.9 2022       | _        |
|  | 00 4 2022                   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 1.5 2022       | Ĭ        |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 88.4 2022                   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1 0 2022 (     |          |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 28.6 2022                   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 1.8 2022       |          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 6.3 2022                    |   | 0.77 2023      |          |
| Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 6.3 2015                    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 11.7 2022      | •        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 263.2 2024 • 1              | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 74.5 2022      | <b>ا</b> |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 054                         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.0 2024      |          |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 85.1 2022                   | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 20.1 2018      | •        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 31.0 2022 • →               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2024       | •        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | 0.8 2023 • 🛧                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.1 2025      |          |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.2 2021 • •               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.56 2023      | -        |
|  | 11.2 2021                   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.56 2023      | -        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | EE 7 2022                   | · -   |                | ٥        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.7 2023                   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64 2023      |          |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 2.9 2022 • •                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | F.O. 2022      |          |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 68.2 2021 • 🛧               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.0 2022       | •        |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.9 2025 • 🛧                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • • •          | •        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.52 2023                   | -   | 15 ( 2022 )    | _        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.6 2022      | •        |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (LISS billion)  *   | 54 2024        | ٥        |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 9.8 2018 • •                | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                                      | 0.0 2021       |          |
|  |                             | - Mansucal Performance index (WORST U= TOU DEST)  | 68.2 2023      |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





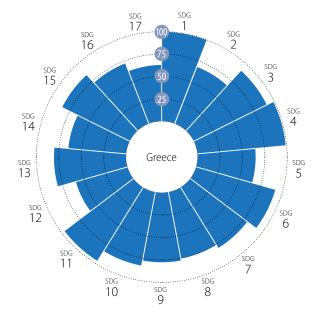
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 3.8

Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



























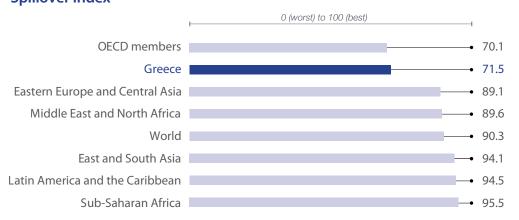




• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

Information unavailable

#### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

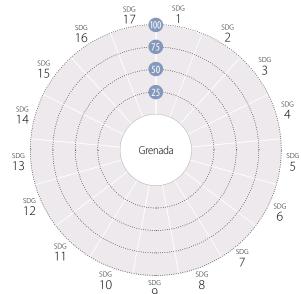
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value   |      | _ |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year F |    | - |
|--|---------|------|---|----------|---|-------|--------|----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.2     | 2025 | • | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.6  | 2025   | •  |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.4     | 2025 | • | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 85.0  | 2023   | •  |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 11.2    | 2022 | • | <u> </u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 93.8  | 2023   | •  |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |      |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.7   | 2023   | •  |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5     | 2022 | • | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 42.0  | 2025   | •  |   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.5     | 2003 | • |          | universities (worst 0–100 best)   |       |        |    |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.5     | 2003 | • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2023   |    |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *                                    | 90.0    | 2022 | • |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | 2022   |    |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 28.0    | 2022 | • | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  |       | 2023   |    |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4     | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   |       | 2022   |    |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.1     | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  |       | 2020   |    |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7     | 2018 | • | 1        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 40./  | 2022   | •  | - |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 51.6    | 2023 | • |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |        |    |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                                     | 29.3    | 2022 | • |          | Gini coefficient  |       | 2021   | •  |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |      |   |          | Palma ratio   |       | 2022   |    |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 4.8     | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 10.0  | 2022   | •  |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023 |   | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |        |    |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023 |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *  | 0.0   | 2022   | •  |   |
| icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2023 |   | <b>÷</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 15.8  | 2023   | •  |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                                      |         | 2023 |   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 | 2022   | •  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                  |         |      |   |          | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 25.3  | 2022   | •  |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                         | 12.0    | 2021 |   | T        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 96.2  | 2025   | •  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                             | 22.0    | 2010 |   |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |       | 2020   |    |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 23.0    | 2019 | _ |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |        |    | j |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.3     | 2021 | • | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 13.0  | 2022   | •  |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 81.9    | 2023 | • | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2022   |    |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                  | 7.4     | 2021 | • | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024   |    |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9    | 2022 | • | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2024   |    |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                                       | 97.0    | 2023 | • | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2024   |    |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                        | 77.2    | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |       | 2024   |    |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                                       | 5.8     | 2024 |   | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2024   |    |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.8     | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.2   | 2021   | Ť  |   |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)                                    | 10.5    | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> |   | 5.3   | 2022   |    |   |
| sily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 24.9    | 2019 | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        |       | 2023   |    |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |      |   |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 2024   |    |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                    | 99.7    | 2022 |   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   |       | 2024   |    |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 100.0   |      |   | <b>†</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | /9./  | 2021   | •  |   |
|  | 96.1    |      |   | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |        |    |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0    |      |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 88.2  | 2023   | •  |   |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)                                      | 44.5    |      |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024   |    |   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 436.5   |      |   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018   |    |   |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                         | 11.8    |      |   | Ţ        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 21.1  | 2019   | •  |   |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 47.2    |      |   | T        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.7   | 2019   | •  |   |
|  | 47.2    | 2022 |   | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.2   | 2018   | •  |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |      |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |        |    |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)              | 67.4    | 2024 | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 87.3  | 2023   | •  |   |
|  | 94.5    | 2022 |   | .1.      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 90.4  | 2023   | •  |   |
| ntio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |         |      |   | •        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.87  | 2023   | •  |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 74.9    |      |   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 2023   | •  |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 23.3    |      |   | <b>→</b> | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 12.5  | 2022   | •  |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 9./     | 2023 | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |        |    |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |      |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8   | 2023   | •  |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0   |      |   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |    |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.0    |      |   | 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |       | 2023   |    |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 20.3    |      |   | >        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2022   |    |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 94.7    | 2021 | • |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024   |    |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)             | 2,259.0 | 2024 | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  *   |       | 2024   |    |   |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 98.9    | 2022 | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0   |        |    |   |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 92.2    | 2022 | • | 1        | 100,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2023   | •  |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |      |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.4  | 2025   | •  |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2022 | • | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |    |   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 | 100.0   |      |   | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |    |   |
| <sub>12</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) |         | 2023 |   | - 1      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |    |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 21.5    |      |   | 7        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2022   |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |      |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |        |    |   |
|  | 72.1    | 2022 |   | •        | •   | 0.7   | 2022   |    |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.1    |      |   | _        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 8./   | 2022   | •  |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.4     | 2022 | • | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.1   | 2024   | •  |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                           | 94.9    | 2021 | • | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | **    | **     | ** |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                    |         |      |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2024   |    |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                | 0.60    |      |   | 7        |   |       |        |    |   |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                           |         | 2018 |   | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (USS hillion)  *                                |       | 2022   |    |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                               | 47.3    |      |   | •        | Striced profits of triditinationals (032 billion)   | 0.0   | 2021   |    |   |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 63.3    | 2024 |   | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023   |    |   |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |         |      |   |          |   |       |        |    |   |

### **GRENADA**

#### **Overall Performance**



### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

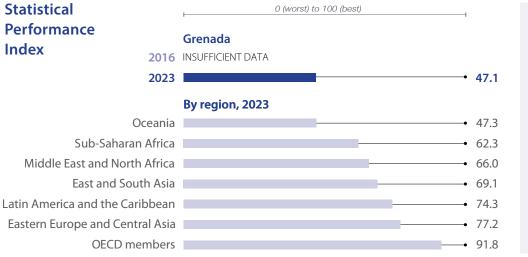
NA

Missing data

34%

#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value | Year | Rating | Trend         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure                                 |       | Year   |     | ng ' |
|---|-------|------|--------|---------------|--|-------|--------|-----|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | •     |      |        |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                           | 100.0 |        |     | )    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •     | •    | •      | •             | Population using the internet (%)  | 74.1  | 2023   | 3   | )    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |        |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)                            | 56.6  | 202    | 3   | )    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | •     |      |        |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)             | 2.5   | 202    | 3   | )    |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | •     | •    | •      | •             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of              | £ 0.0 | 202    | 5   | ,    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | •     |      | •      |               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |     |      |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •     | •    | •      | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                 | 2.0   | 202    | 3   | 1    |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 30.3  |      |        | 1             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)                             |       |        |     | 1    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4   | 2022 | •      | 1             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)       | 8.1   | 202    |     | 1    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.0   | 2022 | •      | 4             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |     |      |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7   | 2018 | •      | 1             | Gini coefficient   | 43.8  | 2018   | 3   | )    |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0   | 2020 | •      |               | Palma ratio  | 2.2   | 2018   | 3   | 1    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |        |               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities                                     |       |        |     |      |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 48.3  | 2023 | •      | <b>→</b>      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)                             | •     |        | •   | )    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.4  | 2023 | •      | 4             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)                                     |       | 3 202  | 3   | ,    |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.3  | 2023 | •      | <b>→</b>      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                 |       |        |     | ř    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 4.9   | 2023 | •      | 1             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)            | •     | •      | •   | )    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |       |      | •      |               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production                                 |       |        |     |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 17.1  | 2021 | •      | 1             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020   |     | ,    |
| liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       | _021 |        | •             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)                           | 10.4  | 2022   | 2   | )    |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 47.0  | 2019 | •      |               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)                    | •     |        | •   | į    |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 61    | 2021 | •      | <b>1</b>      | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)             | •     | •      | •   | ı    |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.2  |      |        | -             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                                | •     |        | •   | )    |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 30.1  |      |        |               | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)                         | •     | •      | •   | )    |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 |      |        | 4             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3   | 202    | •   | )    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 82.0  |      |        | 4             | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |     |      |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 82.0  | 2023 |        | •             | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$       | 2.7   | 202    | 3   | )    |
| vorst 0–100 best)   | 70.4  | 2021 | •      | 1             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                   | •     | •      | •   | )    |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |       | •    | •      |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)      | 0.0   | 202    | 3   | )    |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |        |               | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |     |      |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |      |        |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)      | 30.2  | 202    | 3   | ,    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 75.0  | 2023 | •      | 4             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)                      | 65.0  | 2024   | 4   | )    |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.2  | 2021 | •      | <b>→</b>      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)          | •     | •      | •   | )    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 93.4  | 2021 | •      | 1             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •     | •      | •   | þ    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | •     | •    | •      | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.0   | 2019   | 9   | )    |
| PG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |        |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)       | •     | •      | •   | )    |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |      |        |               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |        |     |      |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 75.4  | 2024 | -      | A             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.5  | 202    | 3   | )    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 98.7  | 2022 | •      | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •     | •      | •   | þ    |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | •     | •    | •      | •             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)                            | 0.62  | 202    | 3   | ,    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 31.3  | 2025 | •      | 4             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                     | 0.0   | 202    | 3   | ,    |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |        |               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | •     | •      | •   | þ    |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.6  | 2017 | ,      | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions                                 |       |        |     | ĺ    |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 91.5  |      |        | •             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 6.8   | 2022   | 2   | )    |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 7.1   | 2022 |        | 1             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)                               | 0.91  | 2023   | 3   | )    |
| hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 44.5  | 2015 | •      | •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)                                 | 60.3  | 2022   | 2   | )    |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | •     | •    | •      | •             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)           | •     |        | •   | )    |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |      |        |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                                | 56.0  | 2024   | 4   |      |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 94.2  | 2022 |        | 7             | Children involved in child labor (%)   |       |        |     | ١    |
| bulation with access to electricity (%)   | 84.8  |      |        | J             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per            |       |        |     |      |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 04.0  | 2022 | . •    | Ť             | 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2024   | 4   | )    |
| AtCO2/TMh)  | 1.4   | 2023 | •      | $\rightarrow$ | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | •     | •      | •   | )    |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.1   | 2021 | •      | <b>→</b>      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)                        | 0.58  | 3 2023 | 3   |      |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |      |        |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                      |       | 202    |     | )    |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.3  | 2023 | •      | •             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)          |       | 202    |     |      |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 01.5  |      |        |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.52  |        |     |      |
| ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | _     | _    |        | _             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)                         | 5.0   | 2022   | ) _ |      |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | •     |      |        |               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional         | 3.9   | ZUZ.   | _ = |      |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | •     | •    | •      | •             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)           | •     |        | •   | J    |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.72  | 2023 |        | 1             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                |       |        |     |      |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     | •    | •      | •             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                                   |       | 2024   | 1   |      |
|   |       |      |        |               | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)                               |       | 202    |     |      |
| filliz of thodefil stavely embodied in imports  |       |      |        |               | לווטוווע לכט) בווויומוט אוויים אוויים אוויים אוויים אוויים אוויים              | U. I  | ZUZ    |     |      |
| ims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>er 100,000 population)   |       |      |        |               | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                               | 171   | 2023   | 2 🧀 | ١    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

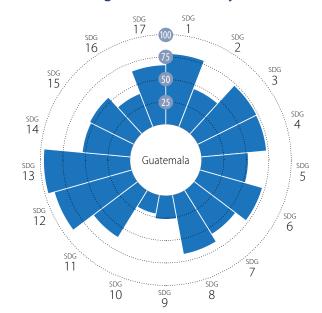
**GRENADA** 

### **GUATEMALA**

#### **Overall Performance**



#### **Average Performance by SDG**



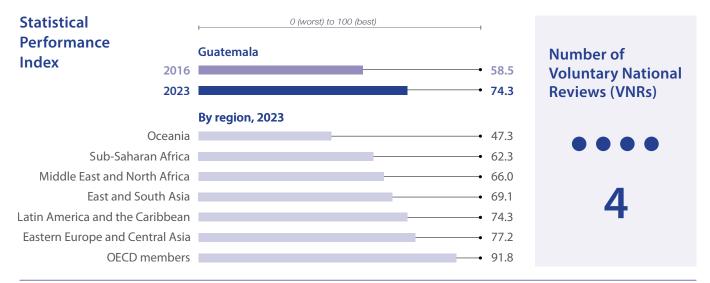
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 4.4

Missing data

1%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   |        |      | Rating     |          | •  |      | Year |     | ig 1 |
|--|--------|------|------------|----------|--|------|------|-----|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 7.3    | 202  | 5 •        | 7        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 96.3 | 2025 | •   |      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 17.0   | 202  | 5          | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 56.1 | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |        |      |            |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 17.0 | 2023 | 3   | 1    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 12.6   | 202  | 2 •        | 7        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4  | 2023 | 3   |      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 46.0   | 202  | 1 •        | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 2025 | 5   |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.8    | 202  | 1          | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | 2023 | , – |      |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 59.3   | 201  | 5 •        | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |      | 2023 |     | •    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 26.8   | 202  | 2 •        | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |      | 2021 |     | 1    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2    | 202  | 2 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.5  | 2023 | 3 • | 1    |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.2    | 202  | 2 •        | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |      |     |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7    | 201  | 8 •        | 7        | Gini coefficient   | 48.3 | 2014 | 1 • | 1    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 365.8  | 202  | 2 •        | •        | Palma ratio  | 2.9  | 2014 | 1 • |      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |        |      |            |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |      |      |     |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 93.7   | 202  | 3 •        | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 37.6 | 2022 | 2   | 1    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.0   | 202  | 3          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 27.4 | 2023 | 3   | 1    |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 21.4   | 202  | 3          | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 88.8 | 2022 | 9   |      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 33.0   | 202  | 3 •        | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 30.9 | 2020 | ) • | 1    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1    | 202  | 3          | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |      |     |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 14.6   | 202  | 1          | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5  | 2020 | )   |      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 17.0   | 202  | _          | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.1  | 2022 | 2 • |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 91.0   | 201  | 9          | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.7  | 2024 | 1   |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |        |      |            | -        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.5  | 2024 | 1   |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.6   |      |            | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 29.6 | 2024 | 1 • |      |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.6   |      |            | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 8.8  | 2024 | 1 • |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 65.2   |      |            | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5  | 2023 | 3   |      |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 69.6   |      |            | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |      |     |      |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 83.0   | 202. | 3 -        | Т        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$   | 1.1  | 2023 | 3   |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)  | 58.7   | 202  | 1 •        | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.3  | 2024 | 1 - | 1    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4    | 202  | 1          | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0  | 2023 | 3   |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 0.4    | 202  |            | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |      |     |      |
|  |        |      |            |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 49.1 | 2023 | 8   | ,    |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 84.5   | 202  | 3 •        | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 28.8 | 2024 | 1 • | )    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 91.6   | 202  | 3 🛑        | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 8.6  | 2018 | 3   | )    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 49.7   |      |            | Ţ        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 38.6 | 2019 | •   | )    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |        |      | 2          | Ţ        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 15.3 | 2019 | •   | ,    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 75.0   |      |            | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1  | 2018 | 3   |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |        |      |            |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |      |     |      |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | 71.2   | 202  | 4          | A        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 33.7 | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 83.2   | 202  | 2          | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 49.9 | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |        |      | 4          | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72 | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 20.0   |      |            | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |      | 2023 |     | ,    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |        |      |            |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |      | 2022 |     | ,    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.6   | 202  | 2          | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      |      |     |      |
| epulation using at least basic unitaing water services (%)   | 69.6   |      |            | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 22.0 | 2022 |     | ,    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |        | 202  |            | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |     |      |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 23.9   |      |            |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |      | 2022 |     |      |
| · -  | ,034.2 |      |            | 4        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |      | 2015 |     |      |
|  | ,034.2 | 202  | + -        | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      |      |     |      |
| PG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 00.1   | 202  | 2 -        |          | Children involved in child labor (%)   |      | 2024 | т 🕶 |      |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.1   |      |            | 1        |  | •    | •    | -   |      |
| oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 46.2   | 202. | 2 -        | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2024 | 1   |      |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5    | 202  | 3 •        | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.3 | 2025 |     |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.0    | 202  | 1 •        | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 2023 |     |      |
| 1968 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 7.0    | 202  | . •        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 2023 |     |      |
|  | 62.5   | 202  |            |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |      |      |     |      |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.5   |      |            | •        |  | 0.48 | 2023 | , • |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.8    | 202  | Z <b>=</b> | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      | 20-  | , - |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 37.0   |      |            | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 5.6  | 2023 | 3   |      |
|  | 2.2    | 202  |            | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | _    | -    |     |      |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |        | 202  | 3          | >        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 12.9 | 2022 | 2   |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.41   | 202. | _          |          |  |      |      |     |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |        | 201  |            | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0    | 2024 | 1 • | )    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 0.4    | 2018 | 8 •        | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  **                             |      | 2024 |     |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) |        | 2018 | 8 •        | •        |  | 0.0  |      | I   |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **GUINEA**

#### **Overall Performance**

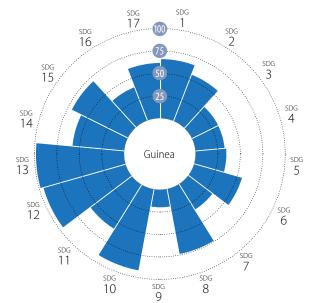


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 8.7

Missing data

5%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year R                                   | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | Ratir | ig Tren |
|--|--|--------|----------|---|-------|------|-------|---------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 8.3 2025                                       | •      | 7        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 68.1  | 2025 | 5     | 1       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 28.9 2025                                      | •      | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   | 26.5  | 2023 | 3     | -       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |  |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 23.1  | 2023 | 3     | -       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 10.3 2022                                      | •      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4   | 2023 | 3     | 7       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.1 2022                                      | •      | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **  | 0.0   | 2025 |       |         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.4 2022                                       | •      | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2023 | )     |         |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 13.8 2018                                      | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     | -       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 9.5 2022                                       | •      | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | •    | •     |         |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022                                       | •      | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.3   | 2023 | 3     | 1       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.4 2022                                       | •      | <b>→</b> | SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |       |         |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018                                       | •      | 4        | Gini coefficient  | 29.6  | 2018 | 3     |         |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.4 2018                                       | •      |          | Palma ratio   | 1.1   | 2018 | 3     |         |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |       |         |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 494.1 2023                                     | •      | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 44.0  | 2022 | 2     | -       |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 30.3 2023                                      | •      | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 23.1  | 2023 | 3     | 7       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 95.0 2023                                      | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 47.3  | 2022 | 2     | 1       |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 175.0 2023                                     | •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    | •     |         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3 2023                                       | •      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |       |         |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 72 6 2021                                      |        | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.2   | 2020 | )     |         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 23.6 2021                                      | •      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.0   | 2022 | 2     | •       |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 238.0 2019                                     | •      |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5   | 2024 | 1 •   | 1       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |  |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1   | 2024 | 1     | -       |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 37.4 2021                                      |        | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 14.7  | 2024 | 1     | -       |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 60.7 2023                                      |        | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 3.2   | 2024 | 1 •   | -       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 127.6 2020                                     |        | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •     | •       |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 55.3 2018                                      |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |       |         |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 47.0 2023                                      | •      | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3   | 2023 | 3     | -       |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 39.9 2021                                      | •      | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.6   | 2024 | 1     | -       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 4.0. 2024                                      |        | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     |         |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.9 2024                                       | _      | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |       |         |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |  |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 69.3  | 2023 | 3     | -       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 48.0 2021                                      | •      | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.9  | 2024 | 1     | 4       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 80.6 2021                                      |        | 7        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 11.8  | 2018 | 3     | 4       |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 35.1 2021                                      | -      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2019 |       | 4       |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 60.3 2021                                      |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 19.4  | 2019 | •     | -       |
|  | 00.3 2021                                      | •      |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018 | 3     |         |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |  |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |       |         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 42.6 2024                                      | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 71.7  | 2023 | 3     | -       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 40.7 2022                                      |        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2023 |       | 4       |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 66.1 2024                                      |        | Ţ        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |       |         |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 29.6 2025                                      |        | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023 |       | -       |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 27.0 2023                                      | Ť      |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |       | 2022 |       |         |
|  | 71 5 2022                                      |        | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 2.0   | 2022 |       | •       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 71.5 2022                                      |        | <i>→</i> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |       |         |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 31.3 2022                                      |        | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72  | 202: |       |         |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 1.4 2022                                       |        | -        | ·   |       | 2023 |       |         |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015                                       |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |       | 2019 |       |         |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 469.0 2024                                     | _      | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2018 |       |         |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |  |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |       | -       |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 47.7 2022                                      |        |          | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 24.2  | 2016 | •     |         |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.1 2022                                       | •      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0   | 2024 | 1     |         |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.0 2023                                       | •      | 1        | 100,000 population)   | F2 F  | 2021 |       |         |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | F 2 2021                                       |        | _        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2025 |       | •       |
| Donoughla anarquichara in total final anarquica  | 5.3 2021                                       | •      | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |       |         |
|  |  |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |       |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 70.2 5555                                      |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.35  | 2023 | 5     |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 78.3 2023                                      |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |       |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 78.3 2023<br>4.0 2022                          | •      |          |   |       |      |       |         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |  |        | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2.7   | 2022 | 2     | 4       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted For index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 4.0 2022<br>30.4 2021                          | •      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 2.7   | 2022 | 2     | 4       |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.0 2022<br>30.4 2021<br>5.2 2025              | •      | <b>⊼</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 2.7   | 2022 | 2     |         |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 4.0 2022<br>30.4 2021<br>5.2 2025<br>0.58 2023 | •      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | •     | •    | •     | 4       |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 4.0 2022<br>30.4 2021<br>5.2 2025              | •      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 0     | 2024 | •     |         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 4.0 2022<br>30.4 2021<br>5.2 2025<br>0.58 2023 | •      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.0   | •    | •     |         |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



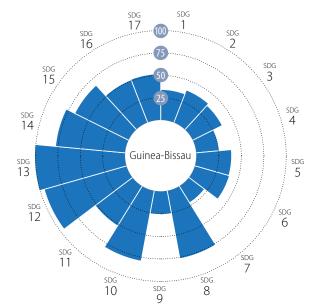


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

Missing 20% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **GUINEA-BISSAU**

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value |      |     |              | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year        |   | j T |
|--|-------|------|-----|--------------|---|------|-------------|---|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 23.0  |      |     |              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025        |   |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 54.9  | 2025 | •   | <del>→</del> | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023        |   |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |     |              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023        |   |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 32.2  | 2022 | •   | 4            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4  | 2023        | • |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 27.7  | 2019 | •   | •            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0  | 2025        | • |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.1   | 2019 | ) — |              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |      |             |   |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |       | 2019 |     |              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2023        |   |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 11.5  |      |     | 4            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  |      | 2023        |   |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2022 |     | 1            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 8.5  | 2020        | • |     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2022 |     | <b>→</b>     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |             |   |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1   | 2018 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Gini coefficient  |      | 2021        |   |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •     | •    | •   | •            | Palma ratio   | 1.3  | 2021        | • |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |      |     |              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |             |   |     |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 505.4 |      |     | <b>→</b>     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2022        |   |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 32.7  |      |     | <b>→</b>     | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023        |   |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 69.3  |      |     | 7            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2022        |   |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 361.0 | 2023 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 39.8 | 2020        | • |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.5   | 2023 | •   | 1            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |             |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 25.3  | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2020        |   |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |       |      |     |              | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.6  | 2022        | • |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 229.0 | 2019 | •   |              | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      |             | • |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 30.5  | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •    | •           |   |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.1  |      |     | <b>→</b>     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      |             | • |     |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 84.5  |      |     |              | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •    |             | • |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 53.8  |      |     | •            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •    | •           | • |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 72.0  |      |     | 1            | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |             |   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |       |      |     |              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 0.1  | 2023        | • |     |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 37.3  | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b>     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •    | •           | • |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •     | •    | •   | •            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0  | 2023        | • |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |      |     |              | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |             |   |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |      |     |              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 50.7 | 2023        | • |     |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | 27.4  | 2010 | •   |              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.8 | 3 2024      | • |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 69.5  | 2010 | •   |              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 3.3  | 2018        | • |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 36.9  | 2010 | •   |              | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 1.2  | 2003        | • |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 69.0  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.3  | 2003        | • |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |      |     |              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •    | •           | • |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 627   | 2024 |     | 7            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |             |   |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 63.7  | 2024 | •   | 7            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.5 | 2023        | • |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 48.8  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    | •           | • |     |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 81.4  | 2024 | •   | 1            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91 | 2023        | • |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 9.8   | 2025 | •   | 1            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.6  | 2023        | • |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |      |     |              | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •    |             |   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 61.8  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>     | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |             |   |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 27.8  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1  | 2017        | • |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.5   | 2022 | •   | 1            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •           | • |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0   | 2015 | •   | •            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 55.5 | 2017        | • |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | •     | •    | •   | •            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 46.0 | 2019        | • |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |      |     |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2024        |   |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 37.4  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Children involved in child labor (%)  |      | 2019        |   |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |       | 2022 |     | Ţ            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |      |             |   |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |       | 2023 |     | 7            | 100,000 population)   |      | 2024        |   |     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |       |      |     |              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.4 | 2025        | • |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.4   | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b>     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |             |   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |      |     |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •           | • |     |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.0  | 2023 | •   |              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •           | • |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.5   | 2022 | •   | •            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |             |   |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | •     | •    | •   | •            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 3.1  | 2022        | • |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.6   | 2025 | •   | 1            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |      | •           | • |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | •    |     | •            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 11.2 | 2019        |   |     |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •    | •   | •            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2019        |   |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |       |      |     |              | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  *   |      | 2024 ) 2021 |   |     |
| ,  |       |      |     |              |   |      |             |   |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |      |     |              | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | AE O | 2023        | _ |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

## **GUYANA**

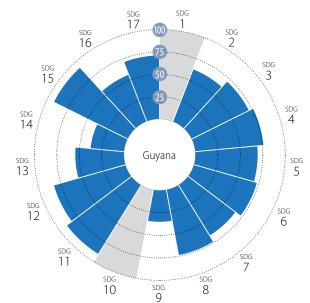
### **Overall Performance**



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

Missing 18% data

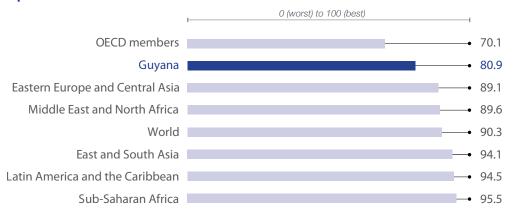
## **Average Performance by SDG**



## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



## International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value         | Year | Kating | irend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year   |     | - |
|--|---------------|------|--------|----------|---|-------|--------|-----|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *   | •             |      |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | 2025   |     | ) |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) *   | •             | •    | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 2023   |     | - |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |               |      |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 2023   |     | 1 |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |               | 2022 |        | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4   | 2023   | •   |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |               | 2019 |        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | * 0.0 | 2025   | •   | ) |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |               | 2019 |        |          |   | 0.7   | 2025   |     |   |
| 1inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 40.3          |      |        | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2023   | •   | , |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 28.5          |      |        | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 40.0  |        | •   |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |               | 2022 |        | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 49.8  | 2021   | •   | - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |               | 2022 |        | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |        |     |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |               | 2018 |        | 7        | Gini coefficient  | •     | •      | •   | 1 |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0           | 2022 | •      | •        | Palma ratio   | •     | •      | •   | - |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |               |      |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |        |     |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 74.7          | 2023 | •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |       | 2022   |     | 1 |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 15.6          | 2023 | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |       | 2023   |     |   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 25.7          | 2023 | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 84.3  | 2022   | •   | ١ |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 64.0          | 2023 | •      | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •      | •   | ) |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.7           | 2023 | •      | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |        |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 25.4          | 2021 | •      | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8   | 3 2020 | •   | ) |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |               |      | _      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 8.1   | 2022   | •   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 96.0          | 2019 | •      |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     |        | •   |   |
| armolent air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.2          |      |        | <b>1</b> | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     | •      | •   | , |
|  | 70.2          |      |        | 4        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •     |        | •   | j |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                      | 64.9          |      |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •      | •   | , |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |               |      |        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0   | 2024   | •   | , |
|  | 97.6          |      |        | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |        |     |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95.0          | 2023 | •      | 1        | ${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)   | 4.4   | 2023   | •   | , |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 75.9          | 2021 | •      | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     |        | •   | į |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.0           | 2011 |        | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 30.8  | 3 2024 | •   | , |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 0.0           | 2011 | _      | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |        |     |   |
| orticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |               |      |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •     |        | •   | į |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 78.0          | 2023 | •      |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 78.1  | 2024   | •   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 82.0          | 2023 | •      | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 34.5  | 2018   |     | , |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 83.2          |      |        |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 46.2  | 2019   | •   | , |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.9          | 2022 | •      | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 18.6  | 2019   | •   | , |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |               |      |        | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 5.4   | 2018   | •   | , |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |               |      |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |        |     |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 57.1          | 2024 | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 100.0 | 2023   | •   | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.0         | 2022 | •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0 | 2023   | •   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 67.3          | 2024 | •      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88  | 2023   |     | ) |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 39.4          | 2025 | •      | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 2023   | •   | ) |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |               |      |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     |        | •   | ) |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.9          | 2022 |        | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |        |     |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 91.0          |      |        | <b>†</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 15.9  | 2022   | •   | , |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |               | 2022 |        | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |     | , |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 20.3          |      |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |       | 2022   |     | , |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 20.5          | 2013 | •      | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2020   |     |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |               | Ť    |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2020   |     |   |
|  | 02.0          | າດາາ |        | •        | Children involved in child labor (%)  |       | 2024   |     |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 93.0<br>100.0 |      |        | <b>1</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.4   | 2020   | _   |   |
| opulation with access to clean ruels and technology for cooking (%)  27) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output     | 100.0         | 2022 |        | 1        | 100,000 population)   | ¢ 0.0 | 2024   | •   | , |
| 02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO2/TWh)  | 2.6           | 2023 | •      | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60 1  | 2025   |     | ) |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.3          | 2021 | •      | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |     |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | . 0.5         | -041 |        | _        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |     |   |
|  | 100.0         | 2022 |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |     |   |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 100.0         |      |        |          |   | 0.4/  | 2023   | _   | į |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.2           | 2022 | _      |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       | 202    |     |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | •             |      | •      |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.6   | 2022   | •   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 10.7          | 2025 |        | 4        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •      | •   | į |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59          |      |        | 7        |   | y v   | **     | y.v | , |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.55          |      |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | *     | 202    | **  |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | _             | _    |        |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2024   |     |   |
|  |               |      |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0   | 2021   |     | ĺ |
| per 100,000 population)  |               |      |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2023   | -   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## HAITI

## **Overall Performance**

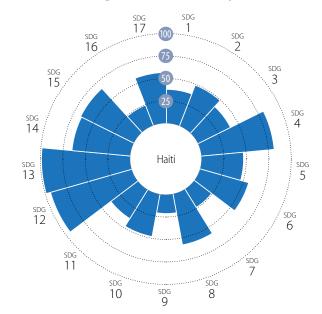
# **Country Score Country Rank 156**/167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

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

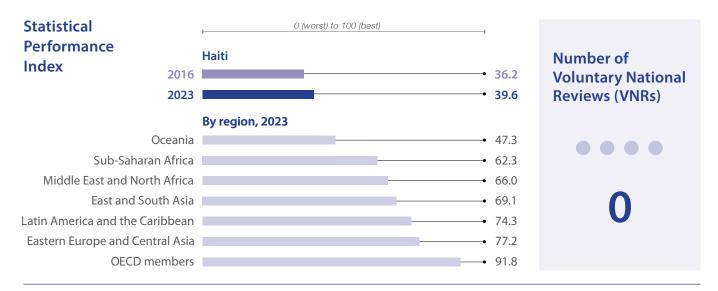
Missing data

7%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | Ratii | ng Tre |
|--|-------------------|----------|---|-------|------|-------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 26.3 2025 •       | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 77.2  | 2025 | 5     | •      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 45.5 2025 •       | 4        | Population using the internet (%)   | 39.3  | 2019 | 9     |        |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 29.3  | 2023 | 3     |        |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 50.4 2022         | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 1.8   | 2023 | 3     | -      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 21.9 2017 •       | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | . 00  | 2025 | 5     |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.7 2017          |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 202. | )     |        |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 19.2 2017 •       | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     | , -    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 10.7 2022         | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •     | •    | •     | ) (    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.2   | 2014 | 4     |        |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.1 2022          | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |       |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 41.1  | 2012 | 2     | )      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020 •        |          | Palma ratio   | 2.0   | 2012 | 2     | )      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |       |        |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 327.6 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 51.1  | 2022 | 2     |        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 23.3 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 13.3  | 2023 | 3     |        |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 55.1 2023         | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 15.3  | 2022 | 2     |        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 149.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 13.7  | 2020 | ) (   |        |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.5 2023          | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |       |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 21 6 2021         | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6   | 2020 | )     |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 31.6 2021         | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.1   | 2022 | 2     |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 206.0 2019        |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5   | 2024 | 4     | ,      |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.5   | 2024 | 4     |        |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 31.3 2021         | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 16.2  | 2024 | 4     |        |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 64.9 2023         | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 3.1   | 2024 | 4     |        |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 54.8 2015         | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •     | )      |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 41.6 2017         | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |       |        |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 51.0 2023         | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.3   | 2023 | 3     | ,      |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)   | 54.1 2021         | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5   | 2024 | 4     | ,      |
|  | 2.6.2020          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     | ,      |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.6 2020          | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |       |        |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 24.6  | 2023 | 3     |        |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | • • •             | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.3  | 2024 | 4     | ,      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |                   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018 |       | ,      |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 0 0 0             |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •     | •    | •     |        |
|  | 00.0 2017         |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0   | 2019 | 9     |        |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 88.9 2017         |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | 2018 |       | ,      |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |       |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 51.2 2024 •       | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 31.7  | 2023 | 3     | ,      |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 81.1 2022 •       | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 83.9  | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.0 2024 •       | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.73  | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 2.5 2020 •        | •        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2   | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 2.6   | 2022 | 2     |        |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 67.4 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |       |        |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 37.5 2022         | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 41.2  | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 13.4 2022         | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.41  | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 81.9  | 2021 | 1     | )      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 278.7 2024 •      | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 84.8  | 2017 | 7     | •      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 16.0  | 2024 | 4     | )      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 49.3 2022         | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 35.5  | 2012 | 2     |        |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 4.5 2022          | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |       |      |       |        |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 3.5 2023          |          | 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2024 |       | )      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2025 |       | ,      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 4.2 2021          | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.36  | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.23  | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.8 2023 •       |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.34  | 2023 | 3     | 1      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 8.2 2022          | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |       |        |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 32.6 2017 •       | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 1.6   | 2022 | 2     | )      |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 14.9 2025         | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     |      | •     | )      |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.48 2023         |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       |      | -     |        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.48 2023         | ->       | 33  | _     | 302  |       |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multipationals (USS billion)   |       | 2024 |       | ,      |
| I Sarery embodica in imports   | 4.6 2018          |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |       | 2021 |       | ,      |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 1.0 2010          |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 200   | 2023 |       |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **HONDURAS**

### **Overall Performance**

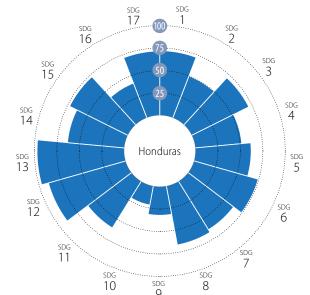


+ 2.0

Missing

data

## **Average Performance by SDG**



## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



0%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **HONDURAS**

| 5DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                         | •   | Value Year Rat |   |
|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 9.9 2025  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 92.3 2025      | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 21.9 2025 • →                                   | Population using the internet (%)   | 58.3 2023      | • |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 20.4.2022                                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                     | 49.4 2023      | _ |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 20.4 2022 • •                                   |   | 2.7 2023       |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 18.7 2019                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 6 0.0 2025     | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.9 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0 2023       | • |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)<br>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                        | 57.3 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2019       | • |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2−3 worst)  | 2.3 2022  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.3 2023       | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.9 2022  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 0.5 2025       | i |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018  | Gini coefficient  | 48.2 2019      |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |   | Palma ratio   | 3.0 2019       | • |
|   | 24.7 2021                                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 3.0 2019       |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 46.8 2023 • 1                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 31.5 2014      |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 46.8 2023 ● ↑ 8.8 2023 ● ↑                      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 32.6 2023      | • |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 95.8 2022      | • |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 15.5 2023 • <b>↑</b> 31.0 2023 • <b>7</b>       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 21.1 2020      | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                                |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 21.1 2020      | Ť |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.1 2023 • 1                                    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2020       |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 17.8 2021 • 🛧                                   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 3.5 2022       | - |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 112.0.2212                                      | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.9 2024       | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 112.0 2019                                      | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 2024       | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 18.5 2021 • 🔸                                   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 26.1 2024      |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.9 2023 • 👈                                   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 10.3 2024      |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 97.1 2018 • •                                   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0 2023       | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.1 2019 • •                                   | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.0 2025       | Ť |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 73.0 2023 • 🔸                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.1 2023       | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 64.3 2021 • 🔸                                   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.1 2024       | _ |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2020       | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.0 2024 • 1                                    | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 0.0 2020       | _ |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 41.0 2023      | • |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 61.6 2023 • 🔸                                   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.4 2024      | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 13.6 2018      | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 76.0 2023                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 18.4 2019      | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 36.5 2023                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 13.1 2019      | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 96.1 2019 • •                                   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018       |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 79.5 2024 • 🛧                                   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 74.6 2023      | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 88.5 2022 • 🔸                                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 100.0 2023     | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 52.7 2024                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 2023      | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 27.3 2025                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.6 2023       |   |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  | 27.3 2023                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 4.8 2022       |   |
|   | 05.0.2022                                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 4.0 2022       | _ |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.8 2022                                       | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 21 / 2022 /    |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 84.4 2022                                       |   | 31.4 2023      |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.6 2022  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.57 2023      |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 19.5 2015                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 50.8 2022      | _ |
|   | 1,253.5 2024 • →                                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 97.0 2019      | _ |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 22.0 2024      |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 94.4 2022                                       | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 15.3 2019      | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 50.1 2022 • →                                   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2024       | • |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.9 2023 • 🛧                                    | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.5 2025      |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 14.4 2021 • →                                   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.48 2023      | _ |
|   | 17.7 2021                                       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46 2023      | _ |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | E6 4 2022                                       |   |                | _ |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.4 2023                                       | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49 2023      | _ |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.0 2022  | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 7.4.2022       |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)        | 37.9 2021 • 👈                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.4 2023       |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.9 2025 • →                                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • • (          | • |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49 2023                                       | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 22.2.2020      | _ |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018  |   | 22.2 2020      | _ |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  *   | 6 0 2024 6     | - |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0 2018 • •                                   | - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.8 2023      | - |
| 4   |   |   |                | - |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **HUNGARY**

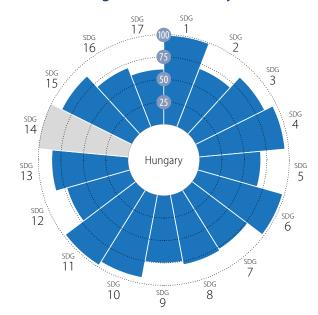
## **Overall Performance**

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

Missing 3.9 data

1%

## **Average Performance by SDG**



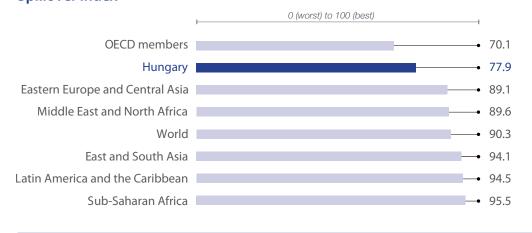
## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



## **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| OG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year           | r Rating | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year R           | ₹atir | ing |
|--|----------------------|----------|----------|--|------------------------|-------|-----|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.5 202              | 5        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2025             | •     |     |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.8 202              | 5        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 91.5 2024              | •     |     |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 9.9 202              | 2 •      | <b>→</b> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 87.5 2023              |       |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                      |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.1 2023               | •     | •   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 202              |          | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                              | 43.9 2025              | •     |     |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.6 202              |          | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.4 2023               | •     |     |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  | 0.7 202              |          | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.4 2022               |       |     |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  | 90.0 202             |          | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 122.7 2023             |       |     |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)<br>Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 31.7 202<br>2.4 202  |          | Ψ.       | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 9.6 2022               | •     |     |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.0 202              |          | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 38.3 2020              |       |     |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.5 201              |          | Ţ        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 28.6 2022              | •     |     |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 63.3 202             |          |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                        |       |     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.3 202              |          | •        | Gini coefficient   | 29.2 2021              | •     |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                      |          |          | Palma ratio  | 1.1 2022               |       |     |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 11.7 202             | 3        | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 10.1 2022              | •     | _   |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.1 202              | 3        | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |       |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.8 202              | 3        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0 2022             |       |     |
| idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 5.9 202              | 3        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 11.9 2023              |       |     |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | NA NA                | •        |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with rent overburden (%)                                  | 100.0 2022             |       | •   |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 21.7 202             | 1 •      | <b>→</b> | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 35.5 2022<br>96.1 2025 |       |     |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                      |          |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 95.7 2020              |       |     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 42.0 201             | 9 •      |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 75.7 2020              | Ť     | Ė   |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 7.4 202              | 1 •      | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.0 2022               |       |     |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.0 202             | 3        | 7        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 11.0 2024              |       |     |
| elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 18.9 202             | 1 •      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 5.9 2024               |       | ,   |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7 201             | 7 •      |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 48.8 2024              |       |     |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0 202             |          | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 20.6 2024              |       |     |
| rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 79.5 202             |          | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.1 2019               | •     |     |
| iective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.9 202              |          | T        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2022               | •     | Þ   |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 3.5 202              |          | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                        |       |     |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 36.4 202             |          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 3.9 2023               | •     |     |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 24.9 201             | 9 •      | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.3 2024               | •     | þ   |
| G4 – Quality Education   |                      |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.4 2024               | •     | Þ   |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 93.9 202             |          | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 47.9 2021              | •     | Þ   |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.8 202             |          | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                        |       |     |
| er secondary completion rate (%) * acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.8 202<br>98.7 202 |          | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA NA                  | •     | þ   |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 29.4 202             |          | <b>T</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | NA NA                  | •     | J   |
|  | 477.2 202            |          | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA                  |       | þ   |
| tion in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 25.1 202             |          | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA NA                  |       | )   |
| lerachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 29.5 202             |          | Ţ        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA NA                  | •     |     |
| G5 – Gender Equality   |                      |          | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018               | •     | )   |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                      |          |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                        |       |     |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  | 79.9 202             | 4 -      | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 84.3 2023              |       |     |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.4 202             | 2 •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 86.7 2023              |       | ,   |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 79.4 202             | 4        | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.91 2023              |       |     |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.2 202             | .5       | <b>→</b> | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 0.0 2023<br>9.0 2022   |       |     |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 14.2 202             | 3        | <u>+</u> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 9.0 2022               | _     |     |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                      |          |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.8 2023               |       |     |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 202            | 2 •      | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.8 2023               |       |     |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.0 202             |          | <b>→</b> | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 21.0 2023              |       |     |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 8.1 202              |          | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022             |       |     |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 97.9 202             |          |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 41.0 2024              |       |     |
|  | ,006.7 202           |          | <b>Ψ</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   |                        |       |     |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 100.0 202            |          | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.1 2024               |       |     |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 87.8 202             | .2 -     | <u>T</u> | 100,000 population)  |                        |       |     |
| 57 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                      |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.8 2025              |       | )   |
|  | 100.0 202            |          | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58 2023              |       | •   |
| 3, 3.,   | 1 2 202              |          | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.10 2025              |       |     |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.2 202<br>15.3 202  |          | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)                | 0.38 2023              |       |     |
|  | 10.5 202             | .1 💌     | ~        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 176.6 2023             |       |     |
| 58 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 77 5 202             | 2 -      |          |  | 0.5.2022               |       |     |
| isted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.5 202             |          | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional       | 9.5 2022               | •     | 9   |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.6 202              | .2 -     | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.1 2024               | •     | J   |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)       | 88.2 202             | 1 •      | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                  | **    | ×   |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59 202             | 3        | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 70 2024                | •     | D   |
| I work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.4 201              |          | Ť        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 55.2 2022              | •     | Þ   |
| ims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 38.4 201             |          | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 2021             | •     | þ   |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 75.1 202             |          | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 92.2 2023              | •     | þ   |
| ith not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |                      |          |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.5 2025              | •     | à   |



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

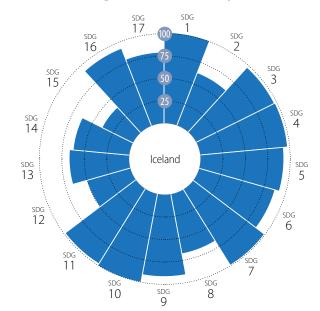
+ 2.5

Missing

data

9%

## **Average Performance by SDG**



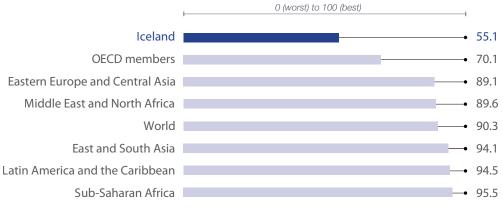
#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



## **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

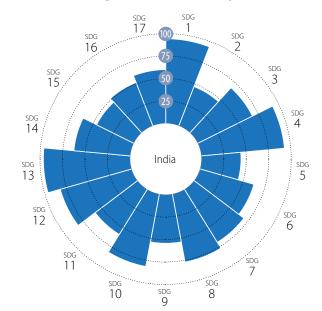


| SDG1 – No Poverty   |   |  |   | Trend         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value                                    |  |                       |
|---|---|--|---|---------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |   | 2025                                     |   | T             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 92.1 2                                   |  | •                     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |   | 2025                                     |   | 1             | Population using the internet (%)   | 99.8 2                                   |  | •                     |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 4.9                                       | 2017                                     | • | •             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 124.8 2                                  |  |                       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5                                       | 2022                                     |   |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 3.6 2                                    | 2023                                       | •                     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |   | 2022                                     |   | 1             | universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.5 2                                   | 2025                                       | •                     |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |   | 2022                                     |   | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 5.3 2                                    | 2023                                       | •                     |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |   | 2022                                     |   | •             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 2.6 2                                    | 2022                                       | •                     |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  |   | 2022                                     |   | 1             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 823.3 2                                  | 2023                                       | •                     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |   | 2022                                     |   | 4             | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 13.1 2                                   | 2021                                       | •                     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |   | 2022                                     |   | <b>→</b>      | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 4.9 2                                    | 2017                                       | •                     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |   | 2018                                     |   | Ţ             | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 40.5 2                                   | 2022                                       | •                     |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  |   | NA                                       |   | •             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |  |                       |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 34.4                                      | 2009                                     | • | •             | Gini coefficient  | 26.1 2                                   | 2017                                       | •                     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  |   |               | Palma ratio   | 0.9 2                                    |  | •                     |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 3.0                                       | 2023                                     | • | 1             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 3.1 2                                    | 2017                                       | •                     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.3                                       | 2023                                     | • | 1             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |  |                       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.6                                       | 2023                                     | • | 1             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |  | 2022                                       | •                     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 3.2                                       | 2023                                     | • | <b>→</b>      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )   | 4.8 2                                    |  | •                     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0                                       | 2023                                     | • | 1             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2                                  |  |                       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 8.5                                       | 2021                                     | • | 1             | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 22.7 2                                   |  |                       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |   |  |   | _             | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 99.0 2                                   |  |                       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 8.0                                       | 2019                                     | • |               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 91.4 2                                   | 2020                                       | •                     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.4                                       | 2021                                     |   | 4             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |  |  |                       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |   | 2023                                     |   | 4             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |  | 2022                                       | •                     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |   | 2021                                     |   | <b>†</b>      | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 3.0 2                                    |  | •                     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |   | 2020                                     |   | 1             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 12.9 2<br>50.9 2                         |  |                       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |   | 2023                                     |   | <b>→</b>      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 63.5 2                                   |  |                       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |   | 2021                                     |   | 1             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 17.9 2                                   |  |                       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 7.5                                       | 2024                                     | • | 1             | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.3 2                                    |  |                       |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | NA  | NA                                       | • |               | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.5 2                                    | 2021                                       | Ť                     |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 16.4                                      | 2019                                     | • | •             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 10.1 2                                   | 2023                                       |                       |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 5.7                                       | 2023                                     | • | 1             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 8.7 2                                    |  |                       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |  |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fings (co <sub>2</sub> /capita)  *  **  | 0.0 2                                    |  | •                     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 97.0                                      | 2022                                     | • | $\rightarrow$ | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 71.0 2                                   |  |                       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.5                                      | 2022                                     | • | <b>→</b>      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |  |                       |
|   | * 97.7                                    | 2023                                     | • | 1             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 16.1 2                                   | 2023                                       | •                     |
|   | * 100.0                                   | 2022                                     | • | •             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 80.1 2                                   |  | •                     |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |   | 2023                                     |   | 1             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 27.1 2                                   |  | •                     |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 447.3                                     |  |   | 4             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 38.3 2                                   |  | •                     |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |   | 2022                                     |   | <b>→</b>      | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.2 2                                    | 2019                                       | •                     |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 34.1                                      | 2022                                     | • | •             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | NA                                       | NA   | •                     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |   |               | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |  |                       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | NA  | NA                                       | • |               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 19.6 2                                   | 2023                                       | •                     |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |   |  |   |               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.9 2                                   |  | •                     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.4                                     |  |   | 7             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 2                                   | 2023                                       | •                     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |   | 2024                                     |   | 7             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | NA                                       | NA   | •                     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)<br>ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   |   | 2025                                     |   | <b>T</b>      | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 39.8 2                                   | 2022                                       | •                     |
|   | 10.2                                      | 2022                                     | _ |               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |  |  |                       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 100.0                                     | 2022                                     |   |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1 2                                    | 2022                                       | •                     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0                                     |  |   | 1             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | NA                                       | NA   | •                     |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |   | 2022                                     |   | 7             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 28.3 2                                   | 2022                                       | •                     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |   | 2022                                     |   | 1             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2                                  | 2022                                       | •                     |
| · · ·   | 2,942.7                                   | 2015                                     |   | 4             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.0 2                                   | 2024                                       | •                     |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 100.0                                     |  |   | 1             | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 0.0 2                                    | 2021                                       | •                     |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   |   | 2022<br>NA                               |   |               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0 7                                    | 2024                                       | •                     |
| palation using salely managed summation set vices (70)  | INA                                       | INA                                      |   |               | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |  |  |                       |
| OG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0                                     | 2022                                     |   | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 81.4 2                                   |  |                       |
|   | 100.0                                     |  |   | 4             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | NA<br>NA                                 |  |                       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100 0                                     | 2022                                     |   | <b>1</b>      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | NA                                       |  | •                     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0                                     | 2023                                     |   |               |   | 14/1                                     |  |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.2                                       | 2023                                     |   | 1             | reisons neid in prison (per 100.000 population)   | 370 7                                    | 2022                                       |                       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.2                                       | 2023                                     |   | 1             | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 37.0 2                                   | 2022                                       |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.2<br>82.4                               | 2021                                     | • |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |  |  |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.2<br>82.4<br>76.8                       | 2021                                     | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 15.0 2                                   | 2022                                       |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 76.8<br>NA                                | 2021<br>2023<br>NA                       | • |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |  | 2022                                       |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 0.2<br>82.4<br>76.8                       | 2021<br>2023<br>NA                       | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 15.0 2                                   | 2022                                       |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 76.8<br>NA                                | 2021<br>2023<br>NA                       | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 15.0 2<br>0.3 2<br>**                    | 2022                                       |                       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Oz emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOz/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 76.8<br>NA<br>100.0                       | 2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>2021               | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15.0 2<br>0.3 2<br>**                    | 2022<br>2024<br>**<br>2024                 | **                    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  IDGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Inctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Inctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 76.8<br>NA<br>100.0<br>NA<br>6.4          | 2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>2021<br>NA<br>2018 | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 15.0 2<br>0.3 2<br>**<br>* 0 2           | 2022<br>2024<br>**<br>2024<br>2022         | **                    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) <b>iDGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 76.8<br>NA<br>100.0<br>NA<br>6.4<br>194.4 | 2021<br>2023<br>NA<br>2021<br>NA<br>2018 | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 15.0 2<br>0.3 2<br>**<br>• 0 2<br>42.5 2 | 2022<br>2024<br>**<br>2024<br>2022<br>2021 | •<br>•<br>•<br>•<br>• |





## **Average Performance by SDG**



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



Missing data

1%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ratir |
|--|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 1.1 2025 • ↑            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.0 2025        |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 5.5 2025 • 🛧            | Population using the internet (%)  | 55.9 2022        |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 60.2 2023        |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 13.7 2022 • 👈           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.2 2023         |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 35.5 2020 • 👈           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 50.8 2025        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 18.7 2020 • 🔷           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                  |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 23.6 2020 • •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2 2023         |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 7.3 2022 • 🔷            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6 2020         |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022 • 🕹            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 45.9 2023        |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.6 2022 • 🛧            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 • 7            | Gini coefficient   | 32.8 2021        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.9 2022 • •            | Palma ratio  | 1.3 2021         |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                  |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 80.5 2023 • 🛧           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 41.4 2022        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 17.3 2023 • 🛧           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 47.3 2023        |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.7 2023 • 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 65.6 2022        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 195.0 2023 • →          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 69.8 2020        |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.6.2021               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2020         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 23.6 2021 • 🔸           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 2.9 2022         |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 139.0 2019              | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 20.3 2024        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 155.0 2015              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5 2024         |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 14.6 2021 • →           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 22.1 2024        |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.0 2023 • →           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.8 2024         |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 11.3 2020 • →           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2023         |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 89.4 2021 • 1           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                  |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 91.0 2023 • 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 2.2 2023         |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 63.3 2021 • 7           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 2024         |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2023         |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.4 2024 • 🔸            | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0 2023         |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 4.2 2023         |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 94.4 2022               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.3 2024        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 00.0.2024               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 7.4 2018         |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.9 2024               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 4.4 2019         |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 85.5 2023               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 4.7 2019         |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.0 2023 • ↑           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018         |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                         | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 2010         |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 77.5 2024 • 🛧           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 6.3 2023         |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 72 5 2022 🛕 💆           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 8.3 2023         |
|  | 72.5 2022               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |                  |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 42.6 2024               |  | 0.67 2023        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 13.8 2025 • →           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023         |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                         | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.9 2022         |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 93.3 2022               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                  |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 78.4 2022 • ↑           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.8 2022         |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 66.5 2022 • →           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 2023        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 19.2 2015               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 75.8 2022        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 128.2 2024 • →          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 89.1 2021        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.0 2024        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 99.2 2022 • 🛧           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | • • •            |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 74.5 2022 • 🛧           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 2024         |
| $\Omega_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)  | 1.7 2023 • →            | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.0 2025        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 18.0 2021               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 2023        |
|  | 18.0 2021 • 7           | 1 1  |                  |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 72.0.2022               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.39 2023        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.9 2023               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63 2023        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 8.0 2022                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                  |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 77.5 2021 • 🛧           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 5.4 2022         |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.2 2025 • 1            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • • •            |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.51 2023               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 9.1 2022         |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018                |  |                  |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                         | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS billion)                               | 0 2024           |
| , ,  | 3.1 2018 • •            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2021         |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                         | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 73.6 2023        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **INDONESIA**

## **Overall Performance**



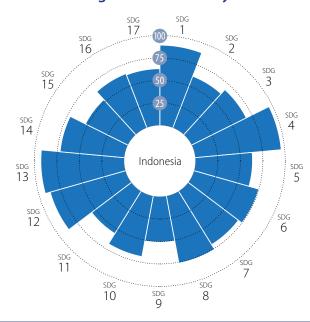
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 7.6

Missing data

1%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **INDONESIA**

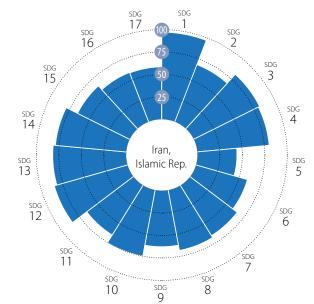
| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year |     | ıg T |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--|-------|------|-----|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 2.1 2025 •        |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025 |     | 1    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 10.3 2025 •       | 7           | Population using the internet (%)  | 69.2  |      |     | )    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 118.5 |      |     |      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.2 2022 •        | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.9   | 2023 | }   | 1    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 30.8 2018 •       | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 30.7  | 2025 |     | )    |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.2 2018         |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.3   | 2022 |     |      |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 53.9 2017         |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |     | ,    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.2 2022 •       | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2020 |     | ,    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022          | <b>+</b>    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 6.2   | 2023 | 5   | ,    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.4 2022          | T           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |     |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018          | 4           | Gini coefficient   |       | 2023 |     |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 12.4 2022         | •           | Palma ratio  | 1.5   | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 10.4  | 2022 |     |      |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 140.5 2023        | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |     | _    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.5 2023 •       | <b>T</b>    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |       | 2023 |     | ,    |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.6 2023         | T           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2022 |     |      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 387.0 2023        | <b>+</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 39.2  | 2020 | )   | ,    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023          | 1           |  | 0.7   | 2020 | \ _ |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 21.9 2021 •       | 7           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |       | 2020 |     |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                   |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       |      |     |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 96.0 2019 •       |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024 |     |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 11.3 2021         | 7           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2024 |     |      |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.1 2023 •       | <b>&gt;</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |     |      |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 36.1 2016 •       | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |       | 2023 |     |      |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.7 2023         | 1           | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 0.1   | 2023 |     | i    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 82.0 2023 •       | <b>→</b>    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.7   | 2023 | 2   |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 54.8 2021         | 4           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |     |      |
| worst 0–100 best)   |                   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |       | 2023 |     |      |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.6 2024          | 7           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | J.2   | 2023 |     |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                   |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 25.7  | 2023 | 3   |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 89.3 2023         | •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.9  |      |     | ,    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 00.2.2022         |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       | 2018 |     | ,    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.3 2023         | T           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019 |     | ,    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 98.6 2023         | •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019 |     | ,    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2020 •      | 7           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2018 |     |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |     | Ī    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 77.0 2024 🔸       | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 25.9  | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.1 2022         | 7           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 39.0  | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 64.6 2024         | 7           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.76  | 2023 | 3   | ,    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 21.9 2025         |             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023 |     | ,    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |       | 2022 |     | ,    |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.1 2022         | 1           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |     | Ī    |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 88.2 2022         | <b>†</b>    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.3   | 2022 | •   | ,    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 29.7 2022         | -           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86  |      |     | ,    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 29.8 2015         |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2022 |     | ,    |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |                   | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2023 |     |      |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 123.0 2021        | •           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |     |      |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 37.0  | 202  |     |      |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 89.1 2022         | 4           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |       |      |     |      |
| pulation with access to clean rues and technology for cooking (%)  2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output               |                   | T           | 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2021 | •   | )    |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.9 2023 •        | 7           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.1  | 2025 | •   | )    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 13.3 2021         | 7           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.50  | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.52  | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.3 2023 •       |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59  | 2023 | 3   | )    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.7 2022          | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |     |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)         | 51.8 2021         | 7           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 2.7   | 2023 | 8   | )    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.3 2025          | 1           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | •     | •    | •   | )    |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63 2023         |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 151   | 2022 | ) 👝 |      |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                   | <b>→</b>    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       |      |     |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                   |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  *  |       | 2024 |     |      |
|   | 1 () 2010         |             | אוווינים אוווינים אוווינים אוווינים אוווינים אוווינים איינים אוווינים איינים אוווינים איינים אוווינים איינים אייני | 0.0   | 2021 |     |      |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 5.9 2018 •        |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.4  | ירתכ | •   |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

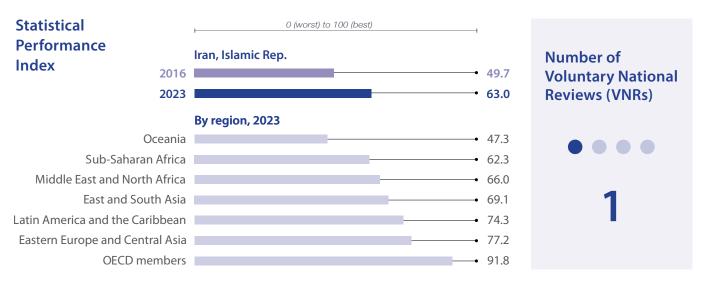




## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year Rati | , |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year |     | - |
|--|---------|-----------|---|----------|---|------------|-----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         | 2025      |   | •        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 83.5 202   |     |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 2.5 2   | 2025      | , | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.6 202   |     | _ |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |           |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 166.3 202  |     | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2022      |   | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 2.4 202    | 3   |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.8 2   |           |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 50.9 202   | 5   |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2017      |   |          |   | 0.0.202    | 2   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 84.0 2  |           |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.8 202    |     |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |         | 2022      |   | Ψ.       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7 202    |     |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022      |   | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                | 97.4 202   | 3   | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2022      |   | Ψ.       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |     |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018      |   | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 34.8 202   |     |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 2   | 2019      |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.4 202    | 2   | _ |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |           |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |     |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 15.8 2  | 2023      |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 44.7 202   |     |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.4 2   | 2023      | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 38.9 202   |     |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.8 2  | 2023      | • | 个        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.6 202   |     |   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 11.0 2  | 2023      | • | 个        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | 52.0 202   | 0 • |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2   | 2023      | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |     |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 13.9 2  | 2021      |   | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 202    | 0   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | . 5.5 2 |           |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 9.3 202    | 2 ( |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 58.0 2  | 2019      |   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 3.4 202    | 4   |   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.6.5  | 2021      |   | _        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      | 2.4 202    | 4   |   |
| 31 / 1 1 /   | 20.6 2  |           |   | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 31.2 202   | 4   |   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.7 2  |           |   | ^        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 11.5 202   | 4   |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 23.8 2  |           |   | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 202    | 2   |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.0 2  |           |   | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |            |     |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.0 2  | 2023      |   | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 9.2 202    | 3   |   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.3 2  | 2021      | • | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.2 202    | 4   |   |
|  | E 1 °   | 2024      |   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | 2.1 202    | 2   |   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | J.1 2   | 2024      |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |            |     |   |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |           |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 67.2 202   | 3   |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 59.8 2  | 2020      |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.0 202   | 4   |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.2 2  | 2020      |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | 14.4 201   | 8   |   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 88.7 2  |           |   | <b>1</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 11.1 201   | 9   |   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |         | 2020      |   | ·<br>个   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 3.9 201    | 9   |   |
|  | 90.0 2  | 2022      |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | 0.0 201    | 8   |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |           |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |            |     |   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 76.1 2  | 2024      |   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 43.5 202   | 3   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.9 2  | 2022      |   | <b>1</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 36.7 202   |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |         | 2024      |   | Ļ        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86 202   |     |   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   |         | 2024      |   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.00 202   |     |   |
|  | 4.9 2   | 2023      |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 13.0 202   |     |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 077     |           |   |          |   | 13.0 202   |     |   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |         | 2022      |   | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 2.4.201    |     |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 90.4 2  |           |   | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.4 201    |     |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2022      |   | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 202   |     |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2015      |   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 25.1 201   |     | • |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 1,742.2 | 2024      | • | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 98.6 201   |     |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |           |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 23.0 202   | 4   |   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2 | 2022      | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | • •        | •   | • |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 95.8 2  | 2022      | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     | 0.1 202    | 4   |   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 22.2    | 2023      |   | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)   |            |     |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.2 2   | 2023      |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 16.2 202   |     |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.8 2   | 2021      | • | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.62 202   |     |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |           |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50 202   | 3   |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.2 2  | 2023      |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   | 0.49 202   | 3   | • |
| lictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.1 2   | 2022      |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |            |     |   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 00.0    | 0021      |   | _        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.6 202    | 3   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 90.0 2  | 2021      |   | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  |            |     |   |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 9.0 2   | 2025      |   | 7        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | • •        |     | 9 |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.23 2  | 2023      | • | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 25.4 200   | 9   |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2   | 2018      | • | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0 202      |     |   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 115     | 2018      |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0 202    |     |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 11.3 2  | 2010      |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.0 202   |     |   |
|  |         |           |   |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)                              |            |     |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

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





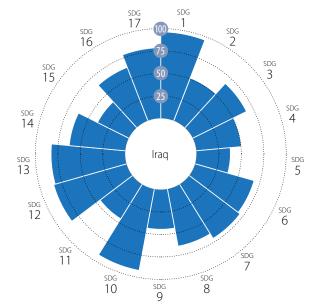


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

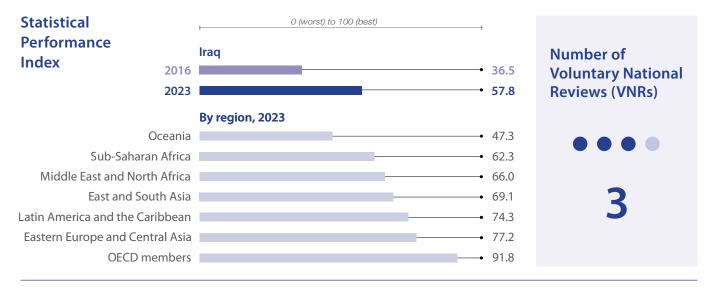
+ 9.2

Missing 11% data

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Ye          |       | , |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year           |     | - |
|---|-------------------|-------|---|---|---|------|----------------|-----|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.0 20            |       |   |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025           |     |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 3.9 20            | )25   | • | <del>)</del>                                  | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023           |     |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |       |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 3 2023         |     | 1 |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 16.1 20           |       |   | <b>→</b>                                      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2  | 2 2023         | 3 - | , |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 12.6 20           |       |   | •   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                       | 31.0 | 2025           | 5   |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>Iinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                        | 3.0 20<br>44.6 20 |       |   |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6  | 5 2023         | 3 🛑 |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 40.5 20           |       |   | L   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | 2021           |     | , |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 20            |       |   | <b>^</b>                                      | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  |      | 5 2023         |     |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.9 20            |       |   | <b>†</b>                                      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |                |     |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 20            |       |   | L   | Gini coefficient  | 29.5 | 2012           | 2   | , |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | • •               |       |   | •   | Palma ratio   |      | 2012           |     |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |       |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |                |     |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 66.0 20           | 123   |   | <b>1</b>                                      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 49.3 | 3 2022         | 2 • | , |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.9 20           |       |   | 1   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 49.8 | 3 2023         | 3   | , |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.6 20           |       | • | 1   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 88.2 | 2 2022         | 2 • |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 21.0 20           |       |   | 1   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 8.1  | 2020           | ) • | , |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | • •               |       |   |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |                |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.7.20           | 121 4 |   | l.  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.1  | 2020           | ) • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 22.7 20           | )21 • | • | ~   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.1  | 2022           | 2   | , |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 90.0 20           | 119   |   |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 7.4  | 1 2024         | 4 • | , |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                   |       |   |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.0  | 2024           | 4   | ) |
| iffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 21.5 20           |       |   | •   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 16.4 | 1 2024         | 4   | , |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.3 20           |       |   | 7   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 11.0 | 2024           | 4 🛑 | ) |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 70.0 20           |       |   |   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 2016           | 5 • | ) |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.6 20           |       |   | •   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |                |     |   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                               | 91.0 20           | 123   |   |   | $\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)                                       | 3.9  | 2023           | 3 • | , |
| vorst 0–100 best)   | 58.5 20           | 21    | • | <b>&gt;</b>                                   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.4  | 1 2024         | 4 • | ) |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.0 20            | )24   |   | <b>&gt;</b>                                   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 11.7 | 2023           | 3 • | ) |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |                   |       |   |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |                |     |   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                   |       |   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0  | 2023           | 3 • | ) |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 17.4 20           | 007   |   |   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.7 | 7 2024         | 4 • | ) |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.3 20           | 07    |   |   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      |                |     | ) |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 44.8 20           | 07    |   |   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019           |     | 1 |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 94.0 20           | 17    |   | •   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 3 2019         |     | 1 |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |       |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018           | 8 • | - |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 59.3 20           | 24    | • | <b>&gt;</b>                                   | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 5.6  | 5 2023         | 3 • | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 70.6 20           | 122   |   | <b>&gt;</b>                                   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023           |     | , |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 15.0 20           |       | , | L   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023           |     | , |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 28.9 20           |       |   | •<br>•  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      |                | •   | ) |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 20.5 20           |       |   |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.9  | 2022           | 2   | , |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.4 20           | 122   |   | 1   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |                |     | Ī |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.5 20           |       |   | <u>.</u>                                      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 9 [  | 2013           | 3 • | , |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 59.6 20           |       |   | <b>→</b>                                      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |      | •              | •   | ) |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 60.5 20           |       |   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •    |                |     | ) |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 4,715.0 20        |       |   | 7   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.8 | 3 2018         | 8   | , |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1,7 13.0 20       |       |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2024           |     | , |
| oulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 20          | )22   |   | <b>1</b>                                      | Children involved in child labor (%)  |      | 2018           |     | ) |
| pulation with access to electricity (70) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                       | 99.4 20           |       |   | <u>,                                     </u> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |      |                |     |   |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.2 20            |       |   | •<br>•  | 100,000 population)   |      | 2024           |     | 1 |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                   |       |   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 30.7 | 2025           | 5 • | , |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.1 20            | 21    | • | <b>&gt;</b>                                   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •    |                | •   | ř |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                   |       |   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •              | •   | ř |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.6 20           |       |   |   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •              | •   | 1 |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.5 20            | )22   |   | •   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |                |     |   |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)           | 18.6 20           | )21   | • | <b>&gt;</b>                                   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional |      |                |     | į |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 15.3 20           | 25    |   | L   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | •    |                | •   | ) |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 13.3 20           |       |   | •   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 20 4 | 5 2019         | o 👝 |   |
|   |                   |       |   | 1   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   |      |                |     | 1 |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |                   |       |   | •   | Corborate lay Hasell acole (Dest 0-100 Molet)   | U    | 2024           |     | 1 |
|   |                   |       |   |   | Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS hillion) *  | 0.0  | 2021           | 1 🦱 | ٧ |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>ttims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population) | 11.7 20           | 18    |   |   | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                           |      | 2021<br>3 2023 |     |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





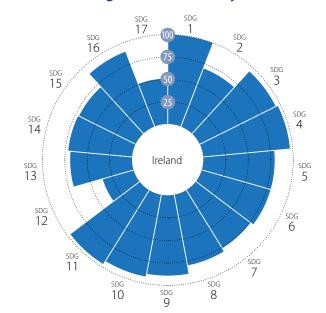
# **Country Score Country Rank 31** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

+ 4.2

Missing

data

## **Average Performance by SDG**



## SDG Dashboard and Trends

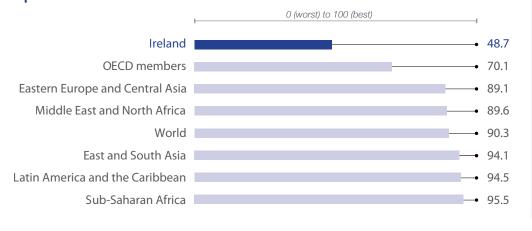
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



0%

## **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   |                              | Year                 |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea                         |          | _              |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                              | 2025                 |   | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.9 202                          |          | •              |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |                              | 2025                 |   | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 96.5 202                          |          |                |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 7.0                          | 2022                 | • | <u> </u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 117.6 202                         |          |                |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                              |                      |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3                    | 3.5 20                            | 23       |                |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |                              | 2022                 |   | 1        | universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.1 202                          | 25       | •              |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                              | 2022                 |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 3.6 202                           | 23       | •              |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  ### /### / ### /### / ### / ### / ### / ### / ### / ### /### /### /### /### /### /### /#### /#### /#### /##### /###### |                              | 2022                 |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.0 202                           | 22       | •              |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                              | 2022                 |   | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1,424.3 202                       | 23       | •              |
| Iuman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                              | 2022                 |   | Ţ        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 10.9 20                           | 22       | •              |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                              | 2022                 |   | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 18.1 202                          | 20 (     | •              |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                              | 2018                 |   | Ţ        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 35.8 202                          | 22       |                |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 74.6                         | 2023                 | • |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                   |          |                |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 7.0                          | 2022                 | • |          | Gini coefficient  | 30.1 20.                          |          |                |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                              |                      |   |          | Palma ratio   | 1.0 20                            |          |                |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.8                          | 2023                 | • | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 9.5 20                            | 22 (     | _              |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.5                          | 2023                 | • | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | * 00.00                           | 22       |                |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |                              | 2023                 |   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0 20                          |          | •              |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |                              | 2023                 |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 7.3 20                            |          | •              |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0                          | 2023                 |   | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 95.4 202<br>9.3 202               |          |                |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 9.6                          | 2021                 | • | 1        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  |                                   |          |                |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                              |                      |   |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 92.0 20                           |          |                |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 13.0                         | 2019                 |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 72.0 20.                          |          |                |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.8                          | 2021                 | • | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 7.1 20                            | 22       |                |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 82.4                         | 2023                 | • | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 18.9 20                           |          | •              |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 4.4                          | 2021                 | • | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 15.9 202                          |          |                |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |                              | 2020                 |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 153.8 202                         |          |                |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |                              | 2023                 |   | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 50.2 202                          | 24       | •              |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |                              | 2021                 |   | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.9 202                          | 24       | •              |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                              | 2024                 |   | 7        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 20                            | 20 (     | •              |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                              | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                                   |          |                |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |                              | 2023                 |   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 6.8 202                           | 23       | •              |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 14.0                         | 2023                 | • | <u> </u> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 9.6 202                           | 24 (     | •              |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 02.1                         | 2022                 |   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 202                           | 24       | •              |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                              | 2022                 |   | →        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 73.1 202                          | 21       | •              |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) *   | * 98.7                       | 2022                 |   | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                   |          |                |
|   | * 100.0                      |                      |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 83.2 202                          |          |                |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |                              | 2023                 |   | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.0 20                           |          |                |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 503.8                        |                      |   | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 25.2 20                           |          | •              |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 13.0                         | 2022                 | • | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 17.0 20                           |          | •              |
| Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 19.0                         | 2022                 | • | +        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 9.9 20                            |          |                |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                              |                      |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.1 20                            | 10       |                |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 00.2                         | 2024                 |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 02.4.20                           | 23       |                |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 89.2                         | 2024                 |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 83.4 202<br>98.7 202              |          | •              |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 103.7                        |                      |   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.88 20                           |          | -              |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 85.3                         | 2024                 | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.00 20                           |          |                |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |                              | 2025                 |   | 7        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 56.6 20                           |          |                |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 11.8                         | 2023                 | • | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                                   |          |                |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                              |                      |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7 20                            | 23       |                |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |                              | 2022                 |   | +        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90 20                           |          | •              |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                              | 2022                 |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 22.0 202                          |          | •              |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                              | 2022                 |   | T        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 202                         |          |                |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                              | 2021                 |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.0 202                          | 24       | •              |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 3,592.5                      |                      |   | <b>*</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | * 0.0 202                         | 21       | •              |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   |                              | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.6 202                           | 22       |                |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 7 7.0                        | 2022                 | _ |          | 100,000 population)   |                                   |          |                |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0                        | 2022                 |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 86.9 20                           |          | •              |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0                        |                      |   | <b>1</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.64 20                           |          |                |
| pulation with access to clean rue and technology for cooking (%)<br>0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                              | 2022                 |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67 202                          |          |                |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |                              | 2023                 |   |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 87.0 20                           |          |                |
| newable energy share in total intal energy consumption (70)   | 12.7                         | 2021                 | _ |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 67.0 20.                          | 22       | i              |
| DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 07.4                         | 2022                 |   |          | •   | 77.20                             | าา       |                |
|   | 8/.4                         | 2023                 |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 7.7 202                           |          |                |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 1 1                          | ZUZZ                 | • |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.6 202                           | 24       |                |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.1                          |                      |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** *:                             | * *      | <del>/ /</del> |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                              | 2021                 | • | T        | other countries: dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or GBT)  |                                   |          |                |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 99.7                         |                      |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 79 20                             | 24       | •              |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 99.7<br>0.83                 | 2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • |          | 33  | 79 20.<br>47.2 20.                |          | •              |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 99.7<br>0.83<br>5.5          | 2023                 | • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |                                   | 22       | •              |
| adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 99.7<br>0.83<br>5.5<br>160.7 | 2023                 | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 47.2 20.<br>117.2 20.<br>89.4 20. | 22<br>21 | •              |



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

Change in score

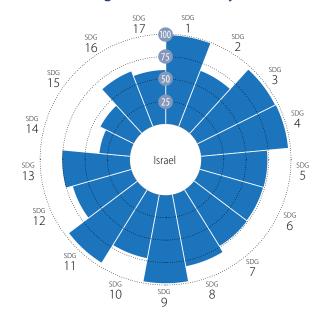
since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 3.2

Missing data

7%

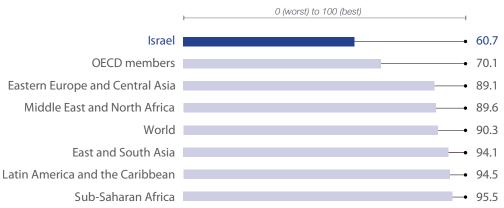
## **Average Performance by SDG**



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

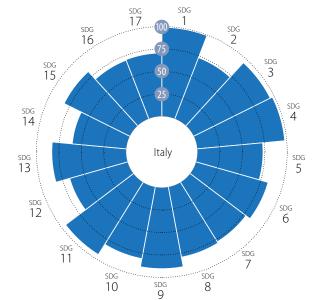


| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         |          |   | Trend         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year   |     | - |
|--|---------|----------|---|---------------|--|--------------|-----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         | 2025     |   | T             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2025   |     |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |         | 2025     |   | 1             | Population using the internet (%)  | 87.0 2023    |     |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 16.8    | 2022     | • | 7             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 153.3 2023   |     |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |         |          |   |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 | 3.7 2023     | 3   | , |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2022     |   | 1             | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.0 2025    | 5   |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) **  |         | 2022     |   | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.7 2023     | 3   | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *                 |         | 2022     |   | •             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 6.0 2022     | 2   | Þ |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 90.0    |          |   | •             |  | 1,706.1 2023 | 3   | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.5    |          |   | <b>₩</b>      | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | NA NA        | •   | D |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                     |         | 2022     |   | →             | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 39.9 2018    | 8   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2022     |   | 1             | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 33.9 2022    | 2   | D |
| ustalliable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)<br>ield gap closure (% of potential yield)           |         | NA<br>NA |   | •             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |              |     |   |
| end gap closure (% or potential yield)  xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)         |         | 2021     |   |               | Gini coefficient   | 37.9 202     | 1   |   |
|  | 0.0     | 2021     | _ |               | Palma ratio  | 1.3 2022     | 2   | D |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 2.5     | 2022     |   | •             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 15.3 2022    | 2   | þ |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |         | 2023     |   | T             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |              |     | Ī |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)<br>lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)              |         | 2023     |   | <b>T</b>      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2022     | 2   |   |
|  |         |          |   | <b>T</b>      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 21.2 2023    |     | ١ |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) |         | 2023     |   | <b>1</b>      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2022   |     | ٥ |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.0     | 2023     |   | -1            | Population with rent overburden (%)  | NA NA        |     |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                                     | 7.6     | 2021     |   | 1             | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |              |     |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 15.0    | 2010     |   |               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 99.9 2020    | )   | D |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 15.0    | 2019     |   |               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |              |     | ĺ |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 4.2     | 2021     | • | $\rightarrow$ | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.4 2022     | 2   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 82.4    | 2023     | • | 1             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.9 2024     |     |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 6.7     | 2021     |   | 1             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 12.0 2024    |     | ۰ |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | NA      | NA       | • |               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 30.3 2024    |     |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 98.0    | 2023     | • | 1             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 37.4 2024    |     |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                                    | 85.5    | 2021     | • | 1             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 2.7 2024     |     |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 7.2     | 2024     | • | $\rightarrow$ | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.4 2022     |     |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.7     | 2022     | • | <b>→</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action   |              |     | i |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 8.4     | 2022     | • | <b>→</b>      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                     | 6.5 2023     | 3   |   |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 16.9    | 2023     | • | <u> </u>      | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 6.6 2024     |     |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |          |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.3 2024     |     |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                                | 96.8    | 2022     | • | 1             | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 37.9 202     |     |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.3    | 2022     | • | 1             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 4.17         |     | i |
|  | 98.9    | 2018     | • |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 14.8 2023    | 3   |   |
|  | 100.0   | 2022     | • | •             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 35.0 2024    |     |   |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 48.0    | 2017     | • |               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | NA NA        |     | i |
|  | 465.5   | 2022     | • | +             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 46.4 2019    |     | į |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                                     | 19.6    |          |   | 4             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 22.4 2019    |     | O |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 37.3    | 2022     | • | 4             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018     | 8   | ı |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |          |   |               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |              |     | ĺ |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 69.2    | 2024     |   | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 17.1 2023    | 3   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |          |   |               | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |              |     | į |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.7   |          |   | T             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.73 2023    |     | ١ |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 91.0    |          |   | T             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023     |     |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 24.2    |          |   | <b>→</b>      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 31.5 2022    |     |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 20.8    | 2022     | • | 4             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |              |     | i |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |          |   |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.6 2022     | 2   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0   | 2022     | • | 1             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | NA NA        |     |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.9    |          |   | <b>→</b>      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 25.7 2016    |     |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 129.7   |          |   | 4             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022   |     |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 97.0    |          |   |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.0 2024    |     |   |
|  | 2,726.0 |          |   | <b>→</b>      | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 202    |     |   |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 99.5    |          |   | <b>→</b>      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |              |     |   |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 96.3    | 2022     | • | <u>↑</u>      | 100,000 population)  | 9.6 2024     | 4   | 1 |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |          |   |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.1 202     | 5   | ı |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |          |   | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA        | •   | J |
| 3, 3, ,  | 100.0   |          |   | 1             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA        | •   | l |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)              |         | 2023     |   | 1             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA        |     |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 6.2     | 2021     | • | <b>→</b>      | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 165.5 2022   | 2   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |          |   |               | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |              |     |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.7    | 2023     | • | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.3 2022    | 2   | ı |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 3.8     | 2022     | • | •             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.1 2024     | 4   | , |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                       | 02.0    | 2021     |   | •             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |              | 1   | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 92.9    | 2U2 l    |   |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **        | *   | , |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA      | NA       | • | •             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | * 0 2024     |     | 8 |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                                       |         | 2018     |   | 1             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 59.3 2022    |     | 1 |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 81.4    |          |   | •             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 202    |     | 8 |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 69.3    | 2024     | • | 1             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 87.9 2023    |     |   |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |         |          |   |               | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 25.6 2025    | 5 🥔 | ۸ |



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

## **Average Performance by SDG**



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



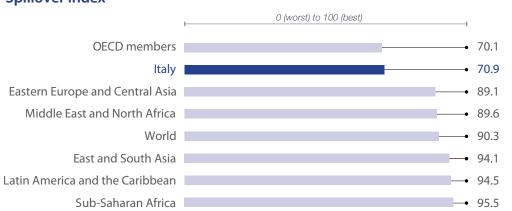
Missing data

1%

## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## **International Spillover Index**





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  |  | Year   |   |  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea   |   | -        |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|----------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |  | 2025   |   | T  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.8 202  |   |          |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |  | 2025   |   | 1  | Population using the internet (%)   | 87.0 202  |   |          |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 12.2   | 2022   | _ | 1  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 98.4 202  |   |          |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5  | 2022   |   |  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 3.8 202   | 3   | •        |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |  | 2022   |   | 1  | universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.1 202  | 5   |          |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *   |  | 2022   |   | •  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.3 202   | 3   |          |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 90.0   |  |   | •  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.4 202   | 2   |          |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  |  | 2022   |   | 1  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 556.8 202   | 3   |          |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |  | 2022   |   | Ţ  | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 6.3 202   | 2   |          |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |  | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>   | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 47.4 201  |   |          |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |  | 2018   |   | +  | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 39.0 202  | 2   | _        |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 58.9   | 2023   | • |  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |   |   |          |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 3.3  | 2022   | • |  | Gini coefficient  | 34.8 202  |   |          |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |  |   |  | Palma ratio   | 1.2 202   |   |          |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 6.5  | 2023   | • | 1  | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 12.0 202  | 2   | _        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.6  | 2023   | • | 1  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |   |   |          |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.8  | 2023   | • | 1  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 200   |   |          |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |  | 2023   |   | 1  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 14.5 202  |   |          |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0  | 2023   |   | 1  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Population with rent overburden (%)   | NA NA<br>14.3 202   |   |          |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 9.1  | 2021   | • | 1  | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 96.3 202  |   |          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |  |  |   |  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 92.5 202  |   |          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0   | 2019   | • |  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 72.5 202  |   | _        |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 5.0  | 2021   | • | 1  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 11.2 202  | າ 🥔   |          |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.7   | 2023   | • | 1  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 8.4 202   |   |          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 2.9  | 2021   | • | 1  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 7.4 202   |   | •        |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.4   | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 32.8 202  |   |          |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95.0   | 2023   | • | 1  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 33.1 202  |   |          |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |  | 2021   |   | 1  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.7 202   | 4   |          |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |  | 2024   |   | T  | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.6 202   | 1   |          |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |  | 2023   |   | <b>→</b>   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |   |   |          |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |  | 2023   |   | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 5.3 202   | 3   | •        |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 19.8   | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.4 202   | 4   | •        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  |  |   |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.1 202   | 4   |          |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |  | 2023   |   | 7  | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 70.4 202  | 1 •   | •        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |  | 2023   |   | <b>→</b>   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |   |   |          |
| wer secondary completion rate (%) eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.2   |  |   | <b>T</b>   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 78.3 202  | 3   |          |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   |  | 2019   |   | 7  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.5 202  |   | •        |
| 6A score (worst 0–600 best)   | 476.8  |  |   | 4  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 52.3 201  |   |          |
| riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 13.5   |  |   | Ť  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 41.2 201  |   |          |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  |  | 2022   |   | Ť  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.8 201   |   |          |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |  |  |   |  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3 201   | 8   | <u> </u> |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |  |  |   |  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |   |   |          |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 76.1   | 2024   | • | 7  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 76.7 202  |   |          |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.4   | 2022   | • | 1  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 85.2 202  |   |          |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 70.4   | 2024   | • | 1  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.87 202  |   |          |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 32.8   | 2025   | • | <b>→</b>   | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 0.0 202<br>12.2 202   |   |          |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 4.1  | 2023   | • | 1  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 12.2 202  | 2   | _        |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |  |   |  |   | 0.5.202   | 2 -   |          |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.9   | 2022   | • | 1  | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 202<br>0.80 202   |   |          |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.9   | 2022   | • | 1  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 16.4 202  |   |          |
| vehicustor with drawal (0/ of a veil-lab free-law)  | 29.8   | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 202   |   |          |
| ,   | 70.0   | 2018   |   | •  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.0 202  |   |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |  | 2024   |   | <b>→</b>   | Children involved in child labor (%)  |   |   |          |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)   | 2,638.8  |  |   |  | CHILDREN HIVOIVEG HI CHILD IADOI (70)   | 0.0 202   | 1   |          |
| athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)<br>arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) 2<br>pulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 2,638.8<br>92.7  | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0 202   |   |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 2,638.8<br>92.7  |  | • | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 2.4 202   | 4   |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0  | 2022<br>2022   | • |  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202   | 4   |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)  coulation using safely managed water services (%)  coulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  urce — Affordable and Clean Energy  coulation with access to electricity (%)  | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022   | • | 1  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202   | 4 •<br>5 •<br>3 •                             |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  urce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)  pulation using safely managed water services (%)  pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  urce — Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0  | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022   | • | <b>↑</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202   | 4 • 5 • 3 • 3 • • 3                           |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) collation using safely managed water services (%) collation using safely managed sanitation services (%) collation with access to electricity (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) collation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023   | • | <b>↑ →</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202<br>0.63 202   | 4 • 5 • 3 • 3 • 3                             |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  PG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022   | • | <b>↑ →</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202   | 4 • 5 • 3 • 3 • 3                             |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.5   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • | ^ ^ <del></del>  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202<br>0.63 202<br>97.3 202                                 | 4 • 5 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 2 • •                     |          |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels (%) pulation with access to clean fuels (%) p            | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.5   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • | ^ ^ <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> <del>^</del> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202<br>0.63 202   | 4 • 5 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 2 • •                     |          |
| athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) pulation using safely managed water services (%) pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation wi | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.5   | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • | ^ ^ <del></del>  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202<br>0.63 202<br>97.3 202                                 | 4 • 5 • 3 • 3 • 3 • 2 • • • • • • • • • • • • |          |
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| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) copulation using safely managed water services (%) copulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to electricity (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) copulation services (%) copulat            | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.5<br>75.0<br>3.3<br>97.3<br>0.59<br>1.8         | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • | ^ ^ <del></del>  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 2.4 202<br>68.0 202<br>0.61 202<br>0.45 202<br>0.63 202<br>97.3 202<br>10.9 202<br>0.3 202<br>** ** | 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •       |          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 2,638.8<br>92.7<br>79.0<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>1.2<br>17.5<br>75.0<br>3.3<br>97.3<br>0.59<br>1.8<br>50.7 | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023         | • | ^ ^ <del></del>  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 2.4 202 68.0 202 0.61 202 0.45 202 0.63 202 97.3 202  10.9 202  ** *** 53 202 54.9 202              | 4 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •       | *        |

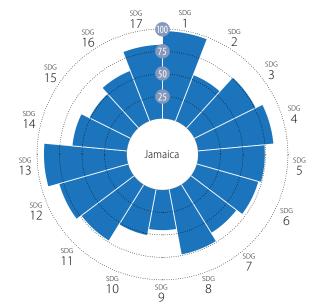
## **JAMAICA**

### **Overall Performance**



data

## **Average Performance by SDG**



## SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Ratin        |               | •  | Value  |      |   | .g Ti |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|--|--------|------|---|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.9 2025                | <b>→</b>      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.8 2 | 2025 | • |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 2.3 2025                | <u>+</u>      | Population using the internet (%)  | 83.4 2 | 2023 | • |       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 70.5 2 | 2023 | • |       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 7.3 2022 •              | 1             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                   | 2.4 2  | 2023 | • | •     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.6 2018 •              | •             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                    | 27.9 2 | 2025 | • |       |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.2 2018                |               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |        |      |   |       |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | • • •                   | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                                       | 0.1 2  | 2023 | • |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 33.8 2022 •             | 4             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1 2  |      |   |       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022 •              | 1             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                             | 5.3 2  | 2023 | • |       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.2 2022 •              | <b>→</b>      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |        |      |   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 •              | 4             | Gini coefficient   | 40.2 2 | 2021 | • |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2020 •              | •             | Palma ratio  | 1.9 2  | 2021 | • |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                         |               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |        |      |   |       |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 130.1 2023 •            | <b>→</b>      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | •      |      |   |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.5 2023 🔸             | <b>→</b>      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 17.8 2 |      | • |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 19.3 2023 •             | <b>→</b>      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                                       | 91.8 2 | 2022 | • |       |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 3.2 2023 •              | 1             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                  | 48.2 2 | 2020 | • |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.4 2023 •              | $\rightarrow$ | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |        |      |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.2 2021               | T             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 2  | 2020 | • |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                         | •             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 7.4 2  | 2022 | • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 36.0 2019               |               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.6 2  | 2024 | • |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.8 2021               | <b>.</b> II.  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                   | 1.7 2  | 2024 | • |       |
|  |                         | -J.           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 23.0 2 | 2024 | • |       |
| e expectancy at birth (years)<br>lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 71.5 2023               | •             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 10.8 2 | 2024 | • |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 35.9 2018               | •             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.1 2  | 2023 | • |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.8 2021 • 93.0 2023 • | <b>A</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action   |        |      |   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 93.0 2023               | 1             | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.7 2  | 2023 | • |       |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 74.1 2021 •             | $\rightarrow$ | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.8 2  | 2024 | • |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024                | 4             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                            | 0.0 2  | 2023 | • |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                         | Ť             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |        |      |   |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                         |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                            | 31.6 2 | 2023 | • |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | 94.7 2023               | T             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.4 2 | 2024 | • |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 87.6 2023 •             | 4             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                | 33.1 2 | 2018 | • |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 85.2 2023               | 1             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •      | •    | • |       |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 93.6 2022               | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.6 2  | 2019 | • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                         |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                             | 0.2 2  | 2018 | • |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 73.3 2024               | <b>→</b>      | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 20.1 2 | 2023 | • |       |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 114.6 2022              | •             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                        | 61.7 2 |      |   |       |
|  |                         | •             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.65 2 |      |   |       |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)<br>ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 81.7 2024 • 28.6 2025 • |               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.03 2 |      |   |       |
|  | 28.0 2023               |               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 16.1 2 |      |   |       |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 01.1.2022               | _             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.1 2 | 2022 | _ |       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 91.1 2022               |               |  | 40.2   | 2022 |   |       |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 86.6 2022               | <b>→</b>      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 49.3 2 |      |   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 12.4 2022               |               | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.63 2 |      |   |       |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 33.7 2015               |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 26.5 2 |      |   |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 3,132.1 2024            | <b>→</b>      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                 | 99.8 2 |      |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                         |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 44.0 2 |      |   |       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •            | 1             | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 2.9 2  | 2016 | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 72.8 2022 •             | 4             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                  | 0.0    | 2024 | • |       |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.7 2023 •              | <b>→</b>      | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.8 2 |      |   |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 7.2 2021                | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.52 2 |      |   |       |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                         | •             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.37 2 |      |   |       |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.1 2023               | •             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                | 0.63 2 |      |   |       |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.3 2022                |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 5.05 2 | -023 |   |       |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                         |               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.6 2 | 2023 |   |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 73.3 2021               |               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                               | 11.0 2 | _023 |   |       |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.9 2025                |               | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                 |        | _    | _ |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64 2023               |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                                      | 29.3 2 | 2020 | • |       |
|  | 0.7 2018                | <b>→</b>      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2    | 2024 | • |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |                         |               |  |        |      |   |       |
| ai work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population,<br>:tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population) | 31.9 2018               | •             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2  | 2021 | • |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





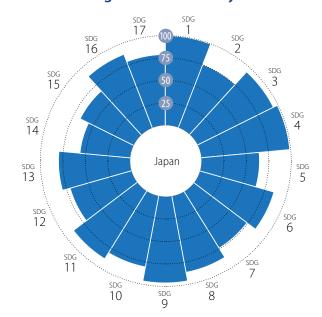
# **Country Score Country Rank 19**/167 80.7 ● Regional Average = 78.1

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

Missing data

3%

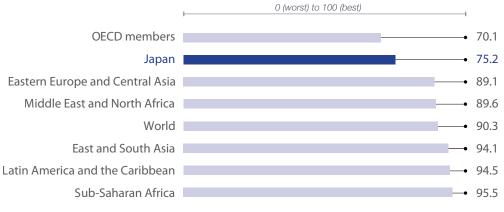
## **Average Performance by SDG**



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## **International Spillover Index**



**Reviews (VNRs)** 

**Number of** 

**Voluntary National** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



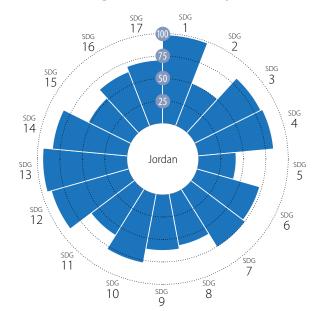
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |   |  |   | Trend                                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Ye  |   | _   |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |   | 2025   |   | T                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 20  |   | •   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |   | 2025   |   | 1                                       | Population using the internet (%)  | 87.0 20   |   | •   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 15.4  | 2021   | • | •                                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 249.1 20  |   |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.4   | 2022   |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 4.2 20  | 23  | •   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.5 20   | 25 (  | •   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |   | 2010   |   | •                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.0 20  | 23 (  | •   |
| , , , , ,  | 2.5<br>* 90.0   |  |   |   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.4 20  | 22  | •   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 3,360.3 20  | 23 (  | •   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |   | 2022   |   | Ţ                                       | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.3 20   | 22 (  | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | NA N  |   |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |   | 2018   |   | +                                       | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 18.0 20   | 22 (  | •   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   | NA  | NA   |   |   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |   |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 22.7  | 2022   | • |   | Gini coefficient   | 32.9 20   |   | •   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |  |   |   | Palma ratio  | 1.3 20  |   | •   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.1   | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 20.0 20   | 21 (  | •   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 0.8   | 2023   | • | 1                                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | v   |   |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.4   | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0 20  |   | •   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |   | 2023   |   | 1                                       | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 11.7 20   |   |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | NA  | NA   |   |   | Population with rent overburden (%)  | NA N<br>19.0 20   |   | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 8.0   | 2021   | • | 1                                       | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |   |   | _   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |   |  |   |   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 72.5 20   |   | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0  | 2019   |   |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 72.5 20   | 20  | Ť   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 2.7   | 2021   | • | 1                                       | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 16.3 20   | 22  |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 84.7  | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.6 20  |   |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 2.0   | 2021   | • | 1                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 6.6 20  |   |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8  | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 15.6 20   |   |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 94.0  | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 26.2 20   |   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 83.5  | 2021   | • | 1                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.4 20  | 24 (  | •   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |   | 2024   |   | T                                       | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 20  | 21 (  | •   |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |   | 2020   |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |   |     |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 8.0 20  | 23  | •   |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 16./  | 2019   | • | •                                       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.1 20  | 24  | •   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |  |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 20  | 24 (  | •   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   | 2021   |   | 7                                       | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 22.9 20   | 21 (  | •   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |   | 2022   |   | 1                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |   |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)<br>eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | NA<br>100.0 *   | NA   |   | •                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 66.5 20   | 23 (  | •   |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |   | NA   |   | •                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.2 20   |   | •   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 532.7   |  |   | 4                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 60.9 20   |   | •   |
| riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  |   |  |   | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 19.6 20   |   |     |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 9.2 20  |   | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |  |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.0 20  | 18  | •   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |   |  |   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |   |     |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | 75.9  | 2024   |   | T                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 65.1 20   |   | •   |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.9  | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 63.5 20   |   | •   |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 77.2  | 2024   | • | 1                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.75 20<br>0.0 20   |   |     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.7  | 2025   | • | $\rightarrow$                           | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 19.9 20   |   |     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 22.0  | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 19.9 20   | 22  | Ť   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |  |   |   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.2 20  | 22 (  |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.1  | 2022   | • | 1                                       | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.2 20  |   | _   |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 12.6 20   |   | •   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |   | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>                                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 20  |   |     |
| hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |   | 2021   |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.0 20   |   |     |
|  | 1,825.9   |  |   | <b>→</b>                                | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 20  |   |     |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)   |   | 2022   |   | 1                                       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 20  | 24 (  |     |
|  | 99.1  | 2022   | • | <u> </u>                                | 100,000 population)  |   |   |     |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  |   | 205  |   |   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.1 20   |   | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100   |  |   | 1                                       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.65 20   |   | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  PG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |  |   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 11 /6 10  | 23 (  |     |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  PG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2022   |   | 1                                       | Every printing and audit and adams to be a second of the s |   | 22  | -65 |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 100.0<br>1.0  | 2022   | • | 1                                       | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 20   |   |     |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  by emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 100.0<br>1.0  | 2022   | • | 1                                       | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |   |   |     |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation services (%)  | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8   | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | ↑<br>→                                  | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20  | 22  | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels end technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pul | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7                                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023                                 | • | ^<br>->                                 | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.77 20   | 22  | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to rolean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pu | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7                                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | • | ↑<br>→                                  | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20  | 22  | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation wi | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7<br>1.1                                | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023                                 | • | ^<br>->                                 | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20<br>13.1 20   | 22  | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation for mulation fuels (microsupport of the cooking for cooking (%)  pulation fuels (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7<br>1.1<br>98.5                        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021                 | • | ^ ·                                     | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20<br>13.1 20<br>0.4 20   | 22 (<br>22 (<br>24 (<br>* *                 | •   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  pulation for mulation fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  penewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7<br>1.1<br>98.5<br>0.75                | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2023         | • | •                                       | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20<br>13.1 20<br>0.4 20<br>** *   | 22 (<br>22 (<br>24 (<br>* *<br>24 (         | •   |
| population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to electricity (%)  opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7<br>1.1<br>98.5<br>0.75<br>1.4         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021                 | • | ^ · ·                                   | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20<br>13.1 20<br>0.4 20<br>** *<br>* 0 20                                 | 22 (<br>22 (<br>24 (<br>* *<br>24 (<br>22 ( | •   |
| population using safely managed water services (%)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 100.0<br>1.0<br>8.8<br>59.7<br>1.1<br>98.5<br>0.75<br>1.4<br>40.5 | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2023<br>2018 | • | ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0.77 20<br>33.5 20<br>13.1 20<br>0.4 20<br>** *<br>0 20<br>63.1 20<br>* 0.0 20<br>90.9 20 | 22 (<br>24 (<br>* *<br>24 (<br>22 (<br>21 ( | **  |

## **JORDAN**

### **Overall Performance**

# **Country Score Country Rank 71** /167 Regional Average = 65.6

## **Average Performance by SDG**



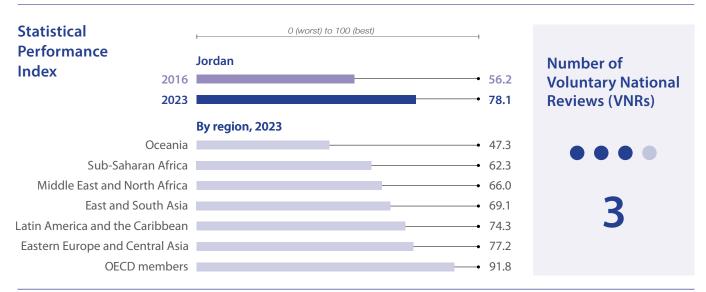
## Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing data

3%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



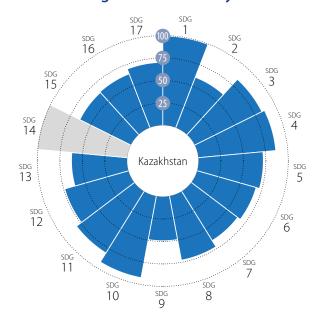
| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value  |        |   | , Ire |
|--|-------------------|----------|--|--------|--------|---|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.8 2025 •        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 96.1   |        | • | •     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.2 2025 •        | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 92.5 2 |        | • | •     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 67.5 2 |        | • | •     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 17.9 2022 •       | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.7 2  | 2018   | • | (     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.3 2023 •        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 42.0   | 2025   | • |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.3 2023          |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 10.    | 0000   |   |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 38.1 2019 •       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.0 2  |        | • |       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 38.5 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7 2  |        |   | (     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022          | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 5.0 2  | 2023   | • |       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.2 2022          | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |        |        |   |       |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018          | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 33.7 2 |        | • | -     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.7 2021          | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.4 2  | 2010   | • | _     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 167    | 2022   |   |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 30.8 2023 •       | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 16.7   |        | • |       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.6 2023 •        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 30.0 2 |        | • |       |
| Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.2 2023         | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 86.7 2 |        |   |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 3.4 2023          | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 9.3 2  | 2020   | • |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2023 •        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |        |        |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 11.6 2021 •       | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8 2  |        |   |       |
| qe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALYs par 1,000 population)              | 6.0 2  |        | • |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 39.0 2019 •       |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 2  |        | _ |       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.6 2021         | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 2.8 2  |        | - |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.8 2023         | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 9.2 2  |        |   |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 17.0 2021 •       | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)                                   | 12.9 2 |        | • |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2023         |          | , , , , ,  | 0.1 2  | 2023   | _ | -     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95.0 2023         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 10.    | 2022   |   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 640 2021          | .1.      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 1.9 2  |        |   |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.9 2021 •       | Ψ        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.0 2  |        | • |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.3 2024 •        | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2  | 2023   | • | _     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |        |        |   |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 67.3 2023         | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | F70.   | 2024   | • |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 07.3 2023         |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.2   | 2024   | • |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.3 2023 •       | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •      | •      | • |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 93.4 2023         | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0 2  |        | • |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0 2023 •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0 2  |        |   |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2  | 2018   | • | _     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 57.0 2024         | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 12.7 2 | )U 2 3 |   |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 02.0.2022         |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 18.7   |        |   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 92.9 2022         | <b>J</b> |  |        |        |   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 22.8 2024         |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                | 0.96 2 | 2023   |   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 19.6 2025         | 7        | . , , , , ,  | 7 5 7  | 2022   |   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 7.5 2  | 2022   | • | -     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.0 2022         | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.    | 2022   |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.1 2022         | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.0 2  |        | • |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 105.2 2022        |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85 2 |        | • |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 91.2 2017         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 39.0 2 |        | • |       |
|  | 2,104.4 2024 •    | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 98.0 2 |        |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.0 2 |        |   |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 1.7 2  | 2016   | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.8 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.8 2  | 2024   | • |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                       | 0.9 2023 •        | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.3 2 |        | • |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.6 2021         | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55 2 |        |   |       |
|  | 10.0 2021         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |        |        |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 45.2.2022         |          | , -  | 0.55 2 |        |   |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.2 2023         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55 2 | 2023   | • |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 10.0 2022 •       | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | F 7 .  | 0022   |   |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)     | 47.1 2021 •       | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 5.7 2  | 2022   |   |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 17.9 2025 •       | <b>4</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |        |        |   |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.54 2023         | 7        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 23.5 2 | 2022   | • |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.6 2018 •        | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |        | 2024   | • |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 27.8 2018         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2  |        | • |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0 2010         |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 78.1 2 |        | • |       |
|  |                   |          | - \  |        | -      |   |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





## **Average Performance by SDG**



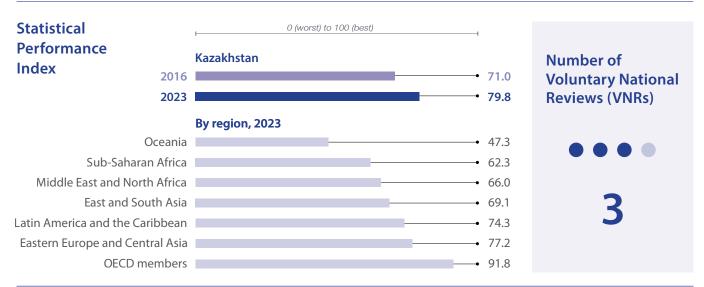
## Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing data

1%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **KAZAKHSTAN**

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value |      |   | ig fre   |
|---|-------------------|----------|--|-------|------|---|----------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.5 2025          | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 72.4  |      |   | 7        |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.9 2025 •        | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  | 92.9  |      |   |          |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 91.6  |      |   |          |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022 •        | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.5   | 2023 | • |          |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.0 2015          | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 30.1  | 2025 | • |          |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.1 2015          |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.3   | 2022 |   |          |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 49.0 2015 •       | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |   |          |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 18.4 2022         | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2023 |   | •        |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                   | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 79.7  | 2023 | • | •        |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.4 2022          | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |   |          |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 29.2  |      | • | •        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 3.8 2022          | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.1   | 2021 | • |          |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |   |          |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 9.6 2023 •        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |   | <u>'</u> |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.3 2023 •        | T        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 16.5  |      |   | •        |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.6 2023 •        | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.0  |      |   |          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 70.0 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 41.2  | 2020 | • | )        |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023 •        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |   |          |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.2 2021 •       | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |   |          |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022 |   | )        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                              | 83.0 2019 •       | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |   |          |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.2 2021         | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     |       | 2024 |   |          |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.4 2023         | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 56.0  |      |   |          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 19.7 2022         | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 18.4  |      |   |          |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9 2018         | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3   | 2023 | • |          |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.0 2023         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 42.4  | 2022 |   |          |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 13.1  |      |   |          |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.3 2021 •       | T        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |   |          |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.4 2024          | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 14.8  | 2023 | • |          |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |   |          |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 76.5.2024         | al.      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | •     | •    | • |          |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 76.5 2024         | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | •     | •    | • | 1        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.6 2024 •       | 7        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       |      | • | 1        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.1 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •     | •    | • | i        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.9 2020 •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | •     | •    | • | 1        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0   | 2018 | • | 1        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 76.5 2024         | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |   |          |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 28.5  |      |   |          |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.4 2022 •      | T        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 20.5  |      |   |          |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 86.9 2024 •       |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88  |      |   |          |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 18.4 2025 •       | <u>+</u> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023 |   | 1        |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.2   | 2022 | • |          |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.4 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |   |          |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.9 2022 •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.6   | 2022 | • |          |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 34.6 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79  | 2023 | • | )        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 13.2 2021 •       | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 20.3  | 2022 | • | )        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,248.3 2024 •    | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 99.7  | 2015 | • | ,        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.0  | 2024 | • | )        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   |       |      | • | ł        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 93.1 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *                                  | 0.0   | 2024 |   |          |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)  | 2.2 2023 •        | 7        | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.3  |      |   | )        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 2.0 2021          | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59  | 2023 | • | )        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63  |      |   |          |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.5 2023         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.48  |      |   |          |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 11.1 2022         | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |   |          |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |                   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.8   | 2022 |   | )        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 81.1 2021         | <b>T</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 0.0   | .022 | • | )        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                             | 4.7 2025          | <b>T</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       | 257  |   |          |
| undamentaliabol fights are effectively guarafileed (WOISLO-T DEST)  | 0.53 2023         | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 16.5  |      |   | 1        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (nor million population)   |                   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0     | 2024 |   | ,        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.9 2018 •        | ė        |  |       |      |   |          |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population) | 53.8 2018         | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2021 | • |          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





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

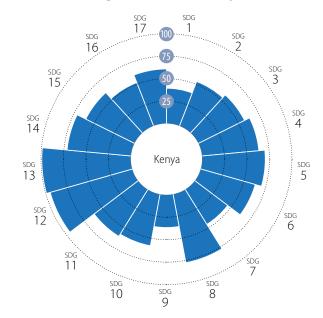
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 4.1

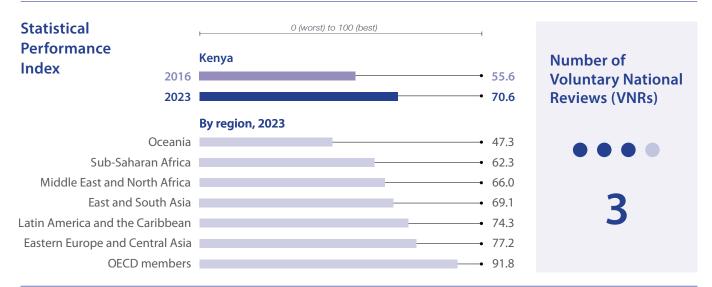
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1%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                               | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | Value Year Ra        |   |
|---|---|--|----------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 25.8 2025 • •   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 85.6 2025            |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 44.8 2025 • 🔸   | Population using the internet (%)  | 35.0 2023            |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 66.0 2023            |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 34.5 2022 • 🔸   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6 2018             | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 17.6 2022 • ↑   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8 2025            | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.5 2022  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                      |   |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 36.9 2022   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2023             | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 12.4 2022 • 🔸   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.8 2023             | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022 • 🛧  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 7.2 2023             | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.4 2022 • 🔸  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                      |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 • 7  | Gini coefficient   | 38.7 2021            | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.2 2022 • •  | Palma ratio  | 1.7 2021             | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                      |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 378.8 2023 • →  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 40.5 2022            | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 21.5 2023 • 🔷   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 19.4 2023            | • |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 39.9 2023 • 7   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 60.5 2022            | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 223.0 2023 • 7  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 51.1 2020            | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3 2023 • 🛧  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 10.0.2021   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2020             | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 18.0 2021 • →   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.6 2022             | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 132.0 2019  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 2024             | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.9 2024             | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 28.2 2021 • 🔸   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 18.2 2024            | • |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 63.6 2023 • 👈   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 5.2 2024             | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 43.8 2020 • 🛧   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2023             | • |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 89.3 2022 • 🛧   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                      | Ī |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91.0 2023 • 🛧   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 2023             | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 53.3 2021 • →   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.6 2024             |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2023             |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.5 2024 • →  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0 2023             | ř |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.4 2023            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 47.1 2009   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.7 2024            |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                      |   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 82.7 2012 • •   |  | 22.2 2018            |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 81.5 2016   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 6.6 2019             |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.7 2022 • 1   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 2.4 2019             |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  | 0.0 2018             | - |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 81.8 2024 • 🛧   | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 246 2022             |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 34.6 2023            |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 85.2 2022   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.3 2023            |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 87.1 2024 • 👈   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 2023            |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.3 2025 • →   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 2023             |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.7 2022             | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 62.9 2022 • 🔷   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 36.5 2022 • 👈   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 4.9 2022             | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 33.2 2022 • →   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.58 2023            |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 76.0 2017 • •   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 41.0 2022            |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 432.0 2024 • →  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 76.0 2022            |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 12.1 202 1  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.0 2024            |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 76.0 2022 • ↑   | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 32.0 2024            | - |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 30.0 2022   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                      |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |   | 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2024             |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.7 2023 • →  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 49.4 2025            | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 5.9 2021 • →  | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48 2023            |   |
|   |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 2023            | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.57 2023            |   |
|   | 64.0 2023   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                      |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.0 2023 • • 5.0 2022 • •                            |  |                      |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.0 2023             |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 5.0 2022 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 6.0 2023             | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.0 2022 • • 79.2 2021 • ↑ 5.3 2025 • ↓               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | • •                  | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 5.0 2022 • • 79.2 2021 • ↑ 5.3 2025 • ↓ 0.55 2023 • ↓ | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 18.5 2023            |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 5.0 2022 • • 79.2 2021 • ↑ 5.3 2025 • ↓ 0.55 2023 • ↓ | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 18.5 2023<br>56 2024 |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 5.0 2022 • • 79.2 2021 • ↑ 5.3 2025 • ↓ 0.55 2023 • ↓ | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 18.5 2023<br>56 2024 |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

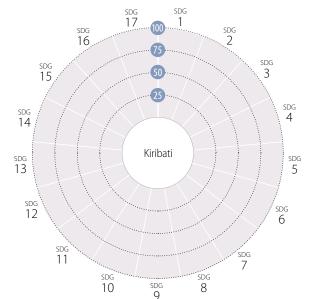






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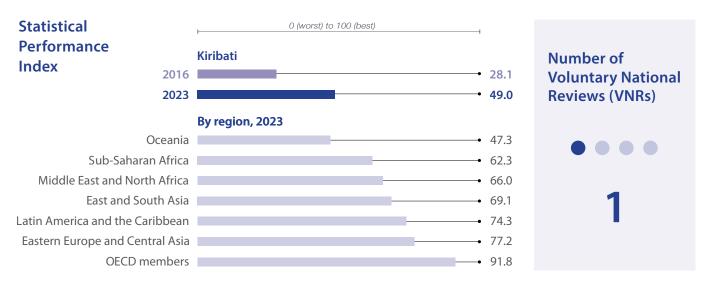
## **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

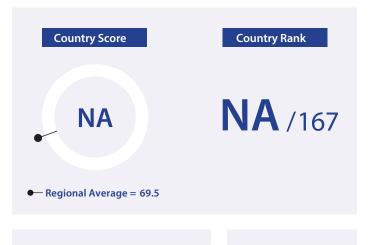


| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value | Year I | kating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year   |            | , |
|--|-------|--------|--------|----------|---|------|--------|------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       |        |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025   |            |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •     | •      | •      | _        | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023   |            | 1 |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |        |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 51.6 | 2023   | } •        | 1 |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.7   | 2022   | •      | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •    | •      | •          | 1 |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 15.2  | 2018   | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0  | 2025   | 5          | ) |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.5   | 2018   | •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |      |        |            |   |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 9.3   | 2018   | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1  | 2023   | } •        | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 46.3  | 2022   | •      | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •    |        |            | 1 |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3   | 2022   | •      | <b>1</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *  | 0.0  | 2023   | } •        | _ |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | •     | •      |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |        |            |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.2   | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 27.8 | 3 2019 | ) •        | ) |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •     |        | •      | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.0  | 2019   | ) •        | ) |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |        |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |        |            |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 79.8  | 2023   | •      | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 5.9  | 2022   | 2 •        | , |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.4  | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 4.4  | 1 2023 | 3          | į |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 55.1  | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 60.8 | 3 2022 | 2 •        | , |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 533.0 | 2023   | •      | 4        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •    | •      | •          | į |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | •     |        |        | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |        |            | Ī |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       |        |        |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9  | 2020   | ) •        | , |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 44.1  | 2021   |        | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | 3 2022 |            | ) |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 2470  | 2010   |        |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •    | •      |            | ) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 247.0 | 2019   |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      |        | •          | ) |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 6.2   | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      |        |            | ) |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 66.5  | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      |        |            | , |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 50.6  | 2017   | •      | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 2017   | 7          |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 91.9  | 2019   | •      | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0  | 2017   | _          |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 79.0  | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> |   | 0.5  | 202    | 2          | ı |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 47.7  | 2021   |        | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.5  | 2023   | ) •        | į |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.7  | 2021   | •      | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.0  |        |            |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •     |        |        | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0  | 2023   | 3          |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |        |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |        |            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |       |        |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.9 | 2023   | 3 •        |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | •     |        |        |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •    | •      | •          |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 91.5  | 2023   | •      | <b>4</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 14.2 | 2 2018 | 3 •        | ) |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 98.4  | 2023   | •      | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0  | 2019   | ) •        | , |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.2  | 2018   | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.1  | 2019   | ) •        | j |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |        |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •    | •      | •          | į |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |        |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |        |            |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 49.3  | 2024   | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.0 | 2023   | 3          | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 103.6 | 2022   | •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    | •      | •          | ) |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       |        | •      | •        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 | 2023   | 3          | , |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 11.1  | 2025   | •      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      |        |            | , |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   |       | 2023   | _      | Ť        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |      |        |            | ò |
|  | 75.7  | 2022   |        | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |        | Ť          |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 75.7  |        |        |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 7 1  | 2011   |            |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 45.2  | 2022   | •      | <b>→</b> |   | /.1  | 2012   | 4          |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | -    | . 224  |            |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2015   | •      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 5.4  | 1 2016 | j <b>•</b> |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | •     | •      | •      | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 91.6 | 2019   | ) •        |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |        |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | •    |        |            | , |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 94.4  | 2022   | •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 16.5 | 2019   | ) •        | , |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 14.8  | 2022   | •      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0  | 2024   | 4          | , |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)   | 2.1   | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  |        |            | ) |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.1   | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •      |            | ) |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |        |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | •      | •          | ) |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.2  | 2023   | •      |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      |        |            | , |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | JJ.2  | 2023   |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |        |            | į |
|  |       | _      |        |          |   | 22 - | 7 202  |            |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •     |        |        |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 22.7 | 7 2022 | <u>.</u>   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |       |        | •      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •    | •      | •          | į |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       |        |        |          |   | 02.0 | 202    | , -        |   |
| and an all the concentration of the concentration o |       |        |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |      | 3 2023 |            |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (nor million population)   |       | -      |        | _        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | (    | 2024   | <b>∔</b> ● | 1 |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |       |        |        |          |   |      |        |            | ١ |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | •     | •      | •      | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2021   |            | ) |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

#### **Overall Performance**

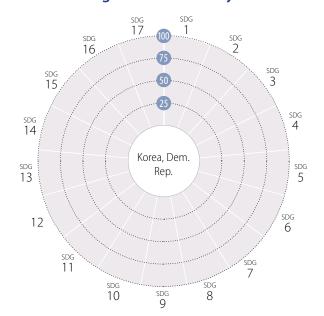


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

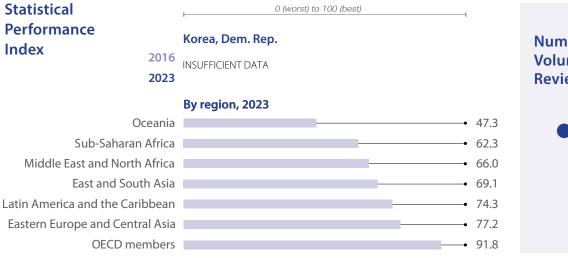
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**29**%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



#### Performance KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

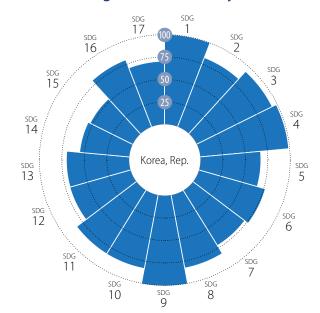
| DG1 – No Poverty<br>overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | Value   | icai | natiliy | liellu   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)    |       | Year<br>9 2025   |     | - |
|---|---------|------|---------|----------|--|-------|------------------|-----|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (%)  | •       | •    | •       | •        | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023             |     |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      | _       | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 3 2012           |     |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 45.3    | 2010 |         | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 21.5  | 202.             |     |   |
| revalence of undernouns in the transfer (%)   | 19.1    |      |         | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      |       |                  |     |   |
| revalence of starting in Children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2017 |         | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 6.0   | 2025             | 5 • | • |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 46.7    |      |         | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2023             | 3   | , |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 10.8    |      |         | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | · 0.0 | 2023             | 3   | , |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2018 |         |          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 264.8 |                  |     | ) |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2022 |         | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |                  |     | Ī |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018 |         | 1        | Gini coefficient   | •     |                  |     | , |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0     | •    | •       |          | Palma ratio  | •     |                  | •   | ) |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      | _       |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |                  |     | Ī |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 66.9    | 2023 |         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | •     |                  | •   | j |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023 |         | <b>†</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 22.0  | 2023             | 3   | ) |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 18.0    |      |         | <b>1</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 5 2022           |     | ) |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 513.0   |      |         | ÷        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    |       | 5 2020           |     |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0       | •    | •       | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |                  |     | Ī |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |         |      |         |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | •     | •                | •   | ) |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 23.7    | 2021 |         | A        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | •     | •                | •   | ) |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 213.0   | 2010 |         | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.2   | 2 2024           | 1   | ) |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |         |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     |       | 3 2024           |     | , |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 24.2    |      |         | +        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.6   | 5 2024           | 4   | ) |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.6    | 2023 |         | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 0.3   | 3 2024           | 1   | ) |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2008 |         | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     |                  | •   | ) |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.5    |      |         | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |                  |     | İ |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 16.0    | 2023 | •       | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 2.3   | 3 2023           | 3   | ) |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)                                      | 68.0    | 2021 | •       | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1   | 2024             | 1   | ) |
|   |         |      |         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | •     |                  | •   | ) |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •       | _    | •       | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |                  |     | Ī |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |         |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 0.0   | 2023             | 3   | , |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                  |         |      |         |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.6  | 5 2024           | 4   | , |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.5    | 2009 | •       | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 35.3  | 3 2018           | 3 • | , |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 0       | •    | •       | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 30.1  | 2019             | 9 • | , |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0   | 2018 | •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.5   | 2019             | 9   | , |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |         |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | •     |                  | •   | į |
| remand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |      |         |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |                  |     |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 85.7    | 2024 |         | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 0.0   | 2023             | 3   | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | •       |      | •       | •        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 0.0   | 2023             | 3   | , |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 89.6    | 2024 |         | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90  | 2023             | 3   | į |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 17.6    | 2025 | •       | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2023             | 3   | , |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      |         |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.1   | 2022             | 2   | , |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 93.9    | 2022 | •       | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |                  |     | ĺ |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 84.8    |      |         | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •     | •                | •   | į |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 27.7    | 2022 | •       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •                | •   | , |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 28.2    | 2015 | •       | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | •     |                  | •   | , |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                             | 33.0    | 2024 | •       | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 | 2009             | 9   | ) |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |         |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 15.0  | 2024             | 4   | , |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 54.7    | 2022 | •       | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 4.3   | 3 2017           | 7   | ) |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 13.9    |      |         | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 0.5   | 202              | 1 _ |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)              |         | 2023 |         | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 5 2024<br>5 2025 |     | , |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 13.8    | 2021 | •       | +        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | •     |                  | •   | ) |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |      |         | Ź        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •                | •   | ) |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | •    | •       | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | •     |                  | •   | ) |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 104.6   | 2022 | •       | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |                  |     | j |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | . 5 1.0 | _522 |         |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   |       |                  |     | , |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.0     | 2025 | •       | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | •     |                  | •   | ) |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 2.9     | 2025 |         |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | -     |                  | -   |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |         | 2018 |         | 4        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       |                  |     |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |         |      |         |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2024             |     | į |
|   | 0.0     | 2018 |         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.0   | 2021             |     |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0     | 20.0 |         |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | _     | _                |     | ı |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



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

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

+ 3.0

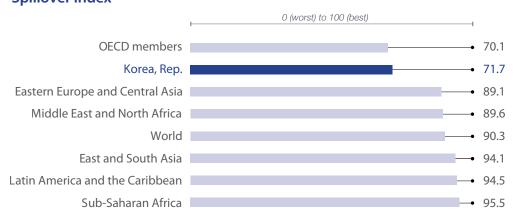
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3%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |         |      |     | g Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value          |      |    | 9 |
|---|---------|------|-----|---------------|--|----------------|------|----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.1     | 2025 | 5   | 1             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2        | 025  | •  |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.1     | 2025 | 5 • | 1             | Population using the internet (%)  | 97.4 2         | 023  | •  |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 14.9    | 2022 | 2 • | 7             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 121.8 2        | 023  | •  |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |     |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.1 2          | 023  | •  |   |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5     | 2022 | 2 • | 1             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 69.7 2         | 025  | •  |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.9     | 2020 | ) • | 1             | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 10 ~           | ທາາ  |    |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0.2     | 2020 | ) • | 1             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.9 2<br>5.2 2 |      |    |   |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 90.0    | 2022 | 2   |               |  |                |      |    |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 7.3     | 2022 | 2 • | <b>→</b>      | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 5,567.6 2      |      |    |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3     | 2022 | 2 • | 1             | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 17.4 2         |      |    |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.6     | 2022 | 2 • | <b>→</b>      | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 0.8 2          |      |    |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8     | 2018 | 8 • | 1             |  | 27.6 2         | .022 | _  |   |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | NA      | NA   |     |               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                |      |    |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.3     | 2022 | 2 • | •             | Gini coefficient   | 32.9 2         |      | •  |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |      |     |               | Palma ratio  | 1.2 2          |      | •  |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.8     | 2023 | 3   | 1             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 39.7 2         | 022  | •  |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.2     | 2023 | 3   | 1             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                |      |    |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.8     | 2023 | 3   | 1             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0 2        | 022  | •  |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 38.0    | 2023 | 3 • | 1             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 25.1 2         | 023  | •  |   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | NA      | NA   | •   |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | NA             | NA   | •  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |         | 202  | 1   | <b>1</b>      | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 8.9 2          | 012  | •  |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                                | 0.9     | 202  | _   |               | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 96.8 2         | 025  | •  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                    | 190     | 2019 | 9 • |               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 72.9 2         | 020  | •  |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |      |     |               | SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production   |                |      |    |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |         | 202  |     | T             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 9.4 2          | 022  | •  |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 84.3    |      |     | T             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 6.0 2          | 024  | •  |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2022 |     | 1             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 9.3 2          | 024  | •  |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0   |      |     | T             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 26.8 2         | 024  | •  |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0    | 2023 | 3   | <b>→</b>      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 36.2 2         | 024  | •  |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                               | 89.1    | 202  | 1   | 1             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 3.8 2          | 019  | •  |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.0     | 2024 | 4   | 1             | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5 2          | 021  | •  |   |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 2.2     | 2020 | 0   |               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                |      |    | ľ |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | NA      | NA   | •   | •             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)             | 11.1 2         | 023  | •  |   |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 14.7    | 2022 | 2 • | <u> </u>      | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 6.1 2          |      | •  |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |     |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2          |      | •  |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                           | 96.7    | 2022 | 2   | 1             | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 47.9 2         |      |    |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.9    | 2022 | 2 • | $\rightarrow$ | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | .,,,           |      | Ť  | I |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 100.0   | 202  | 1 • | 1             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.7 2         | U33  |    |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0   | 2018 | 8   |               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.1 2         |      |    |   |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 83.0    | 2020 | ) • | 1             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 42.2 2         |      |    |   |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 523.5   | 2022 | 2   | 1             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 27.2 2         |      |    |   |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                                | 12.6    | 2022 | 2 • | 7             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 12.0 2         |      | •  |   |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 16.2    | 2022 | 2 • | <b>→</b>      | 3  |                |      | -  |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |     |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.4 2          | .010 | _  |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |      |     |               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                |      |    |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 81.3    | 2024 | 4   | T             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 37.6 2         |      | •  | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 90.3    | 2022 | 2   | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                      |                |      | •  | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |         | 2024 |     | 1             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.68 2         |      |    |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |         | 2025 |     | <b>→</b>      | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2          |      |    |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  |         | 2023 |     |               | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 17.1 2         | 022  | •  |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |      | -   |               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                |      |    |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0   | 202  | 2   | 1             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.5 2          | 022  | •  | • |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |         | 2022 |     | 4             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91 2         | 023  | •  | • |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2022 |     |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 34.9 2         | 022  | •  |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 202  |     | 7             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | NA             | NA   | •  | ) |
|   |         |      |     | -             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.0 2         | 024  | •  | ) |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m² H2Oeq/capita)   | 2,409.7 |      |     | <b>7</b>      | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 2        | 021  | •  | ) |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) |         | 2022 |     | - 1           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 1.2 2          | 024  |    |   |
|   | 99.4    | 2022 | ۷ • | <u> </u>      | 100,000 population)  |                |      |    |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |      |     |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.1 2         |      | •  | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |      |     | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.71 2         |      | •  | ) |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                       | 100.0   |      |     | 1             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.81 2         |      |    |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)       |         | 2023 |     |               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 2         |      |    |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.7     | 202  | 1 • | <b>→</b>      | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 102.2 2        | 022  | •  | 1 |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |      |     |               | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |                |      |    |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.1    | 2023 | 3 • |               | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.8 2         | 022  | •  |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.5     | 2022 | 2   | •             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.2 2          | U24  |    |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                  | 00.7    | 202  | 1 _ | •             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |                |      | •  |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 98./    | 202  |     | T             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |                | **   | ** | F |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                       | 0.62    | 2023 | 3 • | 1             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |                | 024  | •  |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                                  | 1.3     | 2018 | 8 • | 1             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 63.8 2         |      | •  |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                                     | 38.8    | 2018 | 8 • |               | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 2        |      | •  | 1 |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 69.5    | 2024 | 4 • | 1             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 91.5 2         | 023  | •  |   |
|   |         |      |     |               | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.3 2         | n25  |    |   |

**Number of** 

**Voluntary National** 

**Reviews (VNRs)** 



#### **Overall Performance**

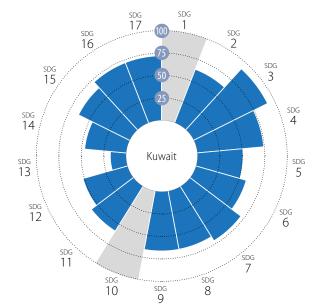


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.1

Missing 11% data

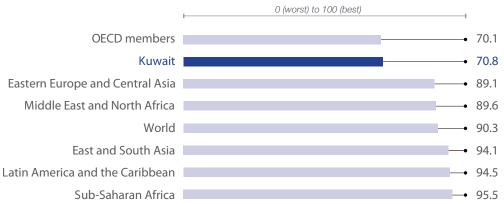
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value<br>*                          | ical I                               | auny | liellu   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |                  | Year<br>2025 |    | - |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------|--|------------------|--------------|----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | *                                   | •                                    | •    | •        | Population using the internet (%)  |                  | 2023         |    |   |
|   |                                     | _                                    | _    |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 135.8            |              |    |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 2.5                                 | າດາາ                                 |      | <b>1</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   |                  | 2023         |    |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |                                     | 2022                                 |      | T        |  | 5.0              | 2023         |    |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                     | 2021                                 | •    | <b>个</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.8             | 2025         | •  | , |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                                     | 2021                                 | •    |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.8              | 2023         |    |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 41.4                                | 2022                                 | •    |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |                  | 2023         |    |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 41.4                                |                                      |      | <b>T</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |                  | 2023         |    |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                                     | 2022                                 |      | <b>*</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 37.5             | 2010         | _  |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 13.5                                |                                      |      | 1        | ·  |                  |              |    |   |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |                                     | 2018                                 |      | •        | Gini coefficient   |                  |              |    |   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 1.3 .                               | 2022                                 | _    | •        | Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |              | _  |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                     |                                      |      |          |  | 0.0              | 2022         |    |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |                                     | 2023                                 |      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |                  | 2022         |    | 1 |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                                     | 2023                                 |      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 54.4             | 2023         | •  |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |                                     | 2023                                 |      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |                  | 2020         | -  |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |                                     | 2023                                 |      | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 39.0             | 2020         | •  | 1 |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0                                 | 2023                                 | •    | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                  |              |    |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 9.3                                 | 2021                                 | •    | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |                  | 2020         |    | 1 |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                                     |                                      |      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |                  | 2022         |    | , |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 45.0                                | 2019                                 | •    |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                  | 2024         |    | 1 |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7                                 | 2021                                 | •    | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                  | 2024         |    | 1 |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 80.4                                |                                      |      | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |                  | 2024         |    |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                                     | 2023                                 |      | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |                  | 2024         |    |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.2                                |                                      |      |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.3              | 2023         | •  |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.0                                |                                      |      | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                  |              |    |   |
|   | 99.0                                | 2023                                 |      | •        | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 23.1             | 2023         | •  | j |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.8                                | 2021                                 | •    | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 8.0              | 2024         | •  | , |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 66                                  | 2024                                 | •    | <b>1</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 68.9             | 2023         | •  | , |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 0.0                                 | 2021                                 | Ť    | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                  |              |    |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                                     |                                      |      |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 32.1             | 2023         | •  | , |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 44.3                                | 2021                                 | •    | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.4             | 2024         | •  | , |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.0                                | 2015                                 | •    | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | •                |              | •  | į |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 90.2                                | 2021                                 | •    | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 42.0             | 2019         | •  | , |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0                                |                                      |      | Φ.       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 79.7             | 2019         | •  | , |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 33.0                                |                                      | Ť    | Ė        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.4              | 2018         | •  |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                     |                                      |      |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                  |              |    |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 67.8                                | 2024                                 |      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 51.7             | 2023         | •  | , |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 117.5                               | 2022                                 | •    | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •                | •            | •  | ) |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 54.9                                |                                      |      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.86             | 2023         | •  |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |                                     | 2024                                 |      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                  | •            | •  | , |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 3.1                                 |                                      |      |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 14.8             | 2022         | •  | , |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0                               | วกวว                                 |      | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | - 114            |              |    |   |
| opulation using at least basic unitarity water services (%)   | 100.0                               |                                      |      | <b>†</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.3              | 2020         | •  |   |
| · -   | 3,850.5                             |                                      |      | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |                  | 2023         |    |   |
| Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | ,                                   |                                      |      |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                  | 2023         |    |   |
|   | 88.7                                |                                      |      |          |  | 14.0             | 2021         |    |   |
|   | 7,990.0                             | 2024                                 | _    | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 46.0             | 2024         | _  |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 4.5.5                               | 200                                  |      |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.0             | 2024         | _  |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0                               |                                      |      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •                |              |    |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0                               | 2022                                 | •    | Т        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0              | 2024         | •  | , |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.2                                 | 2023                                 | •    | 1        |  | AA 1             | 2025         |    |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                                     |                                      |      |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2025         |    |   |
| anowable aparay chare in total final anaray consumption (n/)  | U.I.                                | 2021                                 | _    | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                  | 2023         |    |   |
|   |                                     |                                      |      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                  | 2023         |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                                     | 1022                                 |      |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.70             | 2023         | •  |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.2                                |                                      |      |          |  |                  |              |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 56.2 I                              |                                      |      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                  |              |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 13.0                                | 2022                                 | •    | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 8.7              | 2023         | •  |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 13.0 Z                              | 2022<br>2017                         | •    | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |                  |              |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 13.0 2<br>79.8 2<br>2.1 2           | 2022<br>2017<br>2025                 | •    | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   |                  | 2023<br>2024 |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 13.0 2<br>79.8 2<br>2.1 2<br>0.54 2 | 2022<br>2017<br>2025<br>2023         | •    | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) |                  |              |    |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 13.0 2<br>79.8 2<br>2.1 2<br>0.54 2 | 2022<br>2017<br>2025                 | •    | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.5              |              | ** |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 13.0 2<br>79.8 2<br>2.1 2<br>0.54 2 | 2022<br>2017<br>2025<br>2023<br>2018 | •    | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.5<br>**<br>6 0 | 2024         | ** |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





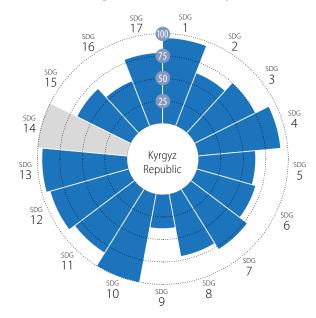
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.7

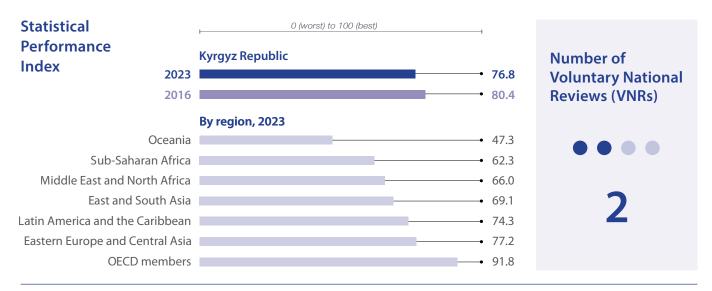
Missing data

1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   |       | Year |     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year |            | ng i |
|---|-------|------|-----|----------|--|-------|------|------------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 1.0   | 2025 |     | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 78.0  | 2025 | 5          | •    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 4.2   | 2025 | •   | <u>↑</u> | Population using the internet (%)  | 88.5  | 2023 | 3          | •    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |     |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 92.1  | 2023 | 3          | )    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 6.1   | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4   | 2023 | 3          | •    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 8.6   | 2021 | •   | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0   | 2025 | 5 •        |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | 1.0   | 2021 | •   | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2023 |            |      |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                           | 53.2  | 2021 | •   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2023 | 3          | •    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 26.6  | 2022 | •   | <b>1</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1   | 2023 | 3          | •    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3   | 2022 | 0   | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 21.1  | 2023 | 3          | )    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                     | 3.2   | 2022 | •   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |            |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 0.7   | 2018 | •   | <b>4</b> | Gini coefficient   | 26.4  | 2022 | 2          | )    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | 0.0   | 2022 | •   | •        | Palma ratio  | 0.9   | 2022 | 2          | )    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |     |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |            |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                      | 41.9  | 2023 | 8   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 2.4   | 2022 | 2          | )    |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.8  | 2023 | 3   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 17.9  | 2023 | 3          | )    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 17.0  |      |     | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 | 2022 | 2          | )    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)                                       | 112.0 |      |     | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 51.8  | 2020 | 0          | )    |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                          |       | 2023 |     | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |            | Ī    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       |       |      |     |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5   | 2020 | )          | ,    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)              | 18.8  | 2021 | •   | Т        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022 |            | ,    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 125.0 | 2016 | 9   |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |            | )    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 125.0 | 2019 | , - |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024 |            |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.3  | 2021 | •   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       | 2024 |            |      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.7  | 2023 | •   | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |            |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 30.0  | 2022 | 9   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3   | 2023 | 3          |      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 | 2020 | •   | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | - 110 |      |            |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 86.0  | 2023 | } • | <b>1</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.5   | 2023 | 3          |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | 68.5  | 2021 |     | T        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |            |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |     | Ť        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |       | 2023 |            |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | 5.9   | 2024 | •   | <u> </u> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.5   | 202. |            |      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |     |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       |      |            |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                     | 86.2  | 2024 |     | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |            |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |       |      |     |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       |      |            |      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.0  |      |     | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       |      |            |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.1  |      |     | T        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       |      |            |      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7  | 2019 | •   | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018 |            |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0   | 2010 | 5          |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   | 67.4  | 2024 |     | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.6  | 2023 | ) <b>a</b> |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |       |      |     |          |  |       |      |            |      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 98.6  |      |     | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2023 |            |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 67.3  |      |     | +        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |            |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.2  | 2025 | •   | Ψ        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023 |            |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |     |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 0.3   | 2022 | 2          |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              | 90.8  | 2022 | 0   | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |            |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  | 97.9  | 2022 | •   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •     |      |            |      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              | 50.0  | 2022 | 9   | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.81  | 2023 | 3          |      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 8.7   | 2015 | •   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 20.5  | 2022 | 2          |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | 255.3 | 2024 | •   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 98.9  | 2018 | 8          |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 25.0  | 2024 | 4          |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.7  | 2022 | 2   | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 22.3  | 2018 | 8          | J    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 77.0  |      |     | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |       |      |            |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              |       |      |     |          | 100,000 population) **   | 0.0   | 2024 | 4          |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.7   | 2023 | •   | T        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 37.5  | 2025 | 5          |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 27.6  | 2021 | •   | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.60  | 2023 | 3          |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |      |     |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.49  | 2023 | 3          |      |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.8  | 2023 | 3   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |            |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2022 |     | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |            |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                |       |      |     |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.5   | 2023 | 3 -        |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                         | 45.1  | 2021 | •   | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | ر.ر   | 2023 | J -        |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 3.3   | 2025 | •   | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |       |      | •          |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | 0.52  |      |     | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 333   | 2023 | 3          |      |
| andamenta labor rights are effectively guaranteed (riorse o 1 best)                     |       | 2018 |     | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       | 2024 |            |      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                | 0.2   | 2010 |     |          | COLDOLGIC TON FIGURE FOR FOR FOR THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL O | U     | ZUZ* |            | ŀ    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                |       |      |     |          |  |       |      |            |      |
| , -   |       | 2018 |     | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2021 | 1          |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



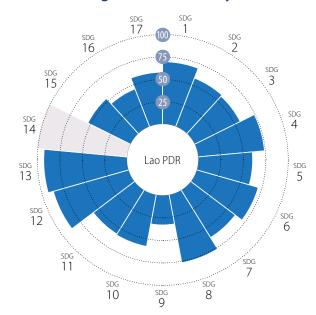
## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

#### **Overall Performance**

# Country Score Country Rank 121/167 Regional Average = 69.5 Change in score Missing 00/

+ 5.9

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



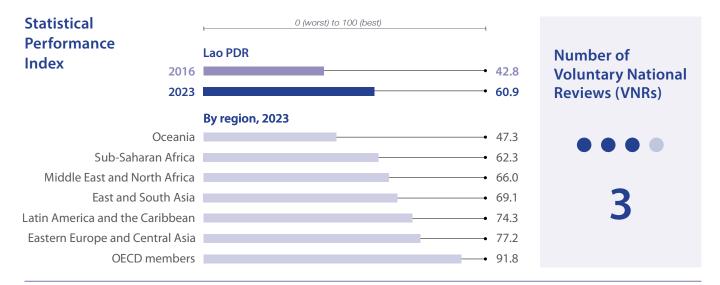
#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



8%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

| DG1 – No Poverty  overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | Value Year Rating 6.0 2025   |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value<br>94.7      |      |   |
|---|--|------------|---|--------------------|------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) everty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |  | ^ <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 63.6               |      |   |
| ,   | 27.2 2025  | 7          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 64.8               |      |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | E 4 2022   | <b>1</b>   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |                    | 2023 |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)<br>revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.4 2022   | •          |   | 2.3                | 2023 | • |
| ,   | 33.1 2017  | •          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0                | 2025 | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.0 2017   | •          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0                | 2023 | • |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 35.7 2017  | <b>→</b>   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |                    | 2002 |   |
|   | 0.0 2022 -   |            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  |                    | 2002 |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |  | <b>→</b>   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 0.5                | 2023 | _ |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.5 2022   | 7          | Gini coefficient  | 20.0               | 2010 |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.5 2018   | •          | Palma ratio   | 38.8               | 2018 |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 136.5 2020 •   | •          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.0                | 2010 | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |            |   | F40                | 2022 |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 112.2 2023   | 1          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 54.8               |      | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 20.0 2023 •  | 7          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 30.0               |      | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 39.0 2023 •  | 7          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 62.2               |      |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 132.0 2023 •   | 7          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •                  | •    | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023 •   | <b>→</b>   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                    |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 26.5 2021  | <b>→</b>   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |                    | 2020 |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |  |            | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |                    | 2022 | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 195.0 2019 •   |            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                    | 2024 | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 16.4 2021  | 4          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                    | 2024 |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 69.0 2023  | 4          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 42.3               |      |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 83.4 2016  |            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |                    | 2024 |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 64.4 2017  | •          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.4                | 2021 | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 80.0 2023  | 4          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |      |   |
|   | 60.0 Z0Z3 •  | •          | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t ${\rm CO_2}$ /capita)   | 3.3                | 2023 | • |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 51.8 2021 •  | <b>→</b>   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.3                | 2024 | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2024   | 7          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.1                | 2021 | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 3.3 2021   |            | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |      |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |  |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                    |      | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 87.7 2024 •  | 1          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |                    |      | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.7 2024  | 1          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                    |      | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 54.6 2023  | 1          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                    |      | • |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 94.5 2022  | Φ.         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                    |      | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 7 112 -1   | Ť          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0                | 2018 | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |  |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                    |      |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 72.4 2024 •  | 7          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 48.7               | 2023 | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 72.2 2022 •  | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 30.1               | 2023 | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 86.9 2024  | <b>→</b>   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83               | 2023 | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.0 2025  | 1          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |                    | 2023 |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  | Ť          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |                    | 2022 |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 85.5 2022  | 7          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                    |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 79.5 2022  | 7          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |                    |      |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |  | 1          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |                    |      |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |  | •          | ·   |                    |      |   |
| _   | 11.8 2015  |            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 72.0               | 2017 |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 241.1 2024 •   | <b>→</b>   | ,,  | 73.0               |      | _ |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 400 5  |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.0               |      |   |
|   | 100.0 2022 •   | 1          | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 28.2               | 201/ | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 400  | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0                | 2024 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 10.2 2022 •  |            | του,ουο ρυμιατίστη  |                    |      |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 10.2 2022 •<br>0.5 2023 •  | <b>1</b>   |   | 22.2               | 2025 |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.5 2023 •   |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.2               | 2025 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |  | <b>↑</b>   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 33.2               | 2025 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 •   | 7          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 33.2               | 2025 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 •   | <b>7</b>   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 33.2               | 2025 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 •   | 7          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | •                  | •    | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 •   | <b>7</b>   | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | •                  | 2025 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 5.2 2022 • 37.3 2021 •                    | •          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | •                  | •    | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 5.2 2022 • 37.3 2021 • 1.3 2025 •         | •          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 1.9                | 2023 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 5.2 2022 • 37.3 2021 • 1.3 2025 • • • • • | •          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 1.9                | •    | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 5.2 2022 • 37.3 2021 • 1.3 2025 •         | •          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 1.9                | 2023 | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.5 2023 • 25.2 2021 • 60.1 2023 • 5.2 2022 • 37.3 2021 • 1.3 2025 • • • • • | •          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 1.9<br>• 13.9<br>0 | 2023 | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





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

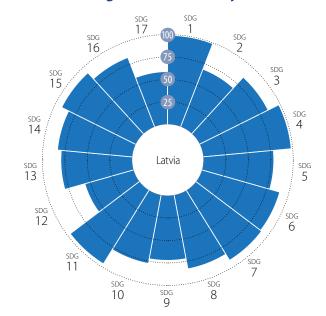
+ 4.7

Missing

data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



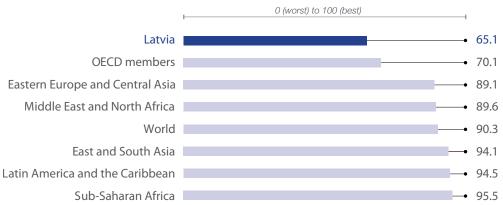
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



#### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  |  | Year Ratii                           | - |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |                                  | Year Ra                    |    |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |  | 2025                                 |   | T           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |                                  | 2025                       |    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |  | 2025                                 |   | 1           | Population using the internet (%)  |                                  | 2023                       |    |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 16.9 2   | 2022                                 | • | Ψ           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 120.8                            |                            |    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |  |                                      |   |             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 3.3                              | 2023                       | •  |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |  | 2022                                 |   | 1           | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 27.6                             | 2025                       | •  |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.5 2  |                                      |   | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.7                              | 2023                       | •  |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |  | 2021                                 |   | •           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.8                              | 2022                       | •  |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  *revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 90.0 2   | 2022                                 |   | <b>₽</b>    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 150.5                            | 2023                       | •  |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |  | 2022                                 |   | Ţ           | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 4.8                              | 2022                       | •  |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |  | 2022                                 |   | <b>→</b>    | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 22.3                             | 2020                       | •  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |  | 2018                                 |   | Ĺ           | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 33.1                             | 2022                       | •  |
| field gap closure (% of potential yield)   |  | 2023                                 |   |             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                  |                            |    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |  | 2023                                 |   | •           | Gini coefficient   | 34.3                             | 2021                       | •  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 10.5 2   | .022                                 |   |             | Palma ratio  | 1.3                              | 2022                       | •  |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 18.7 2   | 023                                  |   | •           | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 33.0                             | 2022                       | •  |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |  | 2023                                 |   | <b>1</b>    | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                  |                            |    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |  | 2023                                 |   | <b>个</b>    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 0.0                            | 2022                       | •  |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |  | 2023                                 |   | <b>†</b>    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 12.4                             | 2023                       | •  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |  | 2023                                 |   | <u>.</u>    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 98.5                             | 2022                       | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |  |                                      |   | :           | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 7.4                              | 2022                       | •  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 22.7 2   | 2021                                 | • | Ψ           | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 95.6                             | 2025                       | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 40.0.3   | 010                                  |   |             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 91.8                             | 2020                       | •  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 40.0 2   | 2019                                 |   |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                  |                            |    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 9.8 2  | 2021                                 | • | 1           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.7                              | 2022                       | •  |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.2 2   | 2023                                 |   | 7           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                                  | 2024                       | •  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 8.8 2  | 2022                                 | • | 1           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                                  | 2024                       | •  |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.1 2   | 2022                                 | • | <b>→</b>    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |                                  | 2024                       |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0 2   | 2023                                 | • | 个           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |                                  | 2024                       |    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.6 2   | 2021                                 | • | 1           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |                                  | 2024                       |    |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.2 2  | 2024                                 | • | 1           | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |                                  | 2021                       |    |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 3.9 2  | 2022                                 | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG13 - Climate Action   |                                  |                            |    |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 37.7 2   | 2023                                 | • | ₽           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.5                              | 2023                       | •  |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 22.6 2   | 2019                                 |   |             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                                  | 2024                       | •  |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |  |                                      |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |                                  | 2024                       |    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 97.6 2   | 2023                                 | • | 1           | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |                                  | 2021                       |    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.0 2   | 2023                                 | • | 1           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                  |                            |    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | • 98.5 2   | 2023                                 | • | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 96.1                             | 2023                       | •  |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.8 2   | 2021                                 |   |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |                                  | 2023                       | •  |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 45.1 2   | 2023                                 | • | 1           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                                  | 2018                       | •  |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 483.9 2  | 2022                                 | • | <b>→</b>    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                                  | 2019                       |    |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 13.2 2   |                                      | • | ₽           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                                  | 2019                       |    |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 22.2 2   | 2022                                 |   | <u> </u>    | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |                                  | 2018                       |    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |  |                                      |   |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                  |                            |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 80.8.7   | 2024                                 |   | <b>1</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 973                              | 2023                       | •  |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 00.0 2   | .024                                 |   |             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                                  | 2023                       | •  |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 105.2 2  |                                      |   | T           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |                                  | 2023                       | •  |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 81.8 2   | 2024                                 | • | 1           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                                  | 2023                       |    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |  | 2025                                 |   | 7           | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |                                  |                            | •  |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 18.4 2   | 2023                                 | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.0                             | LULL                       | Ť  |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  |                                      |   |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2 5                              | 2023                       |    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.9 2   | 2022                                 | • | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |                                  | 2023                       |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 92.4 2   | 2021                                 |   | 7           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                                  | 2023                       |    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.0 2  | 2022                                 | • | 1           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |                                  | 2023                       |    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 76.9 2   | 2021                                 |   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                                  | 2024                       |    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)   | 1,406.8 2  | 2024                                 | • | <b>→</b>    | Children involved in child labor (%)   |                                  | 2024                       |    |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 97.1 2   | 2022                                 | • | 1           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                                  |                            |    |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 85.2 2   | 2021                                 | • | <u>↑</u>    | 100,000 population)  | 0.3                              | 2024                       | •  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  |                                      |   |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.8                             | 2025                       | •  |
|  | 100.0 2  | 2022                                 | • | 1           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.66                             | 2023                       | •  |
| •  | 100.0 2  | 2022                                 |   | 1           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67                             | 2023                       | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |  | 2023                                 |   | 1           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.71                             | 2023                       | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  |  |                                      | • | <u>↑</u>    | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 178.7                            | 2023                       | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2<br>44.0 2  | 2021                                 |   |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                  |                            |    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |  | 2021                                 |   |             |  |                                  |                            |    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 44.0 2   | 2021                                 |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.5                              | 2022                       | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 44.0 2   | 2023                                 |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |                                  |                            | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 78.3 2<br>3.4 2  | 2023                                 |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.3                              | 2022<br>2024               | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 78.3 2<br>3.4 2  | 2023                                 |   |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |                                  |                            | ** |
| ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) ropulation (%) ropulation funder with a part of the fundamental | 78.3 2<br>3.4 2  | 2023<br>2022                         |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0.3<br>**                        | 2024                       | ** |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) <b>IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 78.3 2<br>3.4 2<br>96.6 2                              | 2023<br>2022<br>2021                 |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.3<br>**<br>71<br>55.3          | 2024<br>**<br>2024<br>2022 | ** |
| ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) ropulation for modern share in total final energy consumption (%) ropulation ropulation ropulation ropulation or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 78.3 2<br>3.4 2<br>96.6 2<br>0.78 2                    | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2023<br>2018 |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 0.3<br>**<br>71<br>55.3          | 2024<br>**<br>2024         | ** |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population (%)  | 78.3 2<br>3.4 2<br>96.6 2<br>0.78 2<br>2.2 2<br>65.3 2 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2023<br>2018 |   | •<br>•<br>• | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.3<br>**<br>71<br>55.3<br>6 0.0 | 2024<br>**<br>2024<br>2022 | ** |



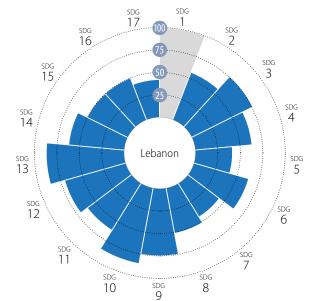
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

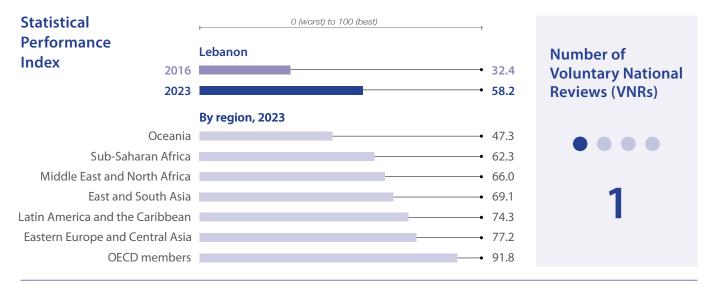
Missing data

7%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **LEBANON**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value   | Year Ra      | iting | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value         | Year Rati | ing T | ren          |
|--|---------|--------------|-------|----------|--|---------------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         |              |       |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 2       | 2025      |       | 1            |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •       | •            | •     | •        | Population using the internet (%)  | 83.5 2        | 2023      |       | 1            |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |              |       |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 95.9 2        | 2023      |       | 1            |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 9.6     | 2022         | •     | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.6 2         | 2018      |       | •            |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.0     | 2021         | •     | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 46.7 2        | 025       |       | ተ            |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.4     | 2021         | •     |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 10.7 2        | .023      |       | Ţ            |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 23.0    | 2021         | •     | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.1 2         | 2023      |       | T            |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 29.8    | 2022         | •     | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |               | •         |       |              |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022         |       | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 24.9 2        | 2015      |       | •            |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.4     | 2022         | •     | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |               |           |       |              |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8     | 2018         | •     | <b>1</b> | Gini coefficient   | 31.8 2        | 2011      |       |              |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0     | 2022         | •     | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.2 2         | 2011      |       | •            |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |              |       |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |               |           |       |              |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 15.0    | 2023         | •     | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 4.5 2         | 2022      |       | <b>→</b>     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.1    | 2023         | •     | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 29.0 2        | 2023      |       | →            |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.3    | 2023         | •     | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |               | •         |       |              |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 10.0    | 2023         | •     | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 22.3 2        | 2020      |       | •            |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1     | 2023         | •     | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |               |           |       |              |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 11.9    | 2021         | •     | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2         | 2020      |       |              |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |         |              |       |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 10.7 2        |           |       | •            |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 59.0    | 2019         | •     | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 10.3 2        |           |       | Ť            |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7     | 2021         |       | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 6.4 2         |           |       | 4            |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |         | 2023         |       | 4        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 34.5 2        |           | •     | <b>→</b>     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         |              | •     |          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 33.0 2        |           |       | ÷            |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2003         |       | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.9 2         | 2023      | •     | 4            |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2004         |       | <u>T</u> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |               |           |       |              |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 33.0    | 2023         |       | Ť        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 3.6 2         | 2023      | •     | <b>→</b>     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.6    | 2021         | •     | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.2 2         | 2024      |       | Ψ            |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.2     | 2024         | •     | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2         | 2023      |       | •            |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |              |       |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |               |           |       |              |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |              |       |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 10.8 2        | 2023      | •     | <b>→</b>     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 79.1    | 2023         | •     | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.2 2        | 2024      |       | →            |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 74.3    | 2023         | •     | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |               | •         | D     |              |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 54.1    | 2023         | •     | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 9.0 2         |           |       | •            |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.0    | 2018         | •     | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.3 2         |           |       | T            |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |              |       |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2         | 2018      | •     | •            |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 62.2    | 2024         |       | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |               |           |       |              |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 03.2    | 2024         | •     | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 4.7 2         | 2023      |       | →            |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 87.9    | 2022         | •     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 9.0 2         | 2023      |       | <b>→</b>     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 41.8    | 2023         | •     | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.96 2        | 2023      |       | 1            |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 6.3     | 2025         | •     | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2         | 2023      |       | →            |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |              |       |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 27.1 2        | 2022      |       | <u>+</u>     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 92.6    | 2022         | •     | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |               |           |       |              |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.2    | 2022         | •     | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.2 2         | 2020      |       | 1            |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 58.8    | 2022         | •     | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.70 2        | 2023      | •     | <b>→</b>     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 42.8    | 2015         | •     | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 55.9 2        | 2021      |       | 4            |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 4,353.5 | 2024         | •     | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 98.9 2        | 2016      | •     | •            |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |              |       |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 22.0 2        | 2024      |       | 4            |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 2022         | •     | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •             | •         | D     | •            |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | •       | •            | •     | •        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **   |               | 0004      |       |              |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 4.3     | 2023         | •     | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.6 2        |           |       | _<br>_       |
|  | 2.0     | 2021         |       | _        |  | 0.54 2        |           |       |              |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.9     | 2021         | _     | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |               |           | _     | 7            |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |              |       |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.39 2        |           | •     | *            |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2022         |       |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 2        | 2023      | •     | 7            |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.6     | 2022         | •     | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |               |           |       |              |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 20.7    | 2021         | •     | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 3.6 2         | 2022      |       | Ψ            |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 11.5    | 2023         | •     | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |               | •         |       |              |
| ,  | 0.45    | 2023         | •     | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 6.9 2         | 2021      |       | 4            |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |         |              |       | •        |  |               |           |       |              |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 1.1     | 2018         |       | 7        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 72 2          | 2024      | •     |              |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports |         |              | •     | 7        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)                                  | 72 2<br>2.1 2 |           |       | •<br>1       |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |         | 2018<br>2018 | •     | •        |  |               | 2021      |       | • <b>↑ ↑</b> |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

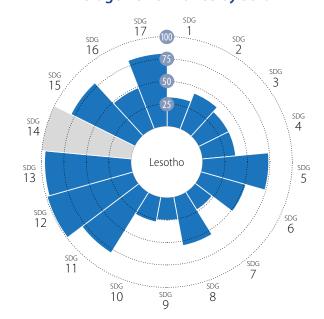
# **Country Score Country Rank** 143/167 55.6 ● Regional Average = 53.9

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

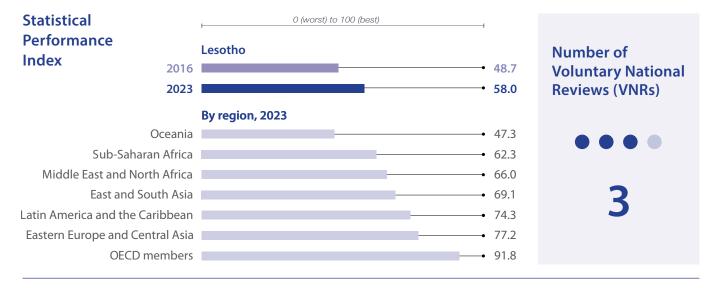
NA

Missing 18% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **LESOTHO**

| 48.4   | 2025   |   | <b>→</b>  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)                           |   | 2025<br>2023   |  |   |
|--------|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
|        | 2025   | •   | <b>→</b>  |  | 48.0  | 2023   |  |   |
|        |  |   |   |  |   |  |  |   |
|        |  |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |   | 2023   |  | )   |
|        | •  |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0   | 2018   | •  | )   |
| 34.6   | 2018   | •   | •   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0   | 2025   | •  | ,   |
| 2.1    | 2018   | •   |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |   |  |  |   |
| 16.7   | 2018   |   |   |  | 0.1   | 2023   | •  | 1   |
| 21.0   | 2022   | •   | 1   |  | 0.1   | 2015   | •  | )   |
| 2.2    | 2022   |   | 1   | 2 11 2 11 2 11   | 0.5   | 2019   | •  | )   |
| 0.7    | 2022   | •   | <b>→</b>  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |  |  |   |
| 1.1    | 2018   | •   | <b>→</b>  | Gini coefficient   | 44.9  | 2017   | •  | ,   |
| 0.0    | 2021   | •   |   | Palma ratio  | 2.4   | 2017   | •  | )   |
|        |  |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |  |  |   |
| 478.0  | 2023   | •   | <b>→</b>  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 25.6  | 2022   | •  | ,   |
| 28.7   | 2023   | •   | <b>→</b>  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 27.3  | 2023   | •  | ,   |
| 58.9   | 2023   | •   | 7   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 90.7  | 2022   | •  | ,   |
|        |  |   | <b>→</b>  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •   | •  | •  | )   |
| 3.0    | 2023   | •   | 1   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |  |  | Г   |
|        |  |   |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.1   | 2020   | •  | ,   |
| ) 36.3 | 2021   | •   | <b>→</b>  | ,  |   |  |  | ,   |
| 2880   | 2010   |   |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |   |  | •  | )   |
| ∠ŏŏ.U  | 2019   |   |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •   | •  | •  | )   |
| 21.6   | 2021   | •   | 7   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |   |  | •  | )   |
| 57.4   | 2023   | •   | <b>→</b>  |  | •   | •  | •  | )   |
| 49.1   | 2020   | •   | 1   |  | 0.0   | 2022   | •  | )   |
| 86.6   | 2018   | •   |   |  |   |  |  | Ī   |
| 87.0   | 2023   | •   | 1   |  | 17  | 2023   |  | ,   |
| 53.3   | 2021   | •   | 1   |  | •   | 2023   |  | ,   |
|        |  |   | Ť   |  | 0.0   | 2023   |  |   |
| 3.8    | 2024   | •   | <u>+</u>  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 0.0   | 2023   |  |   |
|        |  |   |   |  |   |  |  |   |
| 30.5   | 2020   | •   | •   |  |   |  |  |   |
|        |  |   |   | ,  |   |  |  |   |
|        |  |   | *   |  |   |  |  |   |
|        |  |   | •   | 3 3 3 3 1  |   |  |  |   |
| 89.7   | 2022   | •   |   | -  | 0.0   | 2010   |  |   |
|        |  |   |   |  | 0.0   | 2010   | _  |   |
| 83.3   | 2024   | •   | 1   |  | E17   | 2022   |  | ŀ   |
|        |  |   |   |  |   | 2023   |  |   |
|        |  |   | T   |  | _   |  | •  | į   |
|        |  |   | <b>→</b>  |  |   |  |  | ,   |
| 25.0   | 2025   | •   | 4   |  | 0.0   | 2023   | •  | )   |
|        |  |   |   |  | •   | •  | •  | )   |
| 74.0   | 2022   | •   | <b>→</b>  |  |   |  |  |   |
| 50.3   | 2022   | •   | <b>→</b>  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 38.2  | 2008   | •  | )   |
| 2.6    | 2022   | •   | 1   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |   |  |  | )   |
| 0.0    | 2015   | •   |   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 19.5  | 2016   | •  | ,   |
| •      | •  | •   |   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 44.5  | 2018   | •  | ,   |
|        |  |   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.0  | 2024   | •  | ,   |
| 50.0   | 2022   | •   | 7   | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 13.9  | 2018   | •  | ,   |
|        |  |   | <b>→</b>  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |   |  |  |   |
|        |  |   | •   | 100,000 population)  | 0.0   |  |  |   |
| 45     | 2021   | •   | 1   |  |   |  |  | )   |
| С.Т    | 2UZ I  | _   | •   | , .  |   |  |  | 1   |
| 245    | 2022   |   |   | ·  |   |  |  |   |
|        |  |   |   |  |   |  |  | 1   |
| 1.6    | 2022   |   |   | •  |   |  |  |   |
| 63.6   | 2022   | •   | •   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 13.1  | 2023   | •  |   |
| 15.9   | 2025   |   | <b>→</b>  | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | _   | _  | _  |   |
| 13.5   |  |   |   |  | 260   |  | _  | ,   |
| •      |  |   |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 36.0  | 2022   | •  | 1   |
| n) •   | •  | •   | •   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * |   | 2022<br>2024   |  | )   |
| •      | •  | •   | •   |  | 0   |  | •  |   |
|        | 16.7 21.0 2.2 0.7 1.1 0.0 478.0 28.7 58.9 664.0 3.0 21.6 57.4 49.1 86.6 87.0 53.3 3.8 30.5 69.3 41.9 89.7 83.3 120.3 71.9 25.0 74.0 50.3 2.6 0.0 41.5 8.1 4.5 24.5 1.6 | 16.7 2018 21.0 2022 2.2 2022 0.7 2022 1.1 2018 0.0 2021  478.0 2023 28.7 2023 58.9 2023 664.0 2023 3.0 2021  288.0 2019 21.6 2021 57.4 2023 49.1 2020 86.6 2018 87.0 2023 53.3 2021 3.8 2024  30.5 2020 69.3 2023 41.9 2023 89.7 2022  83.3 2024  120.3 2022 71.9 2024 25.0 2025  74.0 2022 50.3 2022 2.6 2022 0.0 2015 50.0 2022 41.5 2022 41.5 2022 41.5 2021 24.5 2021 | 1.1 2018   0.0 2021   478.0 2023   28.7 2023   58.9 2023   664.0 2023   3.0 2021    288.0 2019   21.6 2021   57.4 2023   49.1 2020   86.6 2018   87.0 2023   53.3 2021   3.8 2024    30.5 2020   69.3 2023   41.9 2023   41.9 2023   89.7 2022   71.9 2024   25.0 2025    74.0 2022   74.0 2022   50.3 2022   74.0 2022   50.3 2022   74.0 2022   50.3 2022   26 2022   74.0 2022   50.3 2022   41.5 2022   81. 2023   45. 2021   81. 2023   45. 2021 | 16.7 2018  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  210, 2022 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 210, 2022 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 21,0 2022 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  10 2022 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **LIBERIA**

#### **Overall Performance**

# **Country Score Country Rank 157** /167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

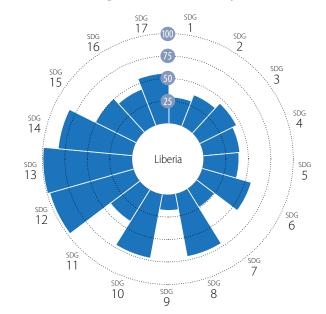
+ 4.6

Missing

data

3%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**

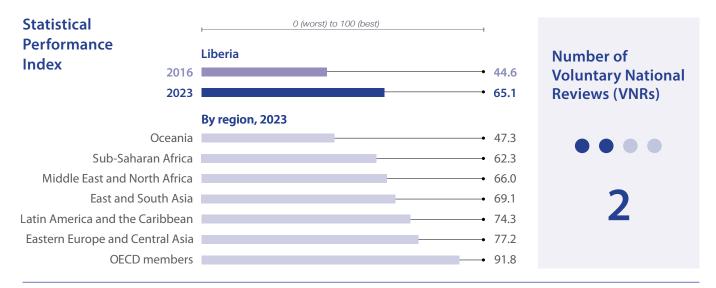


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





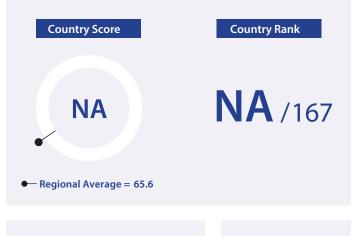
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating        | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | Ratir | ng Tre |
|---|--------------------------|----------|---|-------|------|-------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 30.9 2025 •              | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 55.5  | 2025 | 5     | , 4    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 61.2 2025 •              | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 23.5  | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                          |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 41.5  | 2023 | 3     | 2      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 38.4 2022 •              | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4   | 2023 | 3     | 7      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 29.8 2019 •              | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | . 00  | 2025 |       |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.4 2019                 | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2023 | ,     |        |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 8.6 2019 •               |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2023 | 3     | , -    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 17.0 2022 •              | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •               | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.2   | 2023 | 3     |        |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.1 2022 •               | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |       |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018 •               | 1        | Gini coefficient  | 35.3  | 2016 | 5     | ) (    |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | • • •                    | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.4   | 2016 | 5     | )      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                          |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |       |        |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 627.7 2023 •             | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 60.5  | 2022 | 2     | •      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 29.6 2023 •              | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 16.7  | 2023 | 3     |        |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 72.9 2023 •              | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 10.4  | 2022 | 2     | •      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 308.0 2023 •             | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    | •     | ) (    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023 •               | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |       |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.0 2021                | <b>-</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4   | 2020 | )     |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                                      | ZZ.0 ZUZI -              |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.6   | 2022 | 2     |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 153.0 2019               | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.4   | 2024 | 1     | •      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>affic deaths (per 100,000 population)                         |                          | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.2   | 2024 | 1     | •      |
|   | 15.3 2021 • 62.2 2023 •  | <b>T</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |       |        |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   |                          | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 0.5   | 2024 | 1     | •      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 130.8 2021 • 84.4 2020 • | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     | _      |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 82.0 2023                | •<br>•   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |       |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 02.0 2023                | •        | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$  | 0.1   | 2023 | 3     | ) '    |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 44.7 2021 •              | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2   | 2024 | 1     | )      |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.3 2024                 | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                          |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |       |        |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                          |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 96.7  | 2023 | 3     | , •    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 65.2 2022 •              | Ψ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.4  | 2024 | 1     | •      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 61.7 2022 •              | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.2  | 2018 | 3     | , •    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 44.7 2022                | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.2   | 2019 | •     | , (    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 77.5 2019 •              | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.2   | 2019 | •     | •      |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |                          |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018 | 3     |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | E1 4 2024 A              | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |       |        |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 51.4 2024                | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 15.8  | 2023 | 3     | , •    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 50.0 2022 •              | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 24.3  | 2023 | 3     | , -    |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 88.3 2024 •              | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.92  | 2023 | 3     | , •    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 11.0 2025 •              | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.0   | 2023 | 3     | , •    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                          |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.2   | 2022 | 2     | •      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 75.6 2022 •              | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |       |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 22.5 2022 •              | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.1   | 2012 | 2     | ,      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.3 2022                 | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.47  | 2023 | 3     | , ,    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015                 | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 60.5  | 2021 | •     |        |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                          | 47.3 2024 •              | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 66.3  | 2020 | )     | ,      |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                          |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 27.0  | 2024 | 1     | , ,    |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 31.8 2022                | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 27.8  | 2020 | )     | )      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 0.8 2022                 | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per **  |       | 202. |       |        |
| 22 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                       | 2.0 2023 •               | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2024 |       |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.6 2021                 | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |       |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.0 2021                 |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |       |        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.2 2023                |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |       |        |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |                          | •        |   | 0.40  | 2023 | ,     |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 3.1 2022 •               |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Covernment spending on health and education (% of CDP)                                    | 2.0   | 2021 | ) -   |        |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 51.6 2021                | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 3.6   | 2022 | 2     |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |                          | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |       | _    | -     |        |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.47 2023                | <b>Ψ</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | •    | •     | )      |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018                 | T        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2024 | 1     | )      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 5.4 2018                 |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0   | 2021 |       | )      |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                          |          |   |       | 2023 |       |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



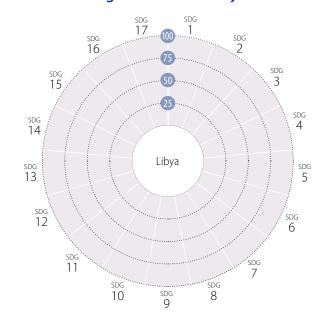


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

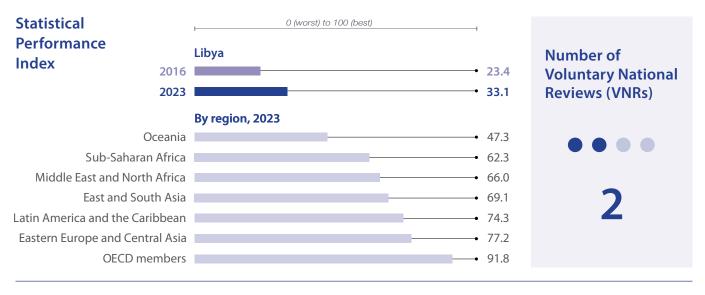
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28%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







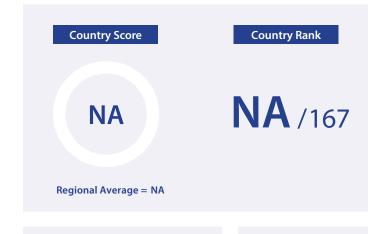
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value<br>* | redi  | - wuriy | liellu   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                            |      | e Year<br>9 2025 |            | - |
|---|------------|-------|---------|----------|--|------|------------------|------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (%)   | *          | •     | •       | •        | Population using the internet (%)  |      | 5 2023           |            |   |
|   |            | _     | _       | _        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |      | 2023             |            |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 11.4       | 2022  |         | .1.      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   |      |                  |            |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 11.4       |       |         | 4        |  | 1./  | 7 2023           | 3 •        | , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 38.1       |       |         | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                        | 0.0  | 2025             | 5 •        | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 10.2       |       |         | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.7  | 2 2023           | 2 👝        |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 267        | •     | •       | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2  | . 202.           |            |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 36.7       |       |         | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |      |                  |            |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |            | 2007  |         |          |  |      |                  |            | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |            | 2022  |         | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |                  |            |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |            | 2018  |         | •        | Gini coefficient   | •    |                  |            | 1 |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •          | •     | •       | •        | Palma ratio  | _    | _                | _          | , |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |            |       |         |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 166  | 202              |            |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 59.5       |       |         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |      | 5 2022           |            | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |            | 2023  |         | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 23.5 | 2023             | 3 -        | , |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 30.8       |       |         | +        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | •    |                  |            | , |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 59.0       |       |         | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •    | •                | •          | ) |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |            |       |         |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |                  |            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.8       | 2021  | •       | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |      | 3 2020           |            | , |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |            |       |         |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |      | 3 2022           |            | , |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                                 | 54.0       | 2019  | •       | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      | 2024             |            | , |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 34.0       | 2021  | •       | T        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 7 2024           |            | , |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 69.3       |       |         | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |      | 5 2024           |            | 1 |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 10.9       |       |         |          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2024             |            |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9       |       |         | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.6  | 5 2019           | 9 •        | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 73.0       |       |         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |                  |            |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 73.0       | 2023  |         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 8.9  | 2023             | 3 •        | ) |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.1       | 2021  |         | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.6  | 5 2024           | 4 •        | ) |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8        | 2024  | •       | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 24.7 | 7 2019           | 9 •        | ) |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |            |       |         |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |                  |            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |            |       |         |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0  | 2023             | 3 •        | ) |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |            |       |         |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.6 | 5 2024           | 4 •        | ) |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | •          | •     | •       | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 20.0 | 2018             | 8 •        | ) |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  |            | •     |         | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 32.1 | 2019             | 9 🛑        | ) |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | •          | •     | •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 10.4 | 1 2019           | 9 •        | ) |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |            |       |         |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0  | 2018             | 8 •        | ) |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |            |       |         |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |                  |            |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 41.1       | 2024  |         | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0  | 2023             | 3          | ) |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 117.4      | 2022  | •       | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •    |                  | •          | ) |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 51.9       | 2024  |         | +        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.98 | 3 2023           | 3          | ) |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 16.5       |       |         | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •    |                  | •          | ) |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  |            |       |         |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 5.7  | 7 2022           | 2          | ) |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9       | 2022  |         | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      |                  |            | i |
| opulation using at least basic armining water services (%)  | 92.1       |       |         | ÷        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |      |                  | •          | ) |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 817.1      |       |         | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |      |                  |            | à |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 20.3       |       |         |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 90.0 | 2016             | s <b>•</b> |   |
| _   | 1,520.8    |       |         | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 50.0 | 2010             |            |   |
|   | 1,320.0    | 2024  |         | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 12.0 | 2024             | 4          |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 70.0       | 2022  |         |          | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 13.0 | 1 202-           | 1          |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 70.0       | 2022  | •       | Ψ        | . ,  | •    |                  | •          | , |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | •          | -     | -       | -        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2024             | 4 •        | ) |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.7        | 2023  | •       | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.4 | 1 2025           | 5 🕳        |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.0        | 2021  |         | ->       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 10.7 |                  |            | b |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.0        | 2UZ I | _       |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      |                  |            | í |
|   | 25.2       | 2022  |         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | -    | -                |            |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 25.2       |       |         |          |  |      |                  |            | 1 |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 8.0        | 2022  | _       | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |                  |            |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)              | 65.7       | 2017  | •       | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional |      |                  |            | , |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 17.6       | 2025  | •       | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |      | •                |            | þ |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | •          |       |         |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |      |                  |            | ) |
|   |            | 2010  | •       | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | ٢    | 2024             | 4          |   |
| - , -   | 0.7        | 2018  | _       |          |  | U    |                  |            |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |            |       |         |          |  | 0.0  |                  | 1          | , |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population) | 35.3       |       |         | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                            |      | 2021             |            | ) |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





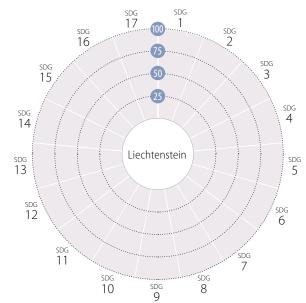
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

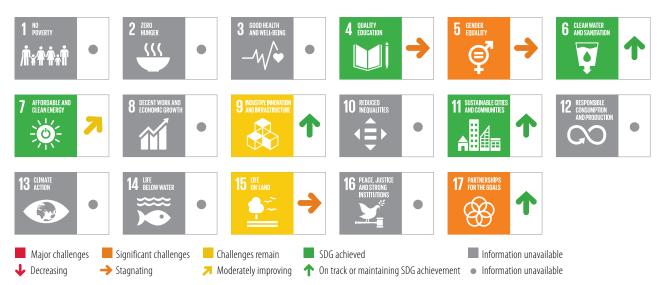
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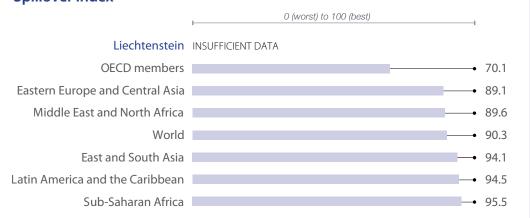
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LIECHTENSTEIN

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value | Year I | Rating | Trend    | •   |          | Year   |     | g Trei |
|---|-------|--------|--------|----------|---|----------|--------|-----|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | •     |        | •      |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0    | 2025   | •   | 1      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •     | •      | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 97.3     | 2023   | 8   | 1      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |        |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 125.2    | 2023   | •   | 1      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2022   | •      | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •        | •      | •   | •      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.6   | 2022   | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | * 00     | 2025   | 5   |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0.7   | 2022   | •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |          |        |     |        |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |          | 2023   |     | 1      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | •     |        | •      |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |          | 2019   |     | (      |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | •     | •      | •      | •        |   | 34,669.8 | 3 2023 | •   | _      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | •     |        |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |        |     |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | •     | •      | •      | •        | Gini coefficient  |          |        |     | -      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •     | •      | •      |          | Palma ratio   | •        | •      | •   |        |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |        |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |        |     |        |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | •     |        |        |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | * 0.0    | 2022   | 2   | •      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | •     |        |        |          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 9.9      | 2023   | 8   | •      |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | •     | •      |        |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |          |        |     |        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | •     |        |        |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •        | •      | •   |        |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •     |        |        | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |        |     |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 2.5      | 2020   | •   | (      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       | _      |        |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | •     |        |        | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •        |        | •   |        |
| ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)                                  | •     | •      | •      |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023   |        | 4        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •        |        |     |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2023   |        | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 1.0   | 2021   |        |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |       |        | •      |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |        |     |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | _     |        |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.0      | 2023   | 3   |        |
| worst 0–100 best)   |       |        |        |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | •        | •      | •   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |        |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |        |     |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |        |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •        |        |     |        |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 98.3  | 2021   |        | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •        | •      |     |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.2  | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •        |        |     |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.5  | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •        |        | •   |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •        |        |     |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |        |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |        |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |        |     |        |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |       |        |        |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 80.8     | 2023   | 3 - |        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 86.1  | 2022   | •      | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •        |        |     |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | •     | •      | •      |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98     | 2023   | •   | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.0  | 2025   | •      | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0      | 2023   | 8   | -      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |        |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •        |        | •   |        |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 | 2022   | •      | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |        |     |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 100.0 |        |        | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 5.1      | 2021   | •   |        |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •        | •      | •   |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 74.3  | 2015   | •      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 24.1     | 2022   | •   |        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)                               | •     | •      | •      | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |          | 2021   |     |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |        |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 100.0    |        |     |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | วกวว   |        | •        | Children involved in child labor (%)  |          |        |     |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)         | 100.0 | 2022   |        |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LICD per  |          |        |     |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | _     |        |        |          | 100,000 population)   | * 0.0    | 2024   | •   |        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |       |        |        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 83.4     | 2025   |     |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 53.6  | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |          | •      | •   |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 33.0  | 2021   |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |          |        |     |        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |       |        |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |          |        |     |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |       |        |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |          | -      |     |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | _     | -      | _      | -        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  |          |        |     |        |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •     |        |        |          |   |          |        |     |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | •      | •      | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.4      | 2019   | •   |        |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •      | •      | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | **       | **     | **  |        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |       |        |        |          |   | c-       | 202    |     |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |        |        |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |          | 2024   |     |        |
| - Indian savery embodied in imports   |       |        |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0      | 2021   |     |        |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |        |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |          | -      |     |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





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

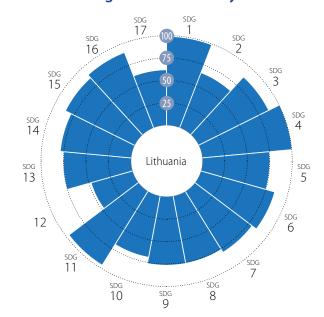
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.4

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1%

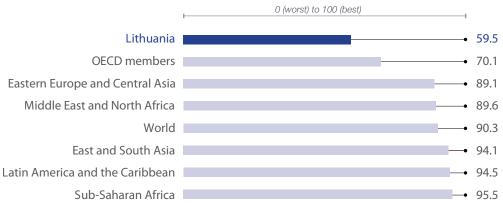
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.





| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Yea            | ır Ratin | g Tre | end         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea             | r Rati | ing . | ſren |
|--|----------------------|----------|-------|-------------|---|-----------------------|--------|-------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.5 202              |          | ٠.    |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 202             |        | -     | 1    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.8 202              | 25       | 1     | <b>N</b>    | Population using the internet (%)   | 88.5 202              | 23     |       | 1    |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 14.1 202             | 22 •     | 7     | 7           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 137.4 202             | 23     |       | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                      |          |       |             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.5 202               | 23     |       | 4    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 202              | 22       | 1     | 1           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 32.3 202              | 25     |       | 1    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.9 202              | 22 •     | •     |             | universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 202               | 3 •    |       | 4    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.8 202              |          |       |             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.9 202               |        |       | 4    |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | * 90.0 202           |          |       |             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 220.0 202             |        |       | 1    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 25.4 202             |          |       | <b>b</b>    | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 7.8 202               |        |       | 1    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.6 202              |          | 4     |             | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 42.6 202              |        |       | ,    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.2 202              |          |       | 7           | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 31.4 202              |        |       | 1    |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Yield qap closure (% of potential yield)                                   | 0.7 201<br>45.6 202  |          |       |             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                       |        |       |      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 13.6 202             |          |       |             | Gini coefficient  | 36.7 202              | 21     |       | 4    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 15.0 202             | -2       | _     |             | Palma ratio   | 1.5 202               | 22     |       | 4    |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 7.7 202              | 3 🔵      | 4     |             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 24.6 202              | 22     |       | 1    |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.9 202              |          | 4     |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                       |        |       |      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.4 202              |          | 4     | <b>N</b>    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 202               | 22     |       | 1    |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 28.0 202             |          | 4     |             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 9.2 202               | 23     |       | 1    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 202              |          |       | •           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 202             | 22     |       | 1    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.8 202             | )1 👝     | ,     |             | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 15.8 202              |        |       | 4    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 15.0 202             | -1 -     | _     |             | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 91.3 202              |        |       |      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 39.0 201             | 9 •      | •     |             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 88.3 202              | 20     |       | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 6.3 202              | 71       | 4     |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                       |        |       |      |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.0 202             |          | 7     |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 7.4 202               |        |       | •    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 6.2 202              |          | 4     |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 12.6 202              |        |       | 7    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 202            |          | 4     |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 10.8 202              |        |       | 4    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 87.0 202             |          | 4     |             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 75.2 202<br>48.4 202  |        |       | 1    |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |                      |          | 4     | <b>N</b>    | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 11.4 202              |        |       | j    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.8 202              | 24       | 1     | <b>N</b>    | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 202               |        |       | 4    |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 3.0 202              | 22       | -     | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.7 202               |        |       | ľ    |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 45.2 202             | 23       | 4     | b           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.6 202               | ) 2 💣  |       | L    |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 18.9 201             | 9 🔵      | •     |             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 8.6 202               |        |       | j    |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                      |          |       |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 202               |        |       | •    |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.6 202             | 22 •     | -     | >           | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 49.7 202              |        |       | •    |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 100.0 202            |          | 1     | 1           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                       |        |       |      |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | * 99.2 202           |          | 1     |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 83.5 202              | 23     |       | 4    |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 202            |          |       |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.2 202              | 4      |       | 4    |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 57.4 202             |          | 1     | r           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | NA NA                 | 4      |       | •    |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 477.1 202            |          |       | 7           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.6 201               | 9      |       | 4    |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 16.5 202<br>27.8 202 |          | 4     |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 2.0 201               | 9      |       | 1    |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 27.8 202             | 2.2      | •     |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 201               | 8      |       | •    |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                      |          |       |             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                       |        |       |      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 73.0 202             | 24 •     | 7     | 7           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 91.8 202              | 23     |       | 1    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.4 202            | 72       | 4     | •           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 95.2 202              |        |       | 1    |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 84.4 202             |          | 4     |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.99 202              |        |       | 1    |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.4 202             |          | -     | <b>&gt;</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202               |        |       | 1    |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 4.4 202              |          | 1     | 1           | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 29.3 202              | 22     |       | 4    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                      |          |       |             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                       |        |       |      |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.0 202             | 22       | 1     | <b>N</b>    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.6 202               |        |       | 1    |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.3 202             |          | 1     | <b>N</b>    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 202              |        |       | _3   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.8 202              | 22       | 1     | 1           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 11.2 202              |        |       | -    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 77.0 202             | 21 •     | •     |             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                        | 100.0 202<br>63.0 202 |        |       | 4    |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)  | 3,337.2 202          | 24 •     | 4     | b           | Children involved in child labor (%)  |                       |        |       |      |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)   | 95.0 202             | 22 •     | _1    | <u> </u>    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                       |        |       | i    |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 95.3 202             | 22 •     | 1     | <u> </u>    | 100,000 population)   | 0.4 202               | 24     |       | •    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                      |          |       |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 82.3 202              | 25     |       | 1    |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 202            |          | 1     |             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.78 202              | 23     |       |      |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 202            |          | _1    |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 202              |        |       | •    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                 |                      |          |       |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76 202              |        |       |      |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 33.2 202             | 21 •     | _1    | r           | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 180.8 202             | 22     |       | 7    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                      |          |       |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                       |        |       |      |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.3 202             |          |       |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.0 202               | 22     |       | 7    |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.1 202              | 22 •     |       |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.2 202               | 24     |       | 4    |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 93.5 202             | 21       | 1     | 1           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** **                 | *      | *     | *    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 202             | )3 🕳     | •     |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 57 202                | 24     |       | •    |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 3.6 201              |          |       |             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 51.0 202              |        |       | 1    |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |                      |          |       |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0 202               |        |       | •    |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)   | 73.6 202             |          |       |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 91.5 202              |        |       | 1    |
|  |                      |          |       | •           |   |                       |        |       | •    |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)  | 11.5 202             |          |       | •           | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.2 202              | 25     |       | •    |

## **LUXEMBOURG**

#### **Overall Performance**

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

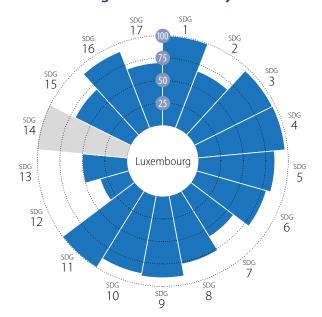
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.2

Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **LUXEMBOURG**

## Performance by Indicator

| DG1 – No Poverty  |                                   |                                    |                                       | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |                                 | Year                       |    |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |                                   | 2025                               |                                       | T        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0                           |                            |    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |                                   | 2025                               |                                       | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 8.9                               | 2022                               |                                       | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 116.5                           |                            |    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.5                               | 2022                               |                                       |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  |                                   | 2022                               |                                       | 1        | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.2                            | 2025                       | •  |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                                   | 2022                               |                                       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.4                             | 2023                       | •  |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | * 90.0                            |                                    |                                       | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.0                             | 2022                       | •  |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  |                                   | 2022                               |                                       | 7        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 4,348.4                         | 2023                       | •  |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                                   | 2022                               |                                       | 4        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 6.3                             | 2022                       | •  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                                   | 2022                               |                                       | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 10.5                            | 2020                       | •  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                                   | 2018                               |                                       | į        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 31.0                            | 2022                       | •  |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 65.0                              |                                    |                                       | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                 |                            |    |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 133.2                             |                                    |                                       | •        | Gini coefficient   | 32.7                            | 2021                       | •  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                   |                                    |                                       |          | Palma ratio  |                                 | 2022                       |    |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 11.7                              | 2023                               | 3                                     | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 7.0                             | 2022                       | •  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.6                               | 2023                               | 3                                     | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                 |                            |    |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.3                               | 2023                               | 3                                     | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |                                 | 2002                       |    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 7.3                               | 2023                               | •                                     | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1                               | 2023                               | 3                                     | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0                           |                            |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 7.8                               | 2021                               | •                                     | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)  |                                 | 2022                       |    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 7.0                               | 202                                |                                       | _        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |                                 | 2025                       |    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 13.0                              | 2019                               | •                                     |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 97.4                            | 2020                       | •  |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.0                               | 2021                               | •                                     | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                 |                            |    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |                                   | 2023                               |                                       | 4        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |                                 | 2022                       |    |
| dolescent fertility rate (birth years)  |                                   | 202.                               |                                       | <b>†</b> | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9                              |                                    |                                       |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.0                              |                                    |                                       | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |                                   |                                    |                                       | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 210.7                           |                            |    |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                                   | 2024                               |                                       | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                                   | 2022                               |                                       | 1        |  | 0.9                             | 2022                       |    |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 19.6                              | 2023                               | 3                                     | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 10.7                            | 2022                       |    |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 18.1                              | 2023                               | 3                                     | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                                   |                                    |                                       |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 99.0                              | 2022                               | 2                                     | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.7                              | 2022                               | 2                                     | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 7 1.0                           | 2021                       | Ť  |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | * 88.8                            | 2023                               | 3                                     | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NIA                             | NA                         |    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | * 100.0                           | 2022                               | 2                                     |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |                                 | NA                         |    |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 60.2                              | 2023                               | •                                     | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                                 | NA                         |    |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 476.7                             | 2018                               | 3 •                                   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                                 | NA                         |    |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 18.9                              | 2018                               | 3                                     |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                                 | NA                         |    |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 27.2                              | 2018                               | 3 •                                   | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |                                 | 2018                       |    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                                   |                                    |                                       |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                 |                            |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | NΔ                                | NA                                 | •                                     | •        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 847                             | 2023                       |    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |                                   |                                    |                                       |          | Mean area that is protected in fereshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.8                              |                                    |                                       | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 87.2                              |                                    |                                       | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 35.0                              |                                    |                                       | 7        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |                                 | 2022                       |    |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 3.4                               | 2014                               | 1 •                                   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                 |                            |    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                   |                                    |                                       |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.5                             | 2022                       |    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9                              |                                    |                                       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 97.6                              |                                    |                                       | <b>→</b> | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                                 | 2022                       |    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                                   | 2022                               |                                       | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0                           |                            |    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 99.4                              |                                    |                                       |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                                 | 2024                       |    |
|   | 8,453.1                           |                                    |                                       | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   |                                 | 2021                       |    |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.5                              |                                    |                                       | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 95.8                              | 2022                               | 2                                     | <u> </u> | 100,000 population)  |                                 |                            |    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100 -                             | 202                                |                                       |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                                 | 2025                       |    |
|   | 100.0                             |                                    |                                       | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| •   | 100.0                             |                                    |                                       | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 8.6                               | 2023                               |                                       | 7        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                                 | 2023                       |    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)<br>O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 20 5                              | ZUZ                                | _                                     | <u> </u> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 108.9                           | 2022                       | _  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 20.5                              |                                    |                                       |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                 |                            |    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                                   |                                    |                                       |          | 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  |                                 |                            | -  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.8                              | 2023                               |                                       | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.5                             | 2022                       | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 70.8                              | 2023<br>NA                         |                                       | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                                 | 2022                       |    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 70.8                              | NA                                 | •                                     |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                                 | 2024                       |    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 70.8<br>NA<br>98.8                | NA<br>2017                         | 7                                     | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 1.0<br>**                       | 2024                       | ** |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 70.8<br>NA<br>98.8<br>0.80        | NA<br>2017<br>2023                 | •<br>7 •<br>8 •                       | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 1.0<br>**<br>69                 | 2024<br>**<br>2024         | ** |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 70.8<br>NA<br>98.8<br>0.80<br>4.0 | NA<br>2017<br>2023<br>2018         | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 1.0<br>**<br>69<br>55.0         | 2024                       | ** |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 70.8<br>NA<br>98.8<br>0.80<br>4.0 | NA<br>2017<br>2023<br>2018<br>2018 | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 1.0<br>**<br>69<br>55.0<br>78.4 | 2024<br>**<br>2024<br>2022 | ** |

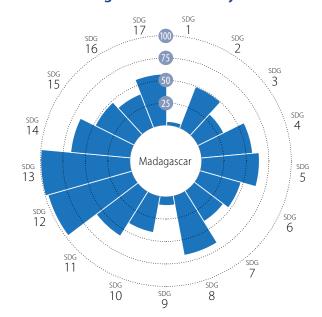
# **Country Score Country Rank 158**/167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

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

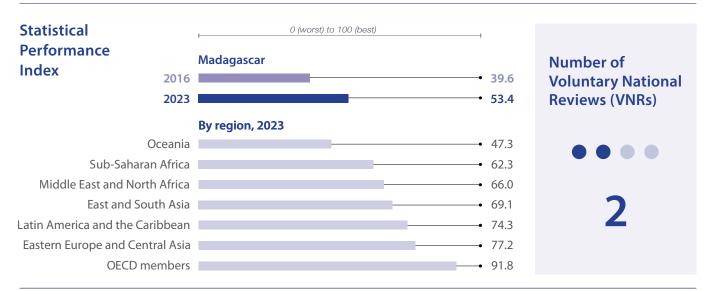
Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Ye            |              | ,   |                      | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | e Year           |   | - |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-----|----------------------|---|------|------------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 66.4 20             |              |     |                      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 3 2025           |   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 79.5 20             | )25 (        | • - | <b>&gt;</b>          | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 4 2023           |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                     |              |     |                      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 1 2023           |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 39.7 20             |              |     | •                    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 1.8  | 3 2023           | • |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 39.8 20             |              |     |                      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                               | 0.0  | 2025             | • |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.2 20              |              |     |                      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2023             |   |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 26.0 20             |              |     |                      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | ) 2023<br>) 2017 |   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 4.3 20              |              |     | •                    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  |      | 1 2023           |   |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 20              |              |     | •                    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 0.1  | 2023             |   |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 2.8 20              |              |     |                      | Gini coefficient  | 424  | 5 2012           |   |   |
|  | 0.8 20              |              |     |                      | Palma ratio   |      | 1 2012           |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 20              | )22          |     |                      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 2.1  | 2012             | _ |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 445.4.20            | 222          |     |                      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 65.7 | 7 2022           |   |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 445.4 20            |              | •   |                      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  |      | 5 2023           |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)<br>fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.8 20             |              |     |                      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2023             |   |   |
| nortainty rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  noidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 64.8 20<br>233.0 20 |              |     | •                    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |      | 9 2022           |   |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 233.0 20            | J23 <b>•</b> |     |                      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 51.5 | 7 2020           |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                     |              |     |                      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4  | 4 2020           |   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 25.9 20             | 021          | • - | <b>&gt;</b>          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | + 2020<br>5 2022 |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 200.0.24            | 110          |     |                      | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 3 2022           |   |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 208.0 20            | 119          |     |                      | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      | 3 2024           |   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 22.5 20             | 021          | • 2 | 7                    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 3 2024           |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 63.6 20             | 023          | • - | <b>&gt;</b>          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      | 7 2024           |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 143.0 20            | )19          | •   |                      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |      | 2023             |   |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 45.8 20             | 021          | •   |                      | SDG13 - Climate Action  |      |                  |   | Ī |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 51.0 20             | 023          | •   | L                    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 0.1  | 1 2023           | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 34.9 20             | 021          | • - | <b>&gt;</b>          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2 2024           |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                     |              |     |                      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   |      | 2023             |   |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.2 20              | )24 (        | -   | <b>*</b>             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |                  |   | Ī |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                     |              |     |                      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 20.1 | 1 2023           | • | ľ |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 65.9 20             | )24          | • ; | 7                    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 3 2024           |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.6 20             | 274          | ا۔  | ı.                   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      | 1 2018           |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 31.9 20             |              |     | r<br>L               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 3 2019           |   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 80.7 20             |              | - ' |                      | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.7  | 7 2019           |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 00.7 20             | JZZ          |     |                      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018             | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                     |              |     |                      | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |                  |   | Ī |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 67.6 20             | )24          | • ; | 7                    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 26.6 | 5 2023           | • | ï |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 87.0 20             | 122          | • 4 | L                    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.2 | 2 2023           | • | Ī |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 94.2 20             |              | • 1 | •                    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 | 4 2023           | • | , |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.1 20             |              |     | L                    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      | 2023             |   | Ī |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                     |              |     |                      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |      | 4 2022           |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 53.5 20             | 122          | •   | 4                    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |                  |   | Ī |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 14.8 20             |              |     |                      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |      |                  | • | ľ |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 11.3 20             |              |     |                      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67 | 7 2023           |   |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 20              |              |     |                      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |      | 2023             |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 73.1 20             |              |     |                      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      | 3 2022           |   |   |
|  | 73.1 20             | JZT          |     | •                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2021             |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 36.1 20             | 122          | •   | _                    | Children involved in child labor (%)  |      | 7 2018           |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.5 20              |              |     |                      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |      |                  |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.5 20              | JZZ <b>'</b> |     |                      | 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2024             | • | ĺ |
| Ø2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO2/TWh)  | 1.7 20              | 023          | • - | <b>&gt;</b>          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.8 | 3 2025           | • |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 30.6 20             | 021          | • 1 | 1                    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2 2023           |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                     |              |     |                      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023             |   |   |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34.9 20             | 023          |     |                      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 9 2023           |   |   |
| -  | 4.6 20              |              |     |                      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |                  |   | ĺ |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1.000 population)   |                     |              |     |                      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4 1  | 1 2022           |   |   |
|  | 16 2 20             | )22 (        | •   | 7                    | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | т. 1 |                  |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 20.5 20             |              |     |                      |   |      |                  |   | , |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 3.0 20              | )25          | • - | <b>&gt;</b>          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |      |                  |   |   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) |                     |              | • • | <b>→</b>             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 10.3 | 3 2022           | • |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.0 20              | )23          | • • | ><br> -<br> -<br> -  |   |      | 3 2022<br>2024   |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 3.0 20<br>0.53 20   | 023          |     | <b>→</b><br><b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |      |                  | • |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





# **Country Score Country Rank 139**/167 ● Regional Average = 53.9

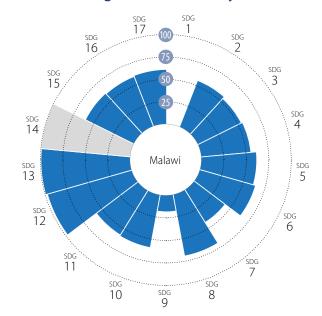
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.3

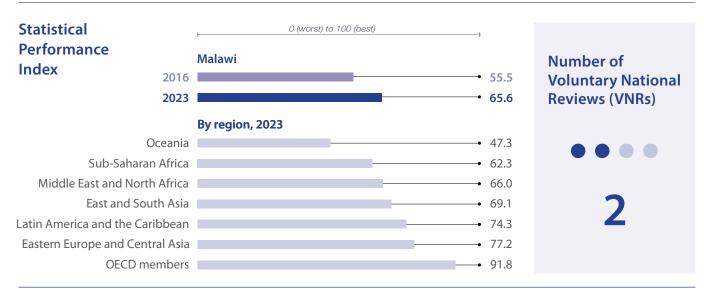
Missing data

1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year |     |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |      | Year |     | ıg T |
|---|-------|------|-----|-------------|--|------|------|-----|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 73.2  | 2025 | •   | <b>1</b>    | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 69.2 | 202  | 5 • |      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 91.3  | 2025 | •   | 1           | Population using the internet (%)  | 18.0 | 202  | 3 • | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |     |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 40.2 | 202  | 3 • | )    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 19.9  | 2022 | •   | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2  | 201  | 8 • |      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 35.5  | 2020 | •   | <b>→</b>    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 202  | 5   |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6   | 2020 | •   | 1           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | 202. | , - |      |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 17.3  | 2020 | •   |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1  | 202  | 3 • |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 7.7   | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *   | 0.0  | 202  | 3 • |      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1   | 2022 | •   | <b>&gt;</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.2  | 201  | 6 • | 1    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.0   | 2022 |     | 7           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |      |     |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8   | 2018 | •   | <b>4</b>    | Gini coefficient   | 38.5 | 2019 | 9 • | ,    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2019 | •   | •           | Palma ratio  | 1.7  | 201  | 9 • | /    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |     |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |      |      |     |      |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 225.0 | 2023 | •   | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 38.0 | 202  | 2 • |      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.8  | 2023 | •   | 7           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 20.2 | 202  | 3 • |      |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 38.3  | 2023 | •   | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 76.6 | 202  | 2 • |      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 119.0 | 2023 | •   | 7           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 23.0 | 202  | 0 • |      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.6   | 2023 | •   | 1           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |      |     |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |      |     |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.2  | 202  | 0   |      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 24.9  | 2021 | •   | •           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 0.5  | 202  | 2   |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 149.0 | 2010 | )   |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.1  | 202  | 4   |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |     |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.3  | 202  | 4   |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021 |     | T           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 11.9 | 202  | 4   |      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023 |     | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 2.8  | 202  | 4   |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 135.6 |      |     | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0  | 202  | 2   |      |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2020 |     | T           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |      |     | Ī    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 87.0  | 2023 | •   | <b>→</b>    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 0.1  | 202  | 3   | ,    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 48.3  | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b>    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3  | 202  | 4   | ,    |
| worst 0–100 best)   |       |      |     |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |      | 202  |     | ,    |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.3   | 2024 | •   | Ψ           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |      |     | Ī    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |     |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      |      |     |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | •     |      |     | •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |      | •    | •   | ,    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  |       | 2040 |     |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |      |      |     | ,    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |       | 2019 |     | •           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |      |      |     | ,    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2022 |     |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |      |      |     | ,    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | /6.8  | 2022 | •   | 7           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0  | 201  | 8   |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |     |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0  | 2011 |     |      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 78.9  | 2024 | •   | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 70.8 | 202  | 3 🛑 |      |
|   | C7 1  | 2022 |     | _           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | 202  |     |      |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |       | 2022 |     | 7           | 1 7.7  |      |      |     |      |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2024 |     | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 202  |     |      |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.7  | 2025 | •   | 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |      | 202  |     |      |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |     |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 2.6  | 202. | 2   |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 71.9  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      |      |     |      |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 49.2  | 2022 | •   | 7           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.8  | 201. | 2 • |      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 17.5  | 2022 | •   | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68 | 202  | 3 • |      |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 32.5  | 2019 | •   | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 17.6 | 202  | 0   |      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 58.2  | 2024 | •   | 1           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 67.0 | 202  | 0 • | i    |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |      |     |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34.0 | 202  | 4 • |      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 14.0  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b>    | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 14.0 | 202  | 0 • |      |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 1.4   | 2022 | •   | 4           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *  | 0.0  | 202  | 1 - |      |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>httCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 1.0   | 2023 | •   | <b>→</b>    | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 202  |     |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 42.0  | 2021 |     | 4           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 202  |     |      |
|   | 42.0  | 2021 | _   |             | , .  |      |      |     |      |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 26.1  | 20-  |     |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      | 202  |     |      |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2023 |     | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.60 | 202  | 3 • | j    |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.9   | 2022 | . • | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |      |     |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 42.7  | 2021 | •   | 7           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 4.2  | 202  | 2 • |      |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.0   | 2025 | •   | 4           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •    | •    | •   |      |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     | 7           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 14 1 | 202  | 2 🗭 | ,    |
| ral work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2018 |     | <b>→</b>    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |      | 202  |     |      |
| 1 A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B   |       |      |     |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |      | 202  |     |      |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | -     |      |     |             | Sinited profits of materialionals (032 billion)  | U.U  | 202  |     | j    |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)   | 2.6   | 2018 |     |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.6 | 202  | 3 👝 |      |

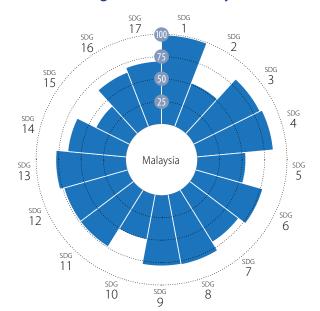
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





+ 4.6

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

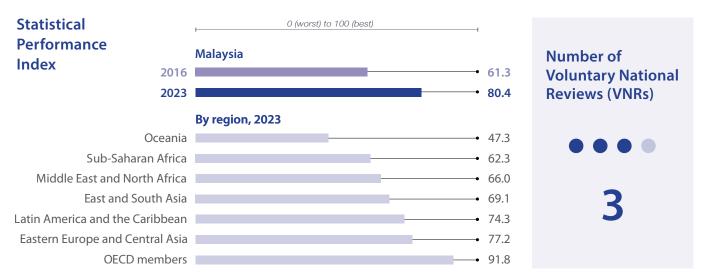
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



2%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | *  | Value Year Ratii |   |
|--|-------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.4 2025 • ↑            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 97.6 2025        |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.7 2025 • 1            | Population using the internet (%)  | 97.7 2023        | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 129.1 2023       | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022 • 🛧            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.6 2023         | Ð |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 21.2 2022 • 🔸           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 53.2 2025        | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 11.0 2022 • 🔸           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                  |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | • • • •                 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.2 2023         | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.1 2022 • 🔸           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.0 2020         | • |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022 • 👈            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 49.3 2023        | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.8 2022 • 👈            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                  |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.4 2018 • 🛧            | Gini coefficient   | 40.7 2021        | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 71.2 2022 • •           | Palma ratio  | 1.9 2021         | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                  |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 26.4 2023 • 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 21.6 2022        | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 4.1 2023 • 1            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 18.6 2023        | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.1 2023 • ↑            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.0 2022        | • |
| acidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 122.0 2023 • →          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 38.5 2020        | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                  |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.1 2025                | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.3 2020         | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 19.9 2021 • 🔸           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 12.2 2022        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 76.0 2019               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 2024         |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 76.0 2019 • •           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 5.2 2024         |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.9 2021 • 🛧           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 36.3 2024        |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 76.7 2023 🔸 🥕           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 43.1 2024        | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 6.0 2022 • 🛧            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.5 2024         |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8 2022 • 🛧           | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.5 2021         | Ē |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0 2023 • 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 8.5 2023         |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 76.0 2021 • 7           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.1 2024         |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.0 2021               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 3.1 2024         | _ |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2024 • 🔸            | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 3.1 2024         | - |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 19.7 2023        |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 82.9 2023 • →           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.1 2024        | _ |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                  | _ |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 90.9 2023 • →           |  | 23.3 2018        |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 87.5 2023               | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 29.4 2019        | _ |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0 2022 • 1           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.7 2019         |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2018         | _ |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 53.3 2024 • 👈           | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 37.0 2023        | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.0 2022 • 1           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 32.5 2023        | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 65.8 2024               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.70 2023        |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 13.5 2025               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.9 2023         | _ |
|  | 13.3 2023               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 12.9 2022        | _ |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 07.0.000                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 12.9 2022        | _ |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.2 2022               | •  | 0.7.2021         |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 96.0 2022 • ↑           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.7 2021         | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 3.4 2022                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.78 2023        |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 22.9 2015               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 39.3 2021        | • |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,472.6 2024 • →        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 97.7 2022        | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.0 2024        |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 • ↑          | Children involved in child labor (%)   | • • •            | 0 |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 84.1 2022 🔸 🕹           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 2019         |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.5 2023 • →            | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.1 2025        | • |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.5 2021 • →            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58 2023        | ۰ |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 7.5 2021                | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55 2023        |   |
|  | 60.7.2022               |  |                  |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 68.7 2023               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.50 2023        |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.3 2022                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | F C 2000         |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 88.4 2021 • 🛧           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 5.6 2023         |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.8 2025 • →            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • • •            | D |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58 2023 • 7           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 16.4 2022        | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                         | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | * 0 2024         | • |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                         | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 2021       |   |
|  | 33.6 2018               | Stea profits of materiationals (059 billion)   | 0.0 2021         | 1 |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 33.0 2010               | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 80.4 2023        | 9 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

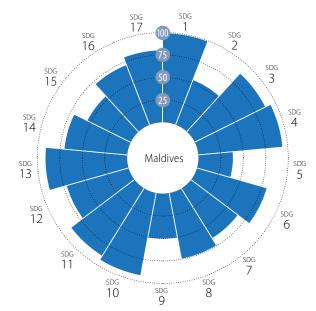


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

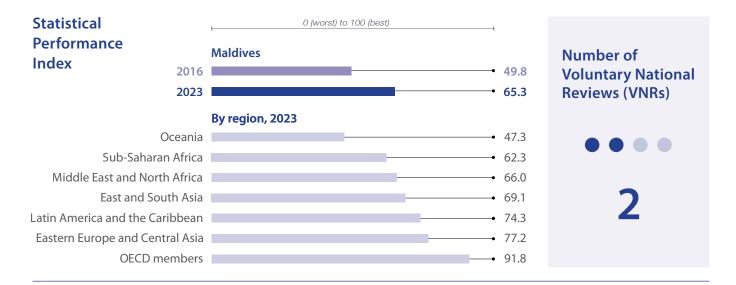
NA

Missing 22% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year F |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year F |   |
|---|-------|--------|---|----------|--|-------|--------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |       | 2025   |   | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.6   | 2025   | • | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |        |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2023   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | •     |        |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.7   | 2018   | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 15.3  | 2017   | • | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | £ 0.0 | 2025   | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.1   | 2017   | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |   |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 71.4  | 2017   | • | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2   | 2023   | • |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 17.3  | 2022   | • | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | •     |        |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4   | 2022   | • | 7        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | •     | •      | • |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.4   | 2022   | • | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9   | 2018   | • | 1        | Gini coefficient   | 29.3  | 2019   | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2022   | • |          | Palma ratio  | 1.1   | 2019   | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |        |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 31.8  | 2023   | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 34.8  | 2022   | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 3.9   | 2023   | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 12.4  | 2023   | • |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.7   | 2023   | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.1  | 2022   | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2023   |   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 98.8  | 2020   | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •     | •      | • |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |        |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.5   | 2020   | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 9.0   | 2021   | • | T        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 22.0  | 2010   | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     |        | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 32.0  | 2019   | • |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     |       | •      | • |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3   | 2021   | • | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       |        | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.0  | 2023   | • | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       |        |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 5.1   | 2019   | • | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.7   | 2023   |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.5  | 2017   | • |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.7   | 2023   | Ť |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 99.0  | 2023   | • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 2.0   | 2022   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 61.4  | 2021   |   | .1.      |  | 3.9   | 2023   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 61.4  | 2021   | • | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4 00  | 2022   | - |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.2   | 2020   | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *                            | 0.0   | 2023   | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |        |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 041   | 2022   |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              |       | 2023   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 94.1  | 2023   | • | T        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.2  | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       | 2018   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.9  | 2023   | • | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.4  | 2021   | • | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0   | 2019   | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |        |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1   | 2018   | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |        |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |        |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 35.8  | 2024   | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 0.0   | 2023   | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 102.8 | 2022   | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | •     | •      | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 53.6  | 2024   | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84  | 2023   | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |       | 2025   |   | 4        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2023   | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |        |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | •     |        | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 00.6  | 2022   |   | <b>1</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |        |   |
| opulation using at least basic unliking water services (%)  |       |        |   | <b>+</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.6   | 2019   |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2022   |   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0   | 2019   |   |
| ,   |       | 2022   |   | -        | ·  | -     |        |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |       | 2015   |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | •      | - |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | •     | •      | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   |       | 2017   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |        |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.0  | 2024   | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 |        |   | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •      | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.7  | 2022   | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 0.0   | 2024   | • |
| ${\sf O}_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)  | 2.4   | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2025   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.7   | 2021   | • | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | •     |        | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |        |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •      | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.7  | 2023   | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | •     | •      | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | •     | •      |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |   |
|   |       |        |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 127   | 2023   |   |
|   | 79.6  |        |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 12.7  | 2023   | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | ΕΛ    | ZUZD   | • | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       |        |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.0   |        |   |          |  |       |        |   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jumployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)       | •     | •      | • | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       | 2021   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | •     | •      | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | • 0   | 2024   | • |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | •     | •      | • | •        | 3 3 1  | ÷ 0.0 |        | • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



# **Country Score Country Rank** 141/167 56.3 ● Regional Average = 53.9

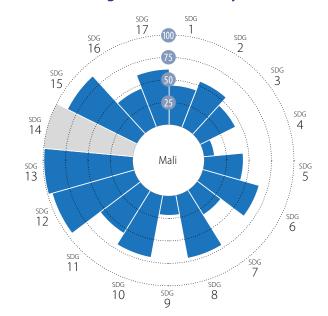
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**

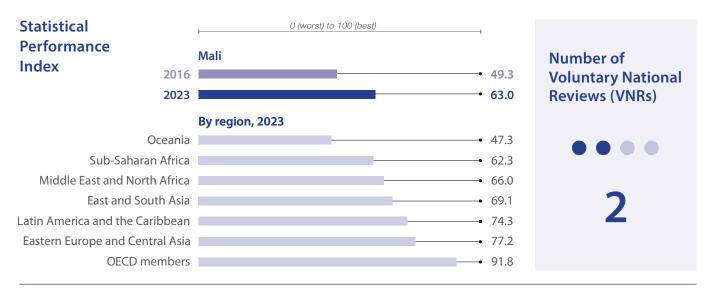


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| OG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Trend    |  | Value Year Rati     | tine |
|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 17.7 2025 • →              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 70.5 2025           |      |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 46.0 2025 • →              | Population using the internet (%)  | 35.1 2023           | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 57.1 E0E5           | •    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 9.6 2022 🔸 🕹               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0 2023            | •    |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 21.8 2022 • 7              | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0 2025            | •    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 10.6 2022 • 🗷              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                     |      |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 21.3 2022 • •              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2023            | •    |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 11.4 2022 • 🔸              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2021            | •    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 • 🛧               | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 7.0 2023            | •    |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.7 2022 • 👈               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                     |      |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018 • 7               | Gini coefficient   | 35.7 2021           | •    |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.4 2022 • •               | Palma ratio  | 1.5 2021            | •    |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                     |      |
| ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 367.3 2023 • 7             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 92.5 2022           | •    |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 32.4 2023 • 👈              | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 31.3 2023           | •    |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 91.3 2023 • 7              | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 82.8 2022           | •    |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 48.0 2023 • 👈              | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 75.5 2020           | •    |
| HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023 • 🛧               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                     |      |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.0 2021 • 7              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.3 2020            | •    |
| betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 25.0 2021                  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 0.9 2022            | •    |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 167.0 2019 • •             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 2024            | •    |
| abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 20.2.2021                  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5 2024            |      |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.2 2021                  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 22.6 2024           |      |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 60.4 2023                  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 2.2 2024            | •    |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 144.8 2020 • →             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2019            | •    |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 67.3 2018                  | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                     |      |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 73.0 2023 • 7              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2023            | •    |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>orst 0–100 best)   | 41.3 2021 • 👈              | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2024            | •    |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.3 2024 • →               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *  | 0.0 2023            | •    |
|   | 4.5 2024                   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                     |      |
| G4 – Quality Education  |                            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | • • (               | •    |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>of children aged 4 to 6)  | 29.0 2023 • 🔸              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | • • (               | •    |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 66.0 2023 • →              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                     | •    |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 28.8 2023                  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |                     | •    |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 46.0 2020 • •              | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                     | •    |
| G5 – Gender Equality  | 40.0 2020                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018            | •    |
| . ,   |                            | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                     | Ī    |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>of females aged 15 to 49)   | 47.4 2024 • 👈              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 61.6 2023           | •    |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 52.5 2022 • 🔸              | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 89.5 2023           | •    |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 72.2 2024                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.98 2023           |      |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  | 30.4 2025                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.90 2023           | 4    |
| G6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 30.4 2023                  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.2 2022            | ì    |
|   | 02.6.2022                  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 1.2 2022            |      |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 83.6 2022                  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |                     |      |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 50.2 2022                  |  | 0.60.2022.4         | 1    |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 8.0 2022                   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.60 2023           | -    |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015                   | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 04===               |      |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 112.8 2024 • →             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 86.7 2018           |      |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 27.0 2024           |      |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 53.0 2022 • 7              | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 22.7 2020           | •    |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.2 2022 • →               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 2024            |      |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.6 2023 • →               | 100,000 population)  |                     |      |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.2 2025           | ,    |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 5.1 2021 • •               | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.42 2023           | •    |
| 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.35 2023           |      |
| sted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.9 2023 • •              | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59 2023           |      |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.2 2022                   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                     |      |
|   | 42.5.2024                  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 5.5 2022            |      |
| lts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 43.5 2021                  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                     | ø    |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 13.3 2021                  |  |                     | 4    |
| alts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.0 2025 • →               | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |                     |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 3.0 2025 • → 0.58 2023 • • |  | 15.0 2020           | •    |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) all work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 3.0 2025 • → 0.58 2023 • • | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 15.0 2020<br>0 2024 | •    |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 3.0 2025 • → 0.58 2023 • • | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |                     |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **MALTA**

#### **Overall Performance**



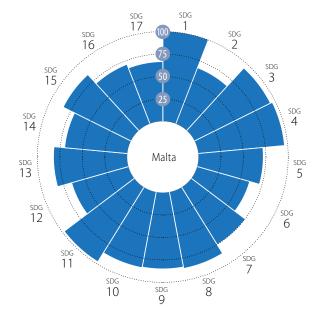
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 4.6

Missing data

4%

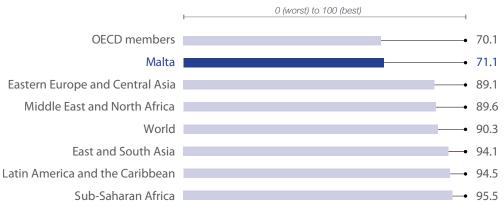
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### **International Spillover Index**



**Reviews (VNRs)** 

**Number of** 

**Voluntary National** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Ye            |     | ting | Ire |
|--|-------------------|----------|--|---------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.2 2025          |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 20            |     | •    | •   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.2 2025 •        | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 92.1 20             |     | •    | _   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 129.4 20.           |     | •    |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022 •        | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 3.7 20              | 23  | •    | _   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6 2022 •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 36.3 20             | 25  | •    |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 0.7 2022 •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                     |     |      |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | * 90.0 2022 •     | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.3 20              |     | •    |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 32.3 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6 20              |     | •    | •   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022 •        | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 617.8 20.           | 23  | •    | _   |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.9 2017          |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                     |     |      |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0 2018 •        | 7        | Gini coefficient   | 31.4 20             | 20  | •    |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2022 •        |          | Palma ratio  | 1.2 20              | 20  | •    |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                     |     |      |     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 8.4 2023          | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 20              | 04  | •    |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.7 2023          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 13.0 20             | 23  | •    |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.5 2023          | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 20            | 22  | •    |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 15.0 2023         | 4        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 97.3 20             | 20  | •    |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023          | ->       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                     |     |      | Ī   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.9 20              | 20  | •    |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 9.8 2021          | T        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.1 20              | 22  | •    |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 21.0 2019         |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 4.0 20              | 24  | •    |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 21.0 2019         |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 15.5 20             |     | •    |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 1.9 2021 •        | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 12.2 20             |     | •    |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.3 2023 •       | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 53.0 20             |     |      |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 10.3 2021 •       | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 3.7 20              |     | •    |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.8 2022 •       | 1        | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 3.7 20.             | 2.5 | Ť    |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95.0 2023         | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 3.4 20              | 23  |      |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 85.2 2021         | 4        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 6.4 20.             |     |      |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 03.2 2021         | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fingures (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                              | 0.4 20              |     |      |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.3 2024 •        | <b>→</b> |  | 0.0 20              | 21  | _    | _   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 00.0.20             | 22  |      |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 93.5 2023         | _        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 98.9 20             |     | •    |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 93.3 2023         |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.9 20             |     | •    |     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.4 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 18.9 20             |     | •    |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 98.5 2022         | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 8.7 20              |     | •    |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.5 2021 •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 15.8 20             |     | •    |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.1 20              | 18  | •    |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 75 4 2024         | -        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                     |     |      |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 75.4 2024         |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 90.9 20             | 23  | •    |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 96.7 2022 •       | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | • •                 |     | •    |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 77.3 2024         | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 20             | 23  | •    |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.9 2025         | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | • •                 |     |      |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 11.0 20             | 22  | •    |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 2022        | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                     |     |      | Ī   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0 2022        | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.6 20              | 23  | •    |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 72.6 2022         | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.87 20             |     | •    |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2021          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 37.9 20             |     | •    |     |
|  | 2,528.5 2024      | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 20            |     |      |     |
|  | 2,320.3 2024      |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.0 20             |     |      |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 400000000         |          |  | 40.0 20.            | 24  | _    |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022        | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   |                     | ,   | •    |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | Т        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                | * 0.0 20            | 24  | •    |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                      | 0.8 2023          | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.0 20.            | 25  |      |     |
|  | 0.6.2021          | _        |  |                     |     | _    |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 8.6 2021          | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74 20             |     | •    |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46 20             |     | •    |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 79.3 2023 •       |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.55 20             | 23  | •    |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | • • •             | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                     |     |      |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 96.5 2021         | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.7 20             | 22  | •    |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 0.3 20              | 24  | •    |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 2.6 2025          | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.5 20              |     | v.v  |     |
| - , -  | 0.78 2023         | - da     | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** *                | * : | **   |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 1.8 2018 🔸        | ~        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 77 20.              |     | •    |     |
|  |                   |          |  |                     |     |      |     |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 61.5 2018         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 3.8 20              |     | •    |     |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 61.5 2018         | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)      | 3.8 20.<br>84.8 20. |     | •    |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

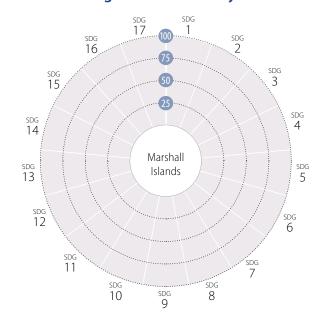
# **Country Score Country Rank NA** /167 NA ● Regional Average = 53.4

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

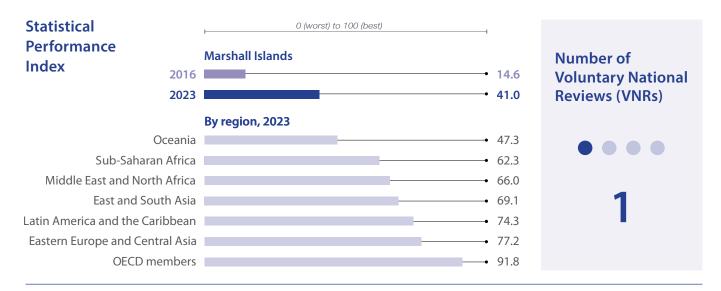
Missing data

44%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MARSHALL ISLANDS

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value        | Year I | Rating | frend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year                 |     | g Tren |
|---|--------------|--------|--------|----------|---|-------|----------------------|-----|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |              |        |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 86.2  | 2025                 | 5 • | 7      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •            | •      | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 65.7  | 2023                 | 3 • | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |              |        |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 0.0   | 2017                 | 7   |        |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |              |        |        |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 34.8         | 2017   | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0   | 2025                 | 5   | •      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.5          | 2017   | •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |       |                      |     |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 34.1         | 2017   | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2   | 2023                 | 3   | 7      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 45.9         | 2022   | •      | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •     |                      |     |        |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3          | 2022   | •      | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |              |        |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |                      |     |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.3          | 2018   | •      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  |       | 2019                 |     |        |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 391.1        | 2009   | •      | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.5   | 2019                 | •   | _      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |              |        |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |                      |     |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 154.8        | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |       | 2022                 |     | =      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.0         | 2023   |        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |       | 2023                 |     | _1     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 28.2         | 2023   | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 33.1  | 2022                 | 2   | -      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 692.0        | 2023   | •      | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |              |        |        |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |                      |     |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | •            | •      | •      | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5   | 2020                 | ) • |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | _            |        | _      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 3.0   | 2022                 | 2   | •      |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | •            | •      |        |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     |                      | •   | •      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 110          | 2021   |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
|   |              | 2021   |        | 4        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •     |                      |     |        |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 88.8         |        | _      | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 92.4         |        |        | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 92.4<br>85.0 |        |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |                      |     |        |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 63.0         | 2023   |        | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                | 3.7   | 2023                 | 3   | -      |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 58.9         | 2021   | •      | 4        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •            | •      | •      | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | •     |                      | •   |        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |              |        |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |                      |     |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |              |        |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 7.8   | 2023                 | •   | 7      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 92.2         | 2022   | •      | T        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 69.4  | 2024                 | 1 • | 4      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.5         | 2022   | •      | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 2.3   | 2018                 | 3   | 1      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 49.0         | 2022   | •      | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •     |                      | •   | •      |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.0         | 2011   | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •     |                      |     |        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |              |        |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 72.6         | 2024   |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |                      |     |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 73.6         | 2024   | •      | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 10.1  | 2023                 | 3   | 4      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 98.8         | 2022   | •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       |                      |     |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | •            | •      |        |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.82  | 2023                 | 3   | 1      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 12.1         | 2025   | •      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | •     |                      |     | •      |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |              |        |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 85.1         | 2022   | •      | 4        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |                      |     |        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 81.5         | 2022   | •      | 4        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | •     |                      |     | •      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |              | •      | •      |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •                    |     | •      |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 30.8         | 2015   | •      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | •            | •      |        | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 83.8  | 2017                 | 7   | •      |
| DDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |        |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | •     |                      | •   | •      |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0        | 2022   | •      | 4        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     | •                    | •   |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 64.0         |        |        | Ţ        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0   | 2024                 |     |        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |              |        |        | Ť        | 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2024                 | 1   |        |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |              |        |        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.3          | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |              |        |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •                    | •   | •      |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.1         | 2023   | •      | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •     |                      | •   | •      |
|   | •            | •      | •      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |                      |     |        |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1.000 population)  |              |        |        |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 12.0  | 2022                 | •   | -      |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |              |        |        |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | . 2.0 |                      |     |        |
|   |              |        |        |          | TOI HIGH FINCOINE and all OLCO DAC COUNTINGS, INTERNATIONAL CONCESSIONAL  |       |                      |     |        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | •            | •      | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | •     | •                    | •   |        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •            | •      | •      | •        |   | 31.3  | 2020                 | •   | 1      |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | •            | •      | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) |       |                      |     | 1      |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  June of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | •            | •      | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0     | 2020<br>2024<br>2021 | 1 • | 1      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



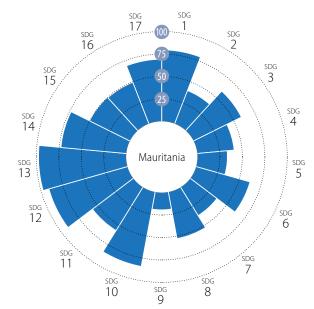
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.4

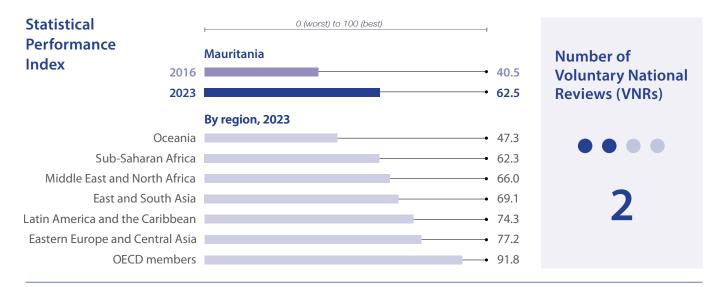
Missing data

4%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **MAURITANIA**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ra   | ating 1 | [rend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value   | Year F   | Rating | Tren  |
|--|---|---------|--|---|---|--|--------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 4.5 2025  | •       | 7  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 57.2  | 2025   | •      | 7     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 18.7 2025   | •       | <b>→</b>   | Population using the internet (%)   | 37.4  | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |         |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 59.8  | 2023   | •      | 1     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 9.3 2022  | •       | 4  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.0   | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 25.1 2022   | •       | <b>→</b>   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **  | 0.0   | 2025   |        | •     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 13.6 2022   | •       | <b>→</b>   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2025   |        |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 20.0 2020   | •       | •  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 22.7 2022   | •       | 1  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0   | 2018   | •      | •     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022  | •       | 7  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 9.0   | 2023   | •      | 4     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.7 2022  | •       | 7  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |   |  |        |       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.0 2018  | •       | <b>→</b>   | Gini coefficient  | 32.0  | 2019   | •      | •     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2014  | •       | •  | Palma ratio   | 1.2   | 2019   | •      | •     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |         |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |   |  |        |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 381.1 2023  | •       | <b>→</b>   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 58.6  | 2022   | •      | 1     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 21.5 2023   | •       | 7  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 38.0  | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 37.8 2023   | •       | 7  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 75.1  | 2022   | •      | 7     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 74.0 2023   | •       | 7  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |   | •  | •      | •     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023  | •       | 1  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |   |  |        |       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 18.7 2021   | •       | <b>T</b>   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4   | 2020   | •      | •     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 10.7 2021   | _       | *  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 2.7   | 2022   | •      | •     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 128.0 2019  | •       |  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5   | 2024   | •      | 1     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   |         | •  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.8   | 2024   | •      | 4     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |   | •       | T  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 25.7  | 2024   | •      | 7     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.5 2023   |         | 7  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 7.4   | 2024   | •      | 7     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 89.6 2019   | •       | <u> </u>   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.5   | 2023   | •      | 1     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 70.4 2021   | •       | 7  | SDG13 – Climate Action  |   |  |        |       |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.0 2023   |         | T  | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t ${\rm CO_2}$ /capita)   | 0.9   | 2023   | •      | 4     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.1 2021   | •       | <b>→</b>   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.0   | 2024   | •      | 4     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.5 2024  |         | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023   | •      | •     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 1.5 2021  | _       | Ť  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |   |  |        |       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   |         |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 37.2  | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | • •   |         |  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.1  | 2024   | •      | 7     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 69.1 2019   | •       | •  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 17.6  | 2018   | •      | 1     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 43.7 2019   | •       |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 1.0   | 2019   | •      | 1     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 76.5 2021   | •       | Ψ.   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.9   | 2019   | •      | 7     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   |         |  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1   | 2018   | •      | •     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 22.0.2024   |         |  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |   |  |        |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 32.8 2024   | •       | 7  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 11.2  | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 71.2 2022   | •       | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0   | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 45.9 2024   | •       | <b>→</b>   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97  | 2023   | •      | 7     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.3 2025   | •       | <b>↓</b>   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | •   |  | •      | •     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |         |  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.6   | 2022   | •      | 1     |
|  | 77.8 2022   | •       | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |   |  |        |       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 17.0 2022   |         |  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |   |  | •      |       |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 55.9 2022   | •       | 7  | Horniciaes (per 100,000 population)   | 1.0   | 2020   |        |       |
|  |   |         | <b>7</b>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 1.0<br>0.61   |  |        | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 55.9 2022   | •       |  |   | 0.61  |  | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022  | •       | 1  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61<br>50.0  | 2023   | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015  | •       | <b>↑</b>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8  | 2023<br>2022   | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024  | •       | ↑<br>•   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021   | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022   | •       | ^ • <del> </del>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015   | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022  | •       | ^ • <del> </del>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)   | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024   | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022   | •       | ^ • <del> </del>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0  | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015   | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022  | •       | ^ • <del> </del>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5                         | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024                                 | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023  | •       | ^ • <del>&gt;</del> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5                         | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023  | •       | ^ • <del>&gt;</del> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> -> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40         | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021  | •       | <b>↑</b> • → → → →   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40         | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         | •      | •     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021<br>65.8 2023<br>32.0 2022  | •       | ^ · · → → → ·  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40<br>0.33 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         | •      | 0 0 0 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021<br>65.8 2023   | •       | ^ · · → → → ·  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40<br>0.33 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 | •      | 0 0 0 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021<br>65.8 2023<br>32.0 2022  | •       | ^ · · → → → ·  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40<br>0.33 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 | •      | 0 0 0 |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021<br>65.8 2023<br>32.0 2022<br>23.5 2022                           | •       | ^ · · → → → ·  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40<br>0.33 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 | •      |       |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021<br>65.8 2023<br>32.0 2022<br>23.5 2022<br>10.3 2025              | •       | ^ · · → → → ·  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40<br>0.33 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 | •      |       |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 55.9 2022<br>13.3 2022<br>0.0 2015<br>466.5 2024<br>49.0 2022<br>48.9 2022<br>2.7 2023<br>1.4 2021<br>65.8 2023<br>32.0 2022<br>23.5 2022<br>10.3 2025<br>0.45 2023 | •       | ^ · · → → → ·  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.61<br>50.0<br>44.8<br>30.0<br>14.0<br>0.0<br>67.5<br>0.43<br>0.40<br>0.33 | 2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2024<br>2015<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 | •      | •     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



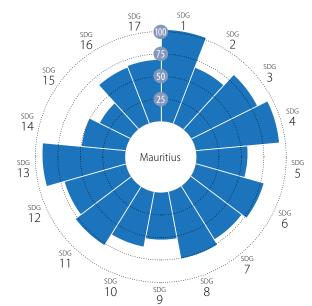


+ 5.2

Missing

data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



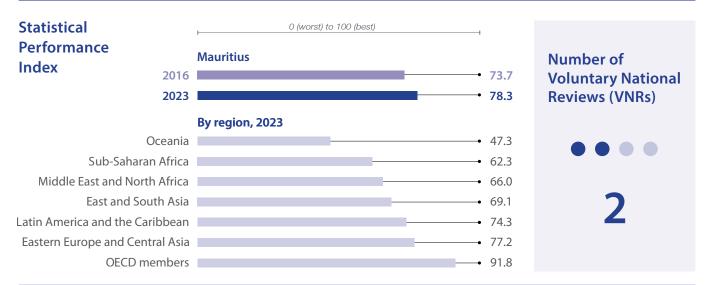
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



16%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **MAURITIUS**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value | Year Rati | ng ' | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Yea | r Rati   | ing T |
|---|-------|-----------|------|----------|---|-------|-----|----------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.8   | 2025      |      | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.9  | 202 | 5        |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.3   | 2025      |      | <u>↑</u> | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.5  | 202 | 3 (      |       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |           |      |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 124.9 | 202 | 3        |       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 5.9   | 2022      |      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5   | 202 | 3 (      |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | •     | • •       |      |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 27 9  | 202 | 5 (      |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | •     | •         |      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |       |     |          |       |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | • •       |      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 202 |          |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 19.2  | 2022      |      | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | 202 |          |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4   | 2022      |      | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 224.6 | 202 | 3        | _     |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2022      |      | T        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |     |          |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8   | 2018      |      | 4        | Gini coefficient  |       | 201 |          |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2014      |      | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.6   | 201 | 7        |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |           |      |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |     |          |       |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |       | 2023      |      | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |       | 202 |          | •     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.0   | 2023      |      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |       | 202 |          |       |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2023      |      | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 |     |          | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2023      |      | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •   | _        |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.9   | 2023      |      | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |     |          |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.7  | 2021      |      | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 202 |          |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |           |      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 12.0  | 202 | 2 (      |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 35.0  | 2019      |      |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       |     |          | 9     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 9.7   | 2021      |      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | •   |          | y     |
| re expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.9  |           |      | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       | •   |          | 9     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 19.9  | 2022      |      | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 1.0   | 202 | 2        | ,     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.7  |           |      | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0   | 202 | 3        |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0  | 2023      |      | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 2.2   | 202 | 2        |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | CE 7  | 2021      |      | .1.      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 3.2   | 202 | 3        | •     |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 65.7  | 2021      |      | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | _     | 202 | 2        | ,     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.8   | 2024      |      | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0   | 202 | 3        |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |           |      |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to hindingsity (0/)  | 111   | 202 | <b>7</b> |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 811   | 2023      |      | T        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)        |       | 202 |          |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |       |           |      | *        | , ,   |       | 202 |          |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.3  |           |      | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 201 |          | •     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 121.3 | 2023      |      | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 201 |          |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.3  | 2021      |      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                           |       | 200 |          |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |           |      |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 1.0   | 201 | 0        |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)                                  | 58.5  | 2024      |      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 9.6   | 202 | 3        |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.1  | 2022      |      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •     | •   | •        | D     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 62.4  | 2024      |      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.39  | 202 | 3 (      |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 17.9  | 2025      |      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 202 | 3        |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |           |      |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •   | -        |       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 | 2022      |      | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |     |          |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.5  | 2017      |      |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.3   | 202 | 2        |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 23.0  | 2022      |      | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82  | 202 | 3        |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 40.9  | 2015      |      |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 52.1  | 202 | 2 (      |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | •     | • •       |      |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | •     | •   | •        |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |           |      |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 51.0  | 202 | 4        |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2022      |      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     | •   |          |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.0  | 2022      |      | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | ŧ nr  | 202 | 1        |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                 | 1.3   | 2023      |      | 7        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 202 |          |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.2   | 2021      |      | 4        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202 |          |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |       |           |      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202 |          |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 66.8  | 2023      |      | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202 |          |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2023      |      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 2.57  |     |          |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 90.5  |           |      | <b>^</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.3   | 202 | 3 (      |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       | 2021      |      | т<br>•   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •   |          |       |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.65  |           |      | •        |   | 22 -  | 200 | 2        |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.03  |           |      |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | 202 |          | ,     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |           | -    |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 202 |          |       |
| · ·   |       | 0 0       |      |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 78.3  | 202 |          |       |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |           |      |          |   |       |     |          |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



# **Country Score Country Rank 72** /167 Regional Average = 78.1

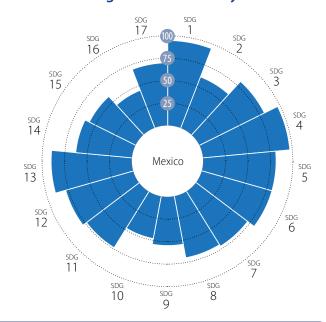
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 6.3

Missing data

1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ra          | ating ' | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Ra          | atin |
|---|------------------------|---------|----------|---|------------------------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.8 2025               | _       | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.2 2025              |      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 4.7 2025               | •       | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 81.2 2023              | •    |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 15.0 2022              | •       | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 97.2 2023              | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                        |         |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 2023               | •    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 3.1 2022               | •       | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 35.0 2025              | •    |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 12.5 2022              | •       | 1        | universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2023               |      |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.0 2022               |         | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2023               | •    |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 59.4 2015              |         |          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 14.1 2023              | •    |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 36.0 2022              | -       | +        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 0.8 2017               |      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.3 2022<br>4.0 2022   |         | <b>*</b> | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 59.8 2012              | •    |
| istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018               |         | <b>T</b> | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 33.7 2022              | •    |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  |                        | •       |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |      |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 3.4 2022               |         | •        | Gini coefficient  | 43.5 2022              | •    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                        |         |          | Palma ratio   | 1.9 2022               | •    |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 42.1 2023              | •       | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 18.3 2022              | •    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.6 2023               | •       | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.5 2023              | •       | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 17.6 2022              | •    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 29.0 2023              | •       | <b>4</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 17.5 2023              | •    |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023               | •       | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.1 2022              |      |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 16.3 2021              | •       | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   | O.D LOLL               | •    |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                        |         |          | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 63.9 2025              |      |
| rbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 45.0 2019              | •       | •        |   | 33.3 2020              | _    |
| fic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0 2021              | •       | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 11 4 2022              |      |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.1 2023              | •       | <b>→</b> | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 11.4 2022              |      |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 44.1 2020              | •       | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1 2024<br>2.3 2024   | _    |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 87.5 2022              | •       | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 33.5 2024              |      |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 76.0 2023              | •       | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 12.2 2024              |      |
| rersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.6 2021              | •       | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |                        | 0    |
| iective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 7.0 2024               | •       | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |                        | •    |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 4.7 2024               | •       | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        | П    |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |                        | •       | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.8 2023               | •    |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 8.6 2021               | •       | <u>T</u> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.8 2024               | •    |
| G4 – Quality Education  |                        |         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 1.2 2023               | •    |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 97.6 2022              |         |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 24.6 2021              | •    |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.7 2022              |         | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |      |
| er secondary completion rate (%) * 'acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 91.2 2023              |         | T        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 63.0 2023              | •    |
| ary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 99.0 2022<br>25.3 2020 |         | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.3 2024              |      |
| s score (worst 0–600 best)  | 406.8 2022             |         | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 17.3 2018              | •    |
| stion in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 10.4 2022              |         | 4        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 32.4 2019              | •    |
| derachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   |                        | •       | j        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 17.5 2019              |      |
| G5 – Gender Equality  | 03.0 2022              |         | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018               | _    |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                        |         |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |      |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | 81.7 2024              | •       | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.4 2023              | •    |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.2 2022              | •       | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 51.5 2023              | •    |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 61.2 2024              | •       | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                                  | 0.68 2023              |      |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  | 50.2 2025              | •       | 1        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.2 2023<br>4.9 2022   |      |
| der wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 15.0 2023              | •       | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 4.9 2022               | -    |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                        |         |          | •   | 240 2022               |      |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.7 2022              | •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 24.9 2023              |      |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 92.5 2022              | •       | 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.38 2023<br>39.0 2022 |      |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                        | •       | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 97.0 2022              |      |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 67.5 2021              |         |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 26.0 2024              |      |
|   | ,354.5 2024            | •       | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 4.7 2019               | •    |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 43.0 2022              | •       | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                        |      |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 62.5 2022              | •       | 7        | 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2019               |      |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100                    |         |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.6 2025              | •    |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022             |         | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.43 2023              | •    |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 85.7 2022              |         | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.34 2023              | -    |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.3 2023<br>13.0 2021  |         | 7<br>→   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)                           | 0.45 2023              |      |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 13.0 2021              | _       | 7        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 177.3 2022             |      |
|   | E0 2 2022              |         |          | •   | 7.2.2022               |      |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 58.2 2023              | •       | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                   | 7.2 2022               |      |
| Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 6.6 2022               | _       |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | NA NA                  | •    |
| obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 49.0 2022              | •       | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.1 2023              |      |
| damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49 2023              | •       | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 58 2024                | •    |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2018               | •       | <b>→</b> | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 53.1 2022              |      |
| rims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   |                        | •       | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0 2021               | •    |
| ployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 63.9 2024              | •       | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 91.6 2023              |      |
| th not in employment, education or training (NEET)  | 17.1 2022              |         | 7        | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.8 2025              |      |

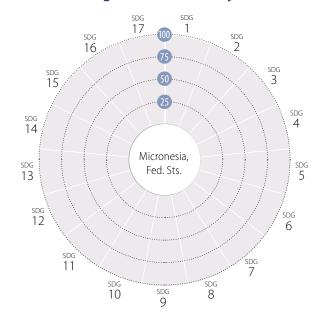


data

#### **Overall Performance**

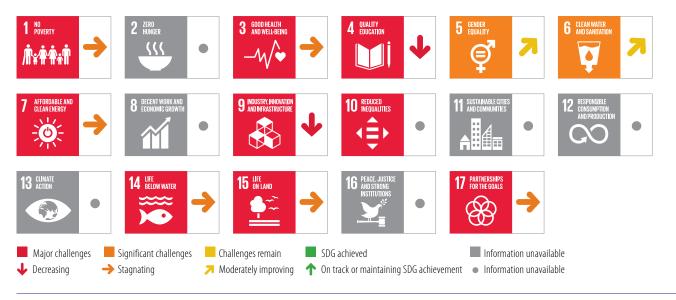
### **Country Score Country Rank NA** /167 NA Regional Average = 53.4 Missing Change in score 43% NA

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

|   |                                      | Year F   |   |   | **   |   | Year                |     | g Tren                                  |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------|-----|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 18.5                                 | 2025   | • | <b>→</b>  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 71.0  | 2025                | •   | 4                                       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 39.6                                 | 2025   | • | <b>→</b>  | Population using the internet (%)  | 39.4  | 2020                | •   | •                                       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                      |  |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 0.0   | 2017                | •   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |                                      |  |   |   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | •   | •                   | •   | •                                       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | •                                    | •  | • | •   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0   | 2025                |     |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                                      |  |   |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.2   | 2027                |     |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •                                    | •  | • | •   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2   | 2023                | •   | 7                                       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |                                      | 2022   |   | 4   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.0   | 2027                |     |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                                      | 2022   |   |   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *   | 0.0   | 2023                | •   | _                                       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                                      | 2022   |   | 7   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 10.1  | 2042                |     |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |                                      | 2018   |   | •   | Gini coefficient   |   | 2013                |     |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •                                    | •  | • | •   | Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.8   | 2013                | _   |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 4000                                 | 2022   |   |   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |   |                     |     |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 128.8                                |  |   | 7   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 2.0   | 2023                |     | 4                                       |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                                      | 2023   |   | T   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 2.9   | 2023                |     |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 234.0                                | 2023   |   | .1.   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •   | •                   | •   |   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 234.0                                | 2023   | • | •   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |                     |     | Ť                                       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                                      |  |   |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7   | 2020                |     |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 40.5                                 | 2021   | • | 4   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |   | 2020                |     |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 2540                                 | 2010   |   |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •   | •                   | 0   | •                                       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 254.0                                | 2019   |   |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •   | •                   | •   | •                                       |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 14.1                                 | 2021   | • | 1   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |   |                     | •   | •                                       |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 67.2                                 | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •   | •                   | •   |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 33.0                                 | 2009   | • | •   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |   |                     |     | •                                       |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0                                |  |   |   | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |                     |     |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 79.0                                 | 2023   | • | 7   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.3   | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 47.7                                 | 2021   | • | $\Rightarrow$                                     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •   | •                   | •   | •                                       |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |                                      |  | • |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | •   |                     | •   | •                                       |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  | _                                    | _  | _ |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |                     |     |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                                      |  |   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 1.6   | 2023                | •   | -                                       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 54.7                                 | 2024   | • | 4   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 90.9  | 2024                | •   | 1                                       |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 77.0                                 | 2024   | • | 4   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 97.2  | 2018                | •   | 1                                       |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 76.3                                 | 2022   | • | 1   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0   | 2019                | •   | •                                       |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | •                                    | •  | • | •   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 3.0   | 2019                | •   | 1                                       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                                      |  |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •   | •                   | •   | •                                       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                                      |  |   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |                     |     |   |
|   | _                                    |  |   |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |   | 2023                | •   | 7                                       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |                                      |  |   |   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |   |                     | - 0 | •                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 88.5                                 | 2022   |   | <b>→</b>  |  | •   | _                   | _   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)<br>Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | •                                    | •  | • | •   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)<br>Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)<br>Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | •                                    |  | • | •   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.66  | _                   | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 21.4                                 | 2025   | • | 7   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.1                                 | 2025   | • | <b>₹</b>  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 90.1<br>90.5                         | 2025   | • | <b>₹</b>  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 90.1<br>90.5                         | 2025<br>2020<br>2020   | • | <b>&gt;</b> ↑                                     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | •                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>•                    | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015                                 | • | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 90.1<br>90.5                         | 2025<br>2020<br>2020   | • | <b>&gt;</b> ↑                                     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 1                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 90.1<br>90.5<br>•<br>16.1            | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015                                 | • | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | •                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)   | 90.1<br>90.5<br>•<br>16.1            | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015                                 | • | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)   | 0.66  | 2023                | •   | 0 0 0                                   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>•<br>16.1            | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015                                 | • | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.66  | 2023                |     | •                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>•<br>16.1            | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015                                 | • | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.66  | 2023                |     | •                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022         | • | → ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.66  | 2023                |     | 0 |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022                 | • | <b>→</b> ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.66  | 2023                |     | 0                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Socarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 | • | 7 ↑ • • • • • • • •                               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.66  | 2023                |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Socarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022         | • | 7 ↑ • • • • • •                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.666 0.0 0.9 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0                   | 2023                |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 | • | 7 ↑ • • • • • • • •                               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.666   | 2023                |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 | • | 7 ↑ • • • • • •                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.666   | 2023                |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Socarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 | • | 7 ↑ • • • • • •                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.666   | 2023                |     |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 |   | 7 ↑ • • • • • • • •                               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.666 0.00 0.9 0.9 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0        | 2023                |     | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 |   | 7 ↑ • • • • • • • •                               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.666 0.00 0.9 0.9 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0        | 2023                |     | •                                       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 90.1<br>90.5<br>16.1<br>85.3<br>13.2 | 2025<br>2020<br>2020<br>2015<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021 |   | 7 ↑ • • • • • • • •                               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.66<br>0.0<br>0.9<br>0.9<br>0.0<br>0.0<br>11.7 | 2023 2023 2019 2024 |     | •                                       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

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

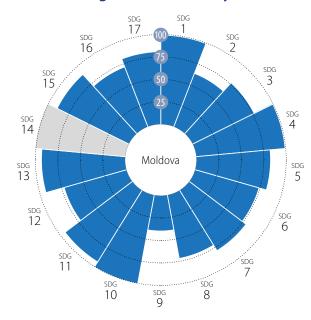


### **MOLDOVA**

#### **Overall Performance**



#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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



Missing data

3%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating   | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value                        |  |   | J Tre |
|--|---|----------|--|------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.6 2025  | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0                        | 2025                                   | • | 1     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 1.0 2025 •  | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 80.2                         | 2023                                   | • | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 94.6                         | 2023                                   | • | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022  | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9                          | 2023                                   | • | 4     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.4 2012  | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **   | 0.0                          | 2025                                   | • |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.9 2012  |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0                          | 2023                                   | • |       |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 69.7 2005   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2                          | 2023                                   | • | -     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.0 2022   | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2                          | 2023                                   | • | •     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022  | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 19.4                         | 2023                                   | • | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.9 2022  | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                              |  |   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.5 2018 •  | 1        | Gini coefficient   | 25.7                         | 2021                                   | • | 4     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |   |          | Palma ratio  | 0.9                          | 2021                                   | • | •     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                              |  |   |       |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 18.7 2023   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 6.5                          | 2018                                   | • |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.8 2023   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 11.8                         | 2023                                   | • | -     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.7 2023   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 94.2                         | 2022                                   | • | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 76.0 2023   | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •                            | •                                      | • |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.3 2023  | 7        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                              |  |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 3.5                          | 2020                                   | • |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 24.7 2021 •   | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |                              | 2022                                   | • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 69.0 2019   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                              | 2024                                   | • | •     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 69.0 2019   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                              | 2024                                   |   |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.1 2021 •  | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 34.4                         |  |   |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.2 2023 •   | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 10.0                         |  |   |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 27.3 2020 •   | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |                              | 2024                                   |   |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7 2022 •   | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.1                          | LULI                                   |   |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 85.0 2023 •   | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 17                           | 2023                                   |   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 70.8 2021   | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                              | 2023                                   |   |       |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 70.0 2021   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |                              | 2024                                   |   |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.8 2024  | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0                          | 2024                                   | _ | _     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                              |  |   |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 97.8 2016   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |                              |  |   |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                              |  |   |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 100.0 2022 •  | T        |  |                              |  |   |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 106.9 2020 •  | T        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                              |  |   |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.7 2021 •   | <b>→</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0                          | 2010                                   | • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |          |  | 0.0                          | 2018                                   | _ |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 64.8 2024   | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 78.4                         | 2023                                   | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.8 2022 •  | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 81.8                         | 2023                                   | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 97.7 2024 •   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.97                         | 2023                                   | • |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 40.0 2025   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0                          | 2023                                   | • | •     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 5.9                          | 2022                                   | • |       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 92.0 2022   | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                              |  |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 84.9 2022   | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.5                          | 2023                                   | • |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 12.6 2022   | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.85                         | 2023                                   | • |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 18.1 2021   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                              | 2019                                   | • |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)   | 689.4 2024  | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.6                         |  |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.0                         |  | • |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 •  | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | .5.0                         |  |   |       |
| pulation with access to electricity (70)   | 97.6 2022   | <b>+</b> | Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD per   |                              |  | Ĭ |       |
| equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 97.0 2022   |          | 100,000 population)  | 0.0                          | 2024                                   |   |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.2 2023  | *        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 73.4                         |  | _ |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |   | Ψ<br>d.  | Access to and affordability of institution (access 0. 1.1)   | 0.50                         | 2022                                   |   | •     |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.2 2023 •<br>21.4 2021 •                                 | <b>+</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.56                         |  |   |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 21.4 2021   | <b>+</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.53                         | 2023                                   | • | •     |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Inewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 21.4 2021 •<br>78.3 2023 •                                | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                              | 2023                                   | • |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 21.4 2021   | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.53                         | 2023                                   | • |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Inewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Jults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 21.4 2021 •<br>78.3 2023 •                                |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.53                         | 2023<br>2023                           |   |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 21.4 2021 • 78.3 2023 • 9.5 2022 •                        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.53                         | 2023<br>2023                           |   |       |
| Oz emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCOz/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 78.3 2023 • 9.5 2022 • 64.3 2021 •                        | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.53                         | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                   |   | •     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  utal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 78.3 2023 • 9.5 2022 • 64.3 2021 • 1.3 2025 •             | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.53<br>0.41<br>10.8<br>29.3 | 2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>• 2022 |   | 4     |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Ettims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 78.3 2023 • 9.5 2022 • 64.3 2021 • 1.3 2025 • 0.54 2023 • | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.53<br>0.41<br>10.8<br>29.3 | 2023<br>2023<br>2023                   | • |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

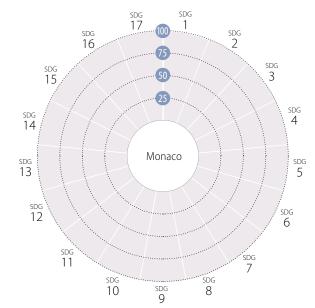




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

Missing 58% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

**Number of** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value | Year I |   |          | **  |         | e Year       |     | J Tren |
|---|-------|--------|---|----------|---|---------|--------------|-----|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       |        |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0   | 2025         | 5   | 1      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •     | •      | • | •        | Population using the internet (%)   | 99.2    | 2023         | 3 • | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |        |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 101.3   | 3 2023       | 3 • | 1      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5   | 2022   | • |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                    | •       | •            | •   | •      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6   | 2022   | • | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                     | * 0.0   | 2025         | 5   |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.7   | 2022   | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |         |              |     |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | •      | • | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |         | 2023         |     | Т      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | •     | •      |   |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |         | 2005         |     | •      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | •     | •      | • | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                              | 3,436.2 | . 202:       | 3 • |        |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       |        |   |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |              |     |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | •     | •      | • | •        | Gini coefficient  | •       | •            | •   |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •     | •      | • | •        | Palma ratio   | •       | _            | •   |        |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |        |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 0.0     | 200          |     |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |       | 2023   |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |         | 2022         |     | 1      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2023   |   | T        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |         | 2023         |     | T      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2023   |   | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |         | 2022         |     | 7      |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0   | 2023   |   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                   | /4.0    | 2020         | ) • | _      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |       |        |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 2.4     | 2021         |     |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       | •      |   |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 3.6     | 5 2020       | ) • |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |        |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |         |              | •   | •      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |       |        |   |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |         |              |     | -      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2021   | • | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                    |         |              |     |        |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023   |   | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |         |              |     | -      |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | •     | •      | • | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)          | •       |              | •   |        |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | •      | • |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |         |              | _   | _      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 88.0  | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita | \       |              |     |        |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 05.0  | 2021   |   | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |         |              |     |        |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 85.9  | 2021   |   |          |   |         |              | •   |        |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •     | •      | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water   | _       |              | _   | -      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |       |        |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                             |         |              |     |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 92.4  | 2024   | • | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 26.3    | 3 2024       | 4   | 1      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |       |        |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                 | 20.3    | 2022         | +   |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.3  |        |   | T        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |         |              |     |        |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 154.3 |        |   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |         |              |     |        |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | •     | •      | • | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                              |         |              | •   |        |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |       |        |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |              |     |        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  |       | •      |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                        |         |              |     |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |       |        |   |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                         |         |              |     |        |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       |        |   |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |         |              |     |        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 45.8  | 2025   |   | 4        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |         |              |     |        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 13.0  | 2023   |   | ·        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |         |              |     |        |
|   | 100.0 | າດາາ   |   | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |              | _   |        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0 |        |   | 4        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.0     | 2008         | R · |        |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 100.0 | 2022   | • | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.0     | 2000         |     |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 100.0 | 2021   |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 35.5    | 2016         | 6   |        |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 100.0 | 2021   | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                  |         | 2010         |     |        |
|   |       | _      | _ | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 100.0   | 2020         | J • |        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 1000  | 2022   |   |          | Children involved in child labor (%)  |         |              |     |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |        |   | T        | Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD nor                                  |         |              | •   |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 | 2022   | • | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)               | * 0.0   | 2024         | 4 • | •      |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |       | •      |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         |              |     |        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | •     | •      | • |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |         |              |     |        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |        |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |         |              |     |        |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                 |         |              | -   |        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |       |        |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |         | -            |     |        |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |       | -      | _ | Ī        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | A 1     | 2022         | 2 👝 | J      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •     | •      |   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                |         | 2022         |     | •      |
|   | •     | •      | • | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                  | 0.3     | 3 2023       | 3 • | •      |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |       | •      | • | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                                       | **      | **           | **  | X-I    |
|   | _     |        |   |          |   |         |              |     |        |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | •     | •      |   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 66      | 2024         | 4   |        |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •      | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)         |         | 2024<br>2021 |     | 1      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     | •      | • | •        |   |         |              |     | 1      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



# **Country Score Country Rank 100**/167 66.7 ● Regional Average = 69.5

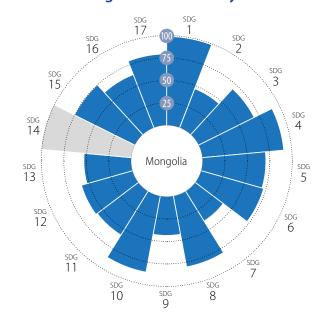
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

7.7

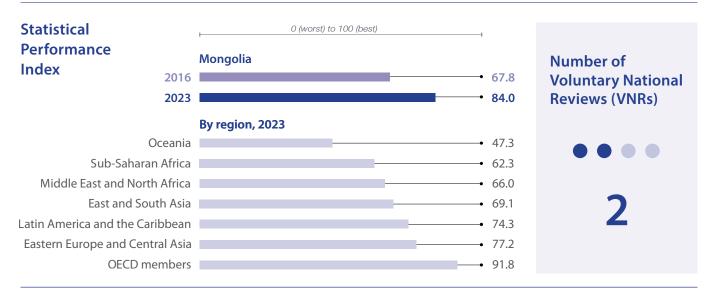
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1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

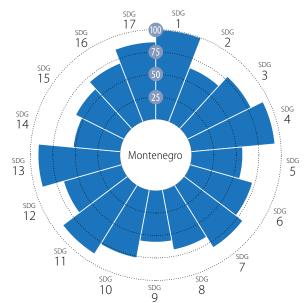
### **MONGOLIA**

| DG1 – No Poverty  |       |      | Rating | -        | •  |       | Year |     | g T |
|---|-------|------|--------|----------|--|-------|------|-----|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |       | 2025 |        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025 |     | •   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.3   | 202  | •      | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 120.1 |      |     |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2022 | 2      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3   | 2023 | 3   | )   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 9.4   | 2018 | 3 •    | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8  | 2025 | 5 • |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 2018 |        |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.2   | 2021 |     |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 45.0  |      |        | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |     |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |       |      | 2      |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |       | 2022 |        | 4        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 23./  | 2023 | 3   | _   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |       | 2022 |        | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |     |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |       | 2018 | 3      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •     | •    | •      | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.2   | 2022 | 2 • | _   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |     |     |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 40.5  | 2023 | 3      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |       | 2023 |        | T        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |       | 2023 |     |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.6  |      |        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 491.0 |      |        | +        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 47.3  | 2020 | ) • | _   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 26.3  | 202  | •      | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |     |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |      |        |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                   | 215.0 | 2019 | •      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |     |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.4  | 202  |        | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.7  |      |        | ÷        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 213.3 |      |     |     |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 21.1  |      |        | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.3  |      |        | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2   | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0  |      |        | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |     |     |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |       |      |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         |       | 2023 |     |     |
| vorst 0–100 best)   | 65.0  | 202  | •      | Ψ        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.8   | 2024 | 1 •    | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 21.5  | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |       |      |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |     |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 00.6  | 202  |        | _        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •     |      |     |     |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 90.6  | 2023 |        | T        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | •    | •   |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.3  | 2023 | 3 •    | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       |      |     |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 94.7  | 2023 | 3      |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •     | •    | •   |     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0  | 2020 | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | •     | 2047 |     |     |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |       |      |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018 | 3   |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 70.6  | 2024 | 1 •    | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 45.2  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 112.5 | 2022 | 2      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.5  | 2023 | •   |     |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 77.5  | 2024 | 1      | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.95  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 25.4  |      |        | 71       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3   |     |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.9   | 2022 | 2   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 83.5  | 202  | )      | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |     |     |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 70.0  |      |        | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.9   | 2023 | 3   |     |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | 2022 |        | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |     |     |
| chropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 36.9  |      |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| rce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 637.3 |      |        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2018 |     |     |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 057.5 | 202- |        | ·        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2010 |     |     |
|   | 100.0 | 202  | )      | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   |       | 2018 |     |     |
| oulation with access to electricity (%) oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                              | 54.2  |      |        | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 14.7  | 2010 | , • |     |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |       | 2022 |        | <i>^</i> | 100,000 population)  |       | 2024 |     |     |
| AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |       |      |        |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2025 |     |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 2.1   | 202  | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |      |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.1  |      |        | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.45  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.0   | 2022 | 2 •    | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |     |     |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 98.5  | 202  | •      | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 6.9   | 2023 | } • |     |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.1   | 202  | •      | 4        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •     |      | •   |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55  | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 29.0  | 2021 |     |     |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | 2018 |        | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
|   |       |      |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |       | 2021 |     |     |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 11 4  |      |        |          |  | 5.0   |      | _   |     |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>oer 100,000 population)   | 41.4  | 2018 | ) –    |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84 0  | 2023 | 3   |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **Average Performance by SDG**



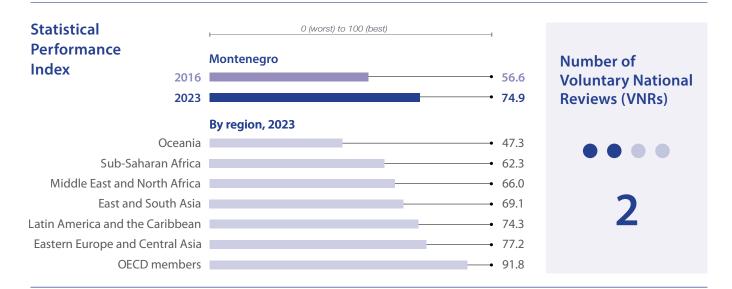
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 9.0

Missing data

15%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

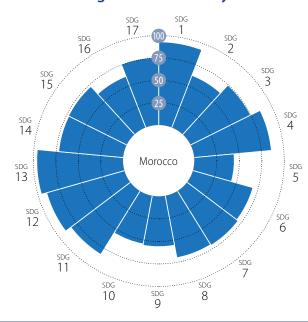
| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year R          | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | Ratir | g Tre |
|--|-----------------------|--------|----------|---|-------|------|-------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.4 2025              | •      | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.4  | 202  | 5     | 1     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.7 2025              | •      | <u>↑</u> | Population using the internet (%)   | 89.8  | 2023 | 3     | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                       |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 111.8 | 2023 | 3     |       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022              | •      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5   | 2023 | 3     | ,     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.2 2018              | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8  | 202  | 5     | (     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.2 2018              | •      | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |       |      |       |       |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 66.0 2018             | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2023 |       | _     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 18.0 2022             | •      | <b>1</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | 2019 |       |       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022              | •      | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 28.7  | 2023 | 3     | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.3 2022              | •      | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |       |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018              | •      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 34.3  | 202  | 1     | •     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.6 2014              | •      | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.4   | 202  | 1     |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                       |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |       |       |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 5.8 2023              | •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 13.6  | 2012 | 2     |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.0 2023              | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 16.5  | 2023 | 3     |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.6 2023              | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 96.2  | 2022 | 2     | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 14.0 2023             | •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    | •     | )     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023              | •      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |       |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 18.0 2021             | •      | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.5   | 2020 | ) •   | 1     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 10.0 2021             | Ĭ      | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 12.7  | 2022 | 2     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 115.0 2019            | •      |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     |      | •     |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.1 2021              | •      | _        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     | •    | •     |       |
|  | 77.1 2023             | -      | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •     |      | •     |       |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  |                       |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)                          | 8.6 2022<br>98.8 2018 |        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0   | 2023 | 3     |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 24.0 2023             |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |       |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 24.0 2023             |        | •        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 3.7   | 2023 | 3     |       |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 71.9 2021             | •      | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | •    | •     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024              |        | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.3   | 2023 | 3     |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 3.7 2021              | Ť      | ÷        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |       |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                       |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.6  | 2023 | 3     |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | 84.2 2023             | •      | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.7  | 2024 | 4     | . •   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.8 2023             | •      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •     |      | •     |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 97.0 2023             | •      | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 22.2  | 2019 | 9 •   |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.1 2021             | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.6   | 2019 | 9     |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                       |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.1   | 2018 | 3     | 1     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                       |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |       |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | 43.2 2024             | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 27.0  | 2023 | 3     |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 91.4 2022             | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.2  | 2023 | 3     |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 74.6 2024             | •      | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.84  | 2023 | 3     |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.2 2025             | •      | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 2023 | 3     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                       |        |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | •     | •    | •     |       |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.9 2022             | •      | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |       |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.8 2022             |        | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8   | 2023 | 3     |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | • •                   | •      | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.93  | 2023 | 3     |       |
| othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 30.6 2015             | •      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |       | 2022 |       |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)   | 0 0                   | •      | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 2013 |       |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                       | _      |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |       |       |
|  | 100.0 2022            | •      | •        | Children involved in child labor (%)  |       | 2018 |       |       |
| epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             | 62.6 2022             |        | <b>+</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 7.7   | 2010 |       |       |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 02.0 2022             |        | 7        | 100,000 population)   | 0.6   | 2022 | 2     |       |
| 02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.6 2023              | •      | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.8  | 2025 | 5     |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 39.6 2021             | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202  |       |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 33.0 2021             | Ť      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202  |       |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 82.0.2022             |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 202  |       |       |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 82.0 2023             |        |          |   | 0.52  | 202  | , •   |       |
|  |                       | -      | -        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Covernment spending on health and education (% of CDP)  |       |      |       |       |
| dults 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             | •      | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  |       |      |       |       |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 13.8 2025             | •      | ->       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •    | •     |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 2023             | •      |          |   |       |      |       |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.71 2023             |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | 202  |       |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                       |        |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2024 |       |       |
| · ·  | • •                   |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |       | 202  |       |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                       |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2023 |       |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



7.3

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



# since 2015 (p.p.)\*

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends









data



2%













































Information unavailable

#### **Statistical** 0 (worst) to 100 (best) **Performance** Morocco Index 2016 60.4 • 75.4 2023 By region, 2023 Oceania 47.3 Sub-Saharan Africa 62.3 Middle East and North Africa 66.0 East and South Asia 69.1 Latin America and the Caribbean 74.3 Eastern Europe and Central Asia 77.2 OECD members • 91.8

**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  |              |     | Rating   | Tren     | _   | Value | Year | Ratin    | ıg T |
|---|--------------|-----|----------|----------|---|-------|------|----------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.3          | 202 | 5        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.1  | 2025 | •        |      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 7.0          | 202 | 5 •      | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 91.0  | 2023 | •        |      |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |              |     |          |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 94.6  | 2023 | 8        |      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 6.9          | 202 | 2 •      | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4   | 2018 | 3        | )    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 14.2         | 201 | 9        | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 34.5  | 2025 |          |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.3          | 201 | 9        | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | JT.J  | 2023 |          |      |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |              |     |          | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4   | 2023 | 3 •      |      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.8         | 202 | 2 •      | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7   | 2010 | •        |      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2          | 202 | 2 •      | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 13.1  | 2023 | 9        |      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.9          | 202 | 2 •      | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |          |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7          | 201 | 8 •      | 4        | Gini coefficient  | 39.5  | 2013 | 3        |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.6          | 202 | 2 •      | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.8   | 2013 | •        | 1    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |     |          |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |          |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 69.8         | 202 | 3        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 10.9  | 2022 | 0        | ,    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.2         | 202 | 3        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 18.6  | 2023 | 3        | 1    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.6         | 202 | 3        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 93.8  | 2022 | <u> </u> |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 92.0         | 202 | 3 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 66.4  | 2020 | ) •      | 1    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0          | 202 | 3        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |          |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.0         | 202 | 1        | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6   | 2020 | •        | )    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 22.0         | _02 | _        |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 4.8   | 2022 | 2        |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                       | 67.0         | 201 | 9 •      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 2.7   | 2024 | •        |      |
|   | 10 6         | 202 | 1        | _        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.4   | 2024 | •        |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)<br>fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 18.6<br>75.3 |     |          | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 18.5  |      |          |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 21.7         |     |          |          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |       | 2024 |          |      |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 86.6         |     |          |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1   | 2023 | •        |      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |              |     |          | •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |          |      |
|   | 99.0         | 202 | <b>.</b> | Т        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.8   | 2023 | •        | ļ    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)   | 69.5         | 202 | 1 •      | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.9   | 2024 | •        | į    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 46           | 202 | 4        | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023 | •        | ,    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 1.0          | 202 |          | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |          |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |              |     |          |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 55.6  | 2023 | 8        |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 84.9         | 202 | 3 •      | T        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.3  | 2024 | •        | ,    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.2         | 202 | 3        | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 10.6  | 2018 | 3        | ŀ    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 74.2         | 202 | 3        | ->       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 13.3  | 2019 | •        | í    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.5         | 202 | 2        | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.8   | 2019 | •        | ,    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |              |     |          |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018 | 3 •      | ,    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |              | 202 |          |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |          |      |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 74.4         | 202 | 4 -      | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.5  | 2023 | •        | ì    |
| itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 73.6         | 202 | 2 •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.2  | 2023 | 8        | í    |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 28.5         | 202 | 4        | 4        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89  | 2023 | 9        |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.3         | 202 | 5        | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5   | 2023 | •        | í    |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |     |          |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.8   | 2022 | •        |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 87.0         | 202 | 2        | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |          |      |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 87.5         | 202 | 2        | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.7   | 2023 | 3        |      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 50.8         | 202 | 2        | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.66  | 2023 | 3        | į    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 40.1         | 201 | 5        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 12.8  | 2023 |          | ,    |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 730.5        |     |          | -        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.9  |      |          | ,    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |              |     |          |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 37.0  |      |          | ,    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0        | 202 | 2        | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     | •    |          | ,    |
| epulation with access to electricity (70)   | 97.9         |     |          | <b>1</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |       |      |          |      |
| operation with access to clear rules and technology for cooking (70) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output            |              |     |          | Ė        | 100,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2023 | } _      |      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0          | 202 | 3        | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.0  |      |          |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 8.0          | 202 | 1 •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50  | 2023 | •        |      |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |              |     |          |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46  | 2023 | •        | į    |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.6         | 202 | 3        | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.55  | 2023 | •        |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.3          | 202 | 2        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |          | j    |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 44.4         | 202 | 1        | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.3   | 2023 | 8        |      |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) semployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                         |              |     | 5 •      | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •    | •        | ,    |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |              |     |          | ال       |   | 25.5  | 205  |          |      |
| rigamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.56         |     |          | <u>ب</u> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 26.9  |      |          |      |
| ai mork related accidents ethioodisa in imports (bet million bobalation)  | 0.4          | 201 | 8        | 7        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |       | 2024 |          |      |
| time of modern clavery embedied in imports  |              |     |          |          | \ buttod protite at poultinationals (LEC billian)   | 0.0   | 2021 |          |      |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>per 100,000 population)  | 10.7         | 201 | 8        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 75.4  |      |          |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





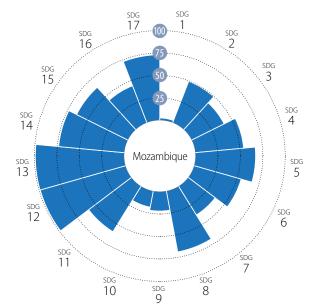
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 7.1

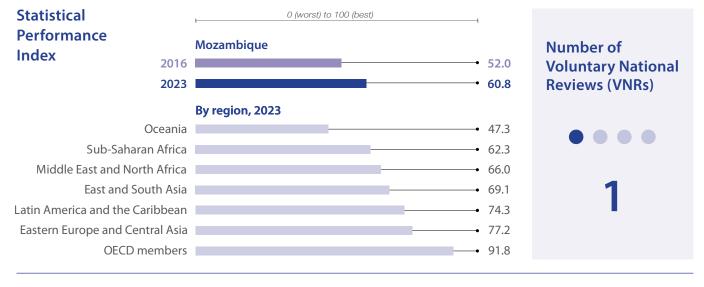
Missing data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **MOZAMBIQUE**

| 5DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value Year Rating Tr |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)     | Value |      |   | - |
|---|----------------------|----------|---|-------|------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 69.7 2025            |          |   | 54.5  |      |   |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 85.2 2025            | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 19.8  |      |   |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                      |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 27.8  |      |   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |                      | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 2.2   | 2016 | • | , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                      | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 27.9  | 2025 | • | , |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.0 2022             | T        | •   | 0.0   | 2022 |   |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 2022 -               | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2023 |   | , |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 10.5 2022 -          | ψ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       | 2015 |   |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                      | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                | 0.6   | 2023 | _ | , |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.0 2022             | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • •         | Ψ        | Gini coefficient  | 50.3  |      |   | 1 |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.5 2021             | •        | Palma ratio   | 3.2   | 2019 | • | 1 |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                      |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |   |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  |                      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 55.0  |      |   | , |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.4 2023 • •        | →        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 16.3  |      |   | , |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 61.7 2023 • 2        | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 76.9  |      |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 361.0 2023 • •       | → .      | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | 39.9  | 2020 | • | 1 |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 2.6 2023 • •         | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 26.6 2021            | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3   | 2020 | • | ) |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.6   | 2022 | • | ) |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 228.0 2019 •         | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2024 | • | ) |
| ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)                                 |                      | <b>A</b> | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      | 0.7   | 2024 | • | , |
| 9 7 1 1 7   | 20.1 2021            | T'       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 7.4   | 2024 | • | ) |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |                      | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 2.0   | 2024 | • | ) |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 158.0 2021           | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1   | 2023 | • | , |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 67.5 2023            | *        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |   |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 65.0 2023 • •        | <b>Ψ</b> | ${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)      | 0.2   | 2023 | • | , |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 44.0 2021 • •        | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5   | 2024 | • |   |
|   | 5.2 2024             | 2        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | 1.1   | 2023 | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | J.Z 2024 • 4         |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |   | i |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                      |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 47.2  | 2023 | • | ) |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | • • •                |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.9  | 2024 | • | ) |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.0 2022            | <b>A</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | 1.1   | 2018 | • | J |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 31.7 2023            | <u>.</u> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 10.2  | 2019 |   | ) |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |                      | ما       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.2   | 2019 | • |   |
| ,   | 70.0 2020 • •        | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                |       | 2018 |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                      |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |   |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 54.2 2024 •          | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 41.2  | 2023 | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 73.5 2022            | ماه      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 64.5  |      |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                      | <b>↑</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79  |      |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |                      |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023 |   |   |
|   | 39.2 2025            |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |       | 2023 |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                      |          |   | 1.2   | 2022 | _ |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |                      | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 2.6   | 2011 |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                      | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2011 |   |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                      | T        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.61  |      |   |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 34.8  |      |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 124.8 2024           | <u>↑</u> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 31.3  |      |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                      |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 25.0  | 2024 |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 33.2 2022 • •        | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     | •    | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 6.0 2022 • •         | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     | 0.0   | 2024 | • | ) |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.4 2023             | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)   |       |      |   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                      |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.6  |      |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 15.3 2021 • •        | Ψ        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.45  |      |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.39  | 2023 | • |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 36.8 2023 •          | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   | 0.33  | 2023 | • | J |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.0 2022             | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 49.5 2021            |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.9   | 2022 | • |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | TJ.J ZUZI •          | -        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  |       |      |   | , |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 3.6 2025 • •         | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    |       |      |   | ) |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.44 2023 •          | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 24.6  | 2022 | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018             | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0     | 2024 | • |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | F 2 2010 A           |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0   | 2021 | • |   |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 5 / /IIIX <b>-</b> ' |          |   |       |      |   |   |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 5.2 2018 •           |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.8  | 2023 | • | ) |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

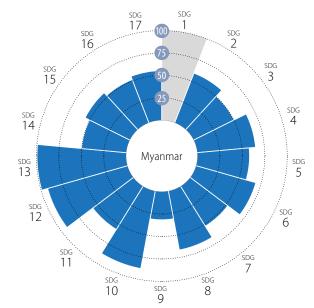


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

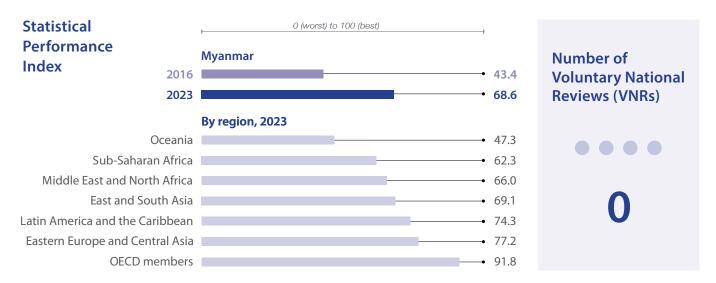
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3%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value                              |                      |   |              | •  |       | Year |     | g Ire |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|--|-------|------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | •                                  |                      |   |              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025 |     |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •                                  | •                    | • | •            | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023 |     | 1     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                                    |                      |   |              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 108.8 |      |     | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |                                    | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b>     | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.0   | 2018 | •   |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.7                               |                      |   | •            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0   | 2025 | •   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.4                                | 2018                 | • |              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2027 |     |       |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 21.3                               |                      |   | •            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |     |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                                    | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b>     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2023 |     |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                                    | 2022                 |   | 1            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *   | 0.0   | 2023 | •   | _     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                                    | 2022                 |   | 7            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |     |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                                    | 2018                 |   | 4            | Gini coefficient   |       | 2017 |     | (     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.2                                | 2020                 | • | •            | Palma ratio  | 1.2   | 2017 | •   | -     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                                    |                      |   |              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |     |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 184.6                              | 2023                 | • | <b>→</b>     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |     | •     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.6                               | 2023                 | • | 7            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |       | 2023 |     |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 38.7                               | 2023                 | • | 7            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2022 |     |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 558.0                              | 2023                 | • | 4            | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 64.1  | 2020 | •   |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2                                | 2023                 | • | 1            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |     |       |
| age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 24.0                               | 2021                 | • | <b>→</b>     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4   | 2020 | •   | -     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 2 1.0                              |                      | _ |              | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.4   | 2022 | •   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 184.0                              | 2019                 | • | •            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.5   | 2024 | •   |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                                    |                      |   | _            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5   | 2024 | •   |       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 19.3                               |                      |   | 7            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 37.9  | 2024 | •   |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |                                    |                      |   | 7            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.2   | 2024 | •   |       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 36.5                               |                      |   | •            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1   | 2024 | •   |       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 60.2                               |                      |   |              | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |     |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 74.0                               | 2023                 | • | *            | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$   | 0.6   | 2023 | •   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.5                               | 2021                 | • | 4            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.2   | 2024 | •   |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 12                                 | 2024                 |   | ماه          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.6   | 2024 | •   |       |
|   | 4.5                                | 2024                 | _ |              | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |     |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                                    |                      |   |              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 19.2  | 2023 | •   |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 12.1                               | 2018                 | • |              | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.2  | 2024 | •   |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 100.0                              | 2010                 |   |              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 20.2  | 2018 |     |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 72.4                               |                      |   |              | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 46.7  | 2019 | •   |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.0                               |                      |   | •            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 5.6   | 2019 | ) 🛑 |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 93.0                               | 2019                 | • | _            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •    | •   |       |
| . ,   |                                    |                      |   |              | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |     | П     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 79.2                               | 2024                 | • | 1            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.3  | 2023 | •   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 89.5                               | 2022                 |   | 4            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2023 |     |       |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 58.8                               |                      |   | Ţ            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.3                               |                      |   |              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023 |     |       |
| 5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 15.5                               | 2022                 | Ť |              | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |       | 2023 |     |       |
|   | 02.4                               | 2022                 |   |              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 1.1   | 2022 | _   | -     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 82.4                               |                      |   | 7            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.0   | 2022 |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 74.1                               |                      |   | <b>→</b>     |  |       | 2022 |     |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                                    | 2022                 |   | 1            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023 |     |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |                                    | 2015                 |   | •            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2020 |     |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 99.8                               | 2024                 | • | <u> </u>     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 2016 |     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                                    |                      |   |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |     |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 73.7                               | 2022                 | • | 7            | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 9.9   | 2015 | •   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 50.7                               | 2022                 | • | 7            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0   | 2024 | •   |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.2                                | 2023                 | • | 7            | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2025 |     |       |
|   | 5.7                                | 2021                 | • | 4            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.35  | 2023 | •   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |                                    |                      |   |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.45  | 2023 | •   |       |
|   |                                    | 2023                 | • | •            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 49 0                               |                      | _ | •            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |     | ĺ     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1.000 population)  | 49.0<br>12.1                       | 2022                 |   |              | DE C. / Tartiferships for the doub   |       |      |     |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 12.1                               |                      |   |              | •  | 26    | 2022 |     |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 12.1<br>47.8                       | 2021                 | • | 7            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 2.6   | 2022 | •   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 12.1<br>47.8<br>3.1                | 2021<br>2025         | • | <b>⊼</b>     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 2.6   | 2022 | •   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 12.1<br>47.8<br>3.1<br>0.51        | 2021<br>2025<br>2023 | • | <b>₹</b> → → | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | •     | 2022 | •   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 12.1<br>47.8<br>3.1<br>0.51        | 2021<br>2025         | • | <b>⊼</b>     | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 14.4  | •    | •   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 12.1<br>47.8<br>3.1<br>0.51<br>0.1 | 2021<br>2025<br>2023 | • | <b>₹</b> → → | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 14.4  | 2019 |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



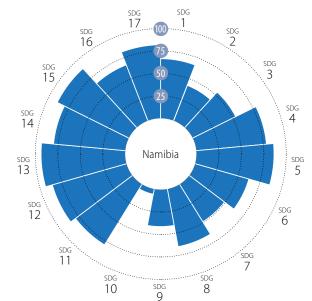
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data

4%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**

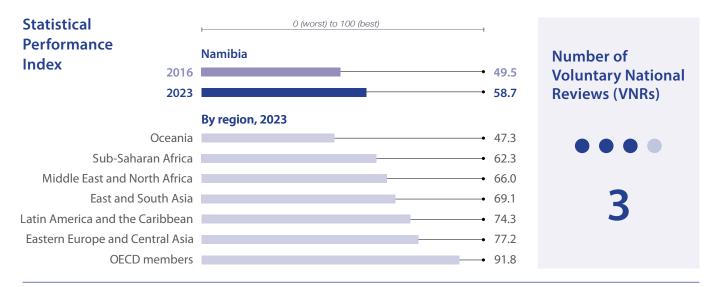


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratin  | g Trend                               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Yea   | ar Rati   | ng Tre |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 13.7 2025   | <b>→</b>                              | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 81.0 202  | 25  | -      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 25.7 2025 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Population using the internet (%)  | 64.4 202  | 23  | •      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |                                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 58.6 202  | 23  | 1      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 22.2 2022 •   | 4                                     | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 202   | 23  | -      |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 22.7 2013 •   | •                                     | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8 202  | 25  |        |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.1 2013  |                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.0 20.  | 23  | `      |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 24.9 2013   |                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2 20  | 23 (  | -      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 17.0 2022 •   | 1                                     | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6 202   | 22  |        |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | • • •   | •                                     | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 27.9 202  | 23 (  | •      |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.6 2022  | <b>→</b>                              | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |   |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.3 2018 •  | <b>→</b>                              | Gini coefficient   | 59.1 20   | 15  |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.0 2022  |                                       | Palma ratio  | 5.5 20  | 15 (  | )      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |                                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |   |        |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 138.9 2023  | 1                                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 41.4 202  | 22 (  | •      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 24.1 2023   | <b>→</b>                              | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 18.0 202  | 23  | •      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 40.7 2023   | 7                                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 97.1 202  | 22  | •      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 468.0 2023 •  | 7                                     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | • •   | •   | )      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 2.2 2023  | 7                                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |   |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |   | 4                                     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 202   | 20  |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 23.1 2021 •   | 7                                     | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 6.8 202   | 22  |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 142.0 2019  | •                                     | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 202   | 24  |        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   |                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 2.1 202   | 24  |        |
| offic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 22.0 2021   | 1                                     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 38.1 202  | 24  |        |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 67.4 2023 •   | 7                                     | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 11.4 202  | 24  |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 63.9 2016   | •                                     | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.0 202   | 23  |        |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 88.2 2013   |                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |   |        |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 83.0 2023   | <b>→</b>                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.6 202   | 23  | ,      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 62.6 2021   | 1                                     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.3 202   | 24  |        |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 40 2024   |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 202   | 23  |        |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.9 2024 •  | 7                                     | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 83.0 202  | 23  |        |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 66.6 2022   | •                                     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.2 20   |   |        |
| -  | 00.0.2022   |                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 5.2 20  |   |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.9 2023   | -                                     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 34.7 20   |   |        |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 76.9 2017   |                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 4.6 20  |   |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.6 2021   | •                                     | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.3 20  |   |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.5 20  |   |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 83.3 2024 •   | 1                                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 86.2 202  |   |        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 108.0 2022 •  | 1                                     | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 85.7 202  | 23  | , ,    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 87.6 2024 •   | 1                                     | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.97 202  | 23  | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 40.6 2025 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | • •   |   | )      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 6.6 202   | 22  |        |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 85.9 2022 •   | <b>→</b>                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |   |   |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 35.8 2022   | <b>→</b>                              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 11.2 20   | 21 (  | •      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 0.3 2022  | 1                                     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71 202  | 23  |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 20.7 2015   | •                                     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 3.2 20  | 16  |        |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 490.8 2024 •  | 1                                     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 78.1 20   | 16  |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.0 202  | 24  | ,      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 56.2 2022   | <b>→</b>                              | Children involved in child labor (%)   | • •   |   |        |
| paration with access to electricity (70)   | 47.4 2022   |                                       | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |   |   |        |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1711 2022   |                                       | 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20  |   |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 2.2 2023  |                                       | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 75.4 20   |   | ,      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |   |                                       |  |   | 13  | ,      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 2.2 2023 •<br>19.8 2021 •   | <b>+</b>                              | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.40 20   |   |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 19.8 2021 •   | •                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.47 202  | 23  |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 19.8 2021 •   | •                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |   | 23  |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 19.8 2021 •   | •                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.47 202  | 23  |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 19.8 2021 •   | •                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.47 202  | 23 •  |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 19.8 2021 • 41.4 2023 • 2.4 2022 •  | • • •                                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.47 202<br>0.65 202                                  | 23 •  |        |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 19.8 2021 • 41.4 2023 • 2.4 2022 • 71.4 2021 •                                    | • • •                                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.47 200<br>0.65 200<br>13.3 200                      | 23 23 23  |        |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 19.8 2021 • 41.4 2023 • 2.4 2022 • 71.4 2021 • 18.9 2025 •                        | •<br>•<br>•                           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 0.47 200<br>0.65 200<br>13.3 200<br>31.3 200          | 23 • 23 • 23 • 223 • • 222 • • 222 • • 222 • 223 • 23   |        |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 19.8 2021 • 41.4 2023 • 2.4 2022 • 71.4 2021 • 18.9 2025 • 0.53 2023 • 0.6 2018 • | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.47 200<br>0.65 200<br>13.3 200<br>31.3 200<br>0 200 | 23 • 23 • 23 • 223 • 224 • 224 • 24   |        |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per million population) | 19.8 2021 • 41.4 2023 • 2.4 2022 • 71.4 2021 • 18.9 2025 • 0.53 2023 •            | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 0.47 200<br>0.65 200<br>13.3 200<br>31.3 200          | 23 • 23 • 23 • 22 • 22 • 24 • 21 • • 21 • • 23 • • 23 • • 24 • 21 • • 21 • 23 • 23 • 24 • 21 • 21 • 21 • 23 • 23 • 23 • 24 • 24 • 25 • 26 • 26 • 26 • 26 • 26 • 26 • 26 |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



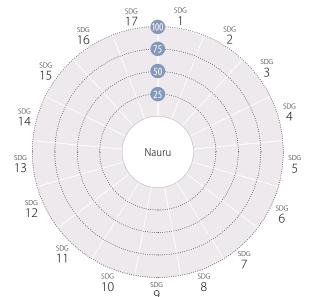




NA

data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**

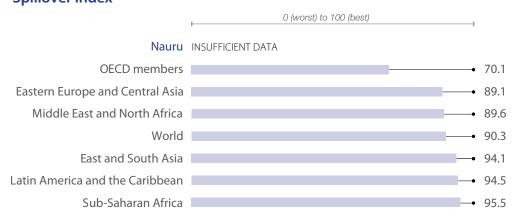


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value | Year I | Rating | Trend    | •  |       | Year |     | ng Tre |
|---|-------|--------|--------|----------|--|-------|------|-----|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |       |        |        | •        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 | 2025 | 5   | 1      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •     | •      | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)  | 81.7  | 2020 | ) • |        |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |        |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 33.7  | 2023 | 3   | , =    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2022   | •      | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | •     | •    | •   | •      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 24.0  | 2007   | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 0.0   | 2025 | 5 ( | •      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.0   | 2007   | •      | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |     |        |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3   | 2023 | 3 • | , =    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 69.9  | 2022   | •      | Ψ        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       |      |     |        |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3   | 2022   |        | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | •     | •    | _   | )      |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | •     |        |        | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |     |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7   | 2018   |        | →        | Gini coefficient   |       | 2012 |     |        |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.2   | 2012 | 2   | ) (    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |        |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |     |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 273.4 |        |        | 4        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2017 |     |        |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2023   |        | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |       | 2023 |     | , ๆ    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       | 2023   |        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2019 |     | , -    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 174.0 | 2023   | •      | 4        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | •     | •    | _   | ) (    |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |       |        |        |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |     |        |
| rge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | •     | •      |        | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |     |        |
|   |       |        |        |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 6.3   | 2022 | 2 • |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                         | •     |        |        | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       |      |     | ) (    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 8.0   | 2021   | •      | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     |       |      |     | ,      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023   |        | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       |      |     |        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2021   |        | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •     | •    |     |        |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |       | 2007   |        |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     | •    | _   | )      |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |       | 2023   |        | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |     |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |       |        |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |       | 2023 | 3   | , •    |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.4  | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •     | 200  |     | )      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |       |        |        | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 0.0   | 2023 | 3   |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |        |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0   | 202  |     |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 06.2  | ากาว   |        | _        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              |       | 2023 |     | , -    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 90.3  | 2023   |        | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |     | , •    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.6  | 2023   | •      | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       | 2017 |     | ) •    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 79.7  | 2023   | •      | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019 |     |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2003 | 3   |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |        |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | •     |      | _   | ,      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 58.0  | 2024   | •      | →        | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0   | 2023 | 3   | , •    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.7 | 2022   | •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          |       |      | •   | ) (    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       |        |        | •        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.81  | 2023 | 3   | •      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 10.5  | 2025   | •      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •     | •    | •   | ) (    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |        |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | •     | •    | •   | ) (    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.0  | 2019   | •      | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |     |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 65.9  | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •     | •    | •   | ) (    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |       | •      | •      | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    | •   | )      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 43.2  | 2015   | •      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | •     | •    | •   | ) (    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 95.9  | 2013 | 3   | )      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |       |        |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | •     | •    | •   | ) (    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 | 2022   | •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •    | •   | ) (    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 | 2022   | •      | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    |       | 202  | 4   |        |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.4   | 2023   | •      | 7        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2024 | 4   |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 16    | 2021   | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       |      |     | ) (    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 1.0   | 2021   | _      | Ť        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       |      |     | ) (    |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.7  | 2023   |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |       |      | -   | ,      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 51.2  |        |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       | -    |     |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       |        |        | -        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 73.6  | 2022 | ) - |        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •     | •      | •      | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 23.0  | 2022 | _   |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |       |        |        | -        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       |      |     | ,      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |       |        |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **    | **   | *   | . ,    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     |        |        | -        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *  |       | 2024 |     | ) (    |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |        |        |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |       | 2021 |     | )      |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |        |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023 |     |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





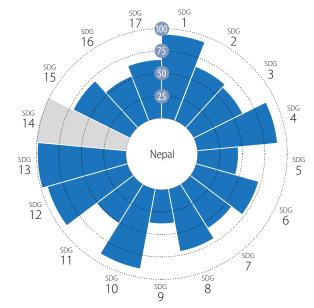
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 11.1

Missing data

1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

30.0 2022

0.0 2022

•

**→** 

1

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**Country Profiles** 

| SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production                     |             |
|--|-------------|
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)                              | 0.2 2020 •  |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)               | 1.4 2022 •  |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)        | 5.2 2024    |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.3 2024    |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)                    | 16.6 2024 • |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)             | 4.3 2024    |

#### SDG13 - Climate Action CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) 0.5 2023 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) 0.7 2024 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) 0.0 2021 SDG14 - Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 2018

SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 51.7 2023 Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 35.1 2023 Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.85 2023 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.0 2023 Imported deforestation (m<sup>2</sup>/capita) 0.4 2022 • SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

| 3DG10 - reace, Justice and Strong institutions                       |               |
|--|---------------|
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)                                   | 2.1 2020 • •  |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)                     | 0.78 2023     |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)                       | 53.0 2022     |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 73.2 2022     |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)                      | 34.0 2024 • • |
| Children involved in child labor (%)                                 | 21.7 2014 •   |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | * 00 2024     |

| CDC17 Powtwowskips for the Cools                                      |           |   |    |
|---|-----------|---|----|
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 2023 | • | -) |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)             | 0.44 2023 | • | 1  |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)               | 0.41 2023 | • | 1  |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)                                | 55.2 2025 | • | 1  |
| 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2024  | • | •  |

| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |           |
|---|-----------|
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.8 2023  |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • • •     |
| Other countries: Covernment revenue excluding grants (% of CDP)   | 10.0 2021 |

| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)                               | * | 0 2024    | • |
|--|---|-----------|---|
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)                           | * | 0.0 2021  | • |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                           |   | 64.0 2023 | • |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) |   | 69.1 2025 | • |

(per 100,000 population)

(MtCO<sub>2</sub>/TWh)

NFPAL

SDG1 - No Poverty

SDG2 - Zero Hunger

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)

Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)

Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)

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

Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)

Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)

New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)

Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)

Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>O eg/capita)

Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)

Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a

mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)

Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)

Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output

Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)

SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0-100 best)

Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)

Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports

Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)

Seats held by women in national parliament (%)

SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning

Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)

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

diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)

Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and

Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)

SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

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

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Life expectancy at birth (years)

**SDG4 – Quality Education** 

(% of children aged 4 to 6)

Net primary enrollment rate (%)

SDG5 - Gender Equality

(% of females aged 15 to 49)

Lower secondary completion rate (%)

Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)

(worst 0-100 best)

Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months (%)

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)



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Value Year Rating Trend

1

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1

1

7

1

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Population using the internet (%)

top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)

SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities

Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)

Gini coefficient

1.0 2025

6.3 2025

5 7 2022

24.8 2022

7.0 2022

48.2 2022

7.0 2022

2 1 2022

3.2 2022

0.4 2018

142.0 2023

16.6 2023

26.5 2023

229.0 2023 • 0.0 2023

19.4 2021

178.0 2019

28.2 2021

70.4 2023

80.1 2022 

53.7 2021

5.3 2024

80.0 2024

98.0 2024 •

104 3 2023

94.2 2021

60.4 2024

51.5 2024

33.5 2025

91.2 2022

80.4 2022

0.0 2015

569.6 2024

91.3 2022

1.6 2023

16.1 2021 •

66.5 2023

3.3 2022

54.0 2021

10.7 2025 •

0.50 2023

0.2 2018

13.6 2018

396 2022 •

8.3 2022

59.9 2022 •

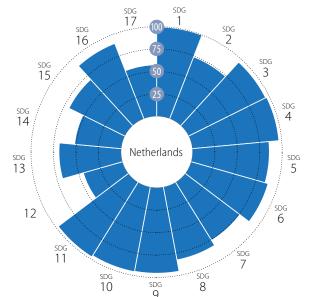
71.2 2020

93.0 2023

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

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

### **Average Performance by SDG**



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



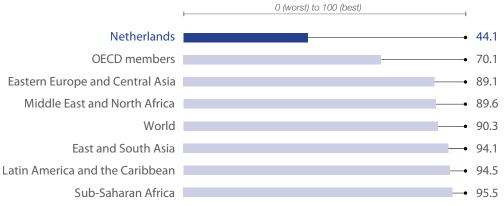
Missing data

1%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **NETHERLANDS**

### Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |               |      |          | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |         | Year F       |    | -      |
|--|---------------|------|----------|----------|---|---------|--------------|----|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.2           | 202  | 5        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.8    | 2025         | •  | )      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.4           | 202  | 5        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 97.0    | 2023         | •  | ١      |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 7.4           | 202  | 2 •      | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |         | 2023         |    |        |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |               |      |          |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.2     | 2023         | •  | ۱      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5           | 202  | 2 •      | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 73.8    | 2025         | •  | ,      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.5           | 200  | 9 •      |          | universities (worst 0–100 best)   |         |              |    |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.0           | 200  | 9        | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |         | 2023         |    |        |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | * 90.0        | 202  | 2 •      |          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |         |              |    |        |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 14.5          | 202  | 2 •      | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 1,920.1 |              |    |        |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5           | 201  | 7        |          |   |         | 2022         |    |        |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 8.9           | 202  | 2        | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  |         | 2020         |    |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9           | 201  | 8        | 4        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 33.2    | 2022         | •  | ,<br>_ |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 76.2          | 202  | 3        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |              |    |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 45.2          | 202  | 2 •      | •        | Gini coefficient  |         | 2021         |    | )      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |               |      |          |          | Palma ratio   |         | 2022         |    | )      |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 4.3           | 202  | 3        | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 4.5     | 2022         | •  | )      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |               |      | 3        | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |              |    |        |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |               |      | 3        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0     | 2004         | •  | )      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |               |      | 3        | 4        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 8.5     | 2023         | •  | )      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |               |      | 2        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0   | 2022         | •  | )      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |               |      |          |          | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 12.8    | 2022         |    | )      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                                 | 9.9           | 202  | 1 •      | T        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 94.7    | 2025         | •  | )      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                     | 13.0          | 201  | g 👝      | •        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 91.9    | 2020         | •  | )      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 13.0          | ZU1' | <i>y</i> |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |              |    | ĺ      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 3.4           | 202  | 1 •      | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 9.1     | 2022         | •  | ,      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 82.2          | 202  | 3        | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |         | 2024         |    | )      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 2.0           | 202  | 1 •      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |         | 2024         |    | ,      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA            | NA   | •        | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |         | 2024         |    |        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 89.0          | 202  | 3 •      | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |         | 2024         |    |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                                | 85.2          | 202  | 1 •      | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |         | 2024         |    |        |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 7.3           | 202  | 4        | <b>→</b> | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |         | 2022         |    |        |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 1.3           | 202  | 2        | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0     | LULL         | Ť  |        |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 28.2          | 202  | 3 •      | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                | 6.7     | 2022         |    |        |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 12.7          | 202  | 2        | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |         | 2023         |    |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |               |      |          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   |         | 2024<br>2024 |    |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)                            | 98.5          | 202  | 2        | <b>→</b> | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  |         |              |    |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.6          |      |          | <b>→</b> | -   | /1.5    | 2021         | _  |        |
| · · · ·  | * 88.9        |      |          | -        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |         |              |    |        |
|  | * 100.0       |      |          | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |         | 2023         |    | )      |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 54.5          |      |          | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2024         |    | )      |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 480.1         |      |          | į        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |         | 2018         |    |        |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)                                 |               |      |          | Ť        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |         | 2019         |    |        |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 27.4          |      |          | Ţ        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |         | 2019         |    |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 27.7          | 202. |          | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.3     | 2018         | •  | )      |
|  |               |      |          |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |              |    |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                      | 88.3          | 202  | 4        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 79.7    | 2023         | •  |        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 96.4          | 202  | 2        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 87.4    | 2023         | •  | )      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 87.1          |      |          | <b>1</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91    | 2023         | •  | )      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |               |      |          | <b>1</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0     | 2023         | •  | )      |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 39.3          |      |          | <b>1</b> | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 53.0    | 2022         | •  | )      |
|  | 0.1           | 202. | 3 •      | - 1      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |              |    | i      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |               |      |          |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7     | 2023         | •  | ,      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0         |      |          | T        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023         |    |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.7          |      |          | <b>→</b> | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  |         | 2022         |    |        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 16.7          |      |          | ->       | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |         | 2021         |    |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 99.5          |      |          | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2024         |    |        |
|  | 4,133.4       |      |          | •        |   |         | 2021         |    |        |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 100.0         |      |          | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |         |              |    |        |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 97.5          | 202  | 2 •      | 1        | 100,000 population)   | 2.0     | 2024         |    | •      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |               |      |          |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 88.6    | 2025         | •  | )      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0         | 202  | 2 •      | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77    | 2023         | •  | )      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0         | 202  | 2 •      | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.81    | 2023         | •  | )      |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                 | 1.0           | 202  | 3        | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93    | 2023         | •  | )      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.2          | 202  | 1 •      | 7        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 64.0    | 2022         | •  | )      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |               |      |          |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |         |              |    |        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.5          | 202  | 3 🗭      | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 120     | 2022         |    |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |               | 202  |          | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |         |              |    |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                   | 0.0           | ∠UZ. |          |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.6     | 2024         | •  |        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.7          | 202  | 1 •      | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | **      | **           | ** | •      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.81          | 202  | 3 🗭      | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 72      | 2024         | •  | )      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                                   |               | 201  |          | ماد      | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  |         | 2022         |    | ,      |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 1101,000 population)                                     |               |      |          | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |         | 2022         |    | ,      |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)<br>mployment-to-population ratio (%) | 121.2<br>82.3 |      |          | <b>1</b> | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2023         |    | ,      |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   | 02.3          | ZUZ* | 7        |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2025         |    |        |
|  | 2.4           | 202  | 2        | 4        |   | 00./    | 2U2J         |    |        |

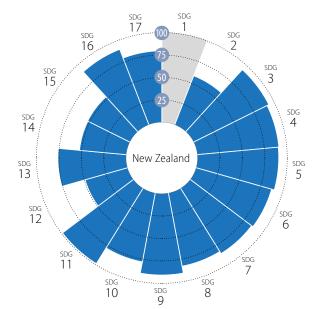


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

Missing data

5%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **NEW ZEALAND**

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value         | Year | Rating | g Tren | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year F            | Rati | cinç           |
|--|---------------|------|--------|--------|--|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) *   | NA            | NA   | •      | •      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.6 2025               |      | •              |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) *   |               | NA   |        | •      | Population using the internet (%)  | 96.2 2023               |      |                |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 14.3          | 2022 | •      | 1      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 101.7 2023              |      |                |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |               |      |        |        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.8 2023                | •    | •              |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   |               | 2022 |        | 1      | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.2 2025               |      | •              |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  |               | 2022 |        | •      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 3.1 2023                |      | •              |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *   |               | 2022 |        | •      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.5 2021                |      | •              |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |               | NA   |        | 4      | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 509.9 2023              |      | •              |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Jaman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 33.6          |      |        | 4      | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 9.4 2021                |      | •              |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |               | 2022 |        | 4      | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 19.0 2012               |      | •              |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |               | 2018 |        | j      | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 43.3 2022               |      | •              |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)   |               | NA   |        | •      | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                         |      |                |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 152.2         |      |        | •      | Gini coefficient   | NA NA                   |      |                |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |               |      |        |        | Palma ratio  | 1.3 2022                |      | D              |
| ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 7.0           | 2023 | •      | 1      | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 33.7 2022               | •    | •              |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.7           | 2023 | •      | 1      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                         |      |                |
| rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.7           | 2023 | •      | 1      | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2022                |      | 0              |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 6.6           | 2023 | •      | 1      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 7.2 2023                |      | •              |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0           | 2023 | •      | 1      | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2022              |      | •              |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 10.3          | 2021 | •      | 1      | Population with rent overburden (%)  | NA NA                   |      |                |
| abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |               |      |        |        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) |                         |      |                |
| nbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 12.0          | 2019 | •      | •      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 94.0 2020               | _    |                |
| fic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 6.6           | 2021 | •      | 1      |  | 10.6.2022               |      |                |
| expectancy at birth (years)  | 82.1          |      |        | 1      | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)                              | 19.6 2022<br>3.3 2024   |      |                |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 11.1          |      |        | 1      | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 10.6 2024               |      |                |
| hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.8          | 2021 | •      | 1      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 218.6 2024              |      |                |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 88.0          | 2023 | •      | 4      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 38.2 2024               |      |                |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.8          | 2021 | •      | 1      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 4.6 2024                |      |                |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 7.0           | 2024 | •      | 7      | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | NA NA                   |      |                |
| in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 4.0           | 2018 | •      | •      | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                         |      | Ī              |
| in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |               | 2023 |        | 7      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.8 2023                |      |                |
| y smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 6.8           | 2023 | •      |        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 7.2 2024                |      |                |
| G4 – Quality Education   |               |      |        |        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.5 2024                |      |                |
| icipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 84.1          |      |        | 4      | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 50.9 2021               |      | •              |
| primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.7          |      |        | 7      | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                         |      | Ī              |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)  |               | NA   |        | •      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 47.1 2023               |      | •              |
| ,  | 100.0         |      |        | •      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.6 2024               | •    | 1              |
| iary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) A score (worst 0–600 best)   | 43.9<br>494.7 |      |        | T      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 60.4 2018               |      | 1              |
|  | 15.8          |      |        | -J     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 45.3 2019               |      | 1              |
| derachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 28.8          |      |        | Ţ      | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 12.3 2019               |      | 1              |
| G5 – Gender Equality   | 20.0          | 2022 |        | _      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.4 2018                | _    |                |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |               |      |        |        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                         |      |                |
| of females aged 15 to 49)  | 87.9          | 2024 | •      | 1      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.2 2023               |      | 1              |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.9          | 2022 |        | 1      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                         |      | 1              |
| io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 87.9          |      |        | 1      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.64 2023               |      |                |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)  | 45.5          | 2025 | •      | 1      | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023                |      |                |
| nder wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 4.2           | 2023 | •      | 1      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 10.7 2022               | _    |                |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |               |      |        |        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                         |      |                |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0         | 2022 | •      | 1      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.1 2021                |      |                |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 100.0         |      |        | 1      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.87 2023               |      | •              |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 8.1           | 2022 | •      | 1      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 41.0 2022<br>100.0 2022 |      |                |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 84.1          |      |        | •      | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 83.0 2024               |      |                |
|  | 3,977.5       |      |        | 1      | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 2021              |      |                |
| ulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 100.0         |      |        | 1      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                         |      |                |
| ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 88.7          | 2022 | •      | 7      | 100,000 population)  | 0.5 2023                | •    | •              |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |               |      |        |        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.4 2025               |      | 0              |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0         |      |        | 1      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 2023               |      |                |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0         |      |        | 1      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80 2023               |      |                |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |               | 2023 |        | 1      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2023               |      |                |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 28.9          | 2021 | •      | 7      | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 153.6 2022              | _    |                |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |               | 2051 |        |        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 12 /                    |      |                |
| usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.1          |      |        | •      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                  | 13.4 2022               |      | 4              |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 1.6           | 2022 |        | •      | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.3 2024                | •    | 1              |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a lobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)        | 98.8          | 2021 | •      | 4      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                   | *    | <del>( :</del> |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76          | 2023 |        | 1      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | * 0 2024                |      | •              |
| - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |               | 2018 |        | j      | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 66.4 2022               |      | 0              |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (ner million nonulation)   |               |      |        | •      | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 2021              |      | á              |
| al work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>tims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |               | 2018 |        |        | Shifted profits of materiationals (053 billion)  | 0.0 2021                |      |                |
|  | 84.2<br>78.6  |      |        | 1      | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 91.3 2023               |      | 1              |

### **NICARAGUA**

#### **Overall Performance**

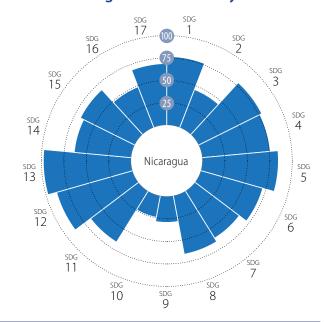
# **Country Score Country Rank 108**/167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

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

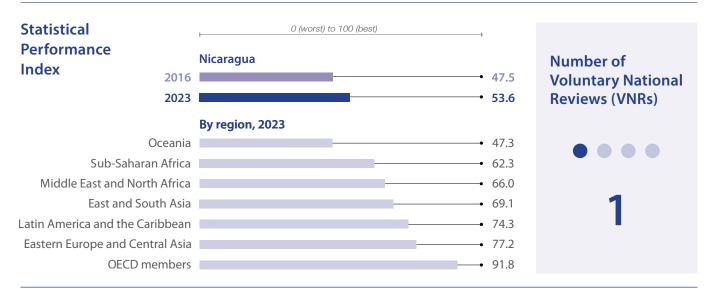
Missing data

2%

### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

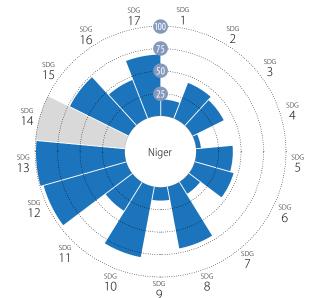
### **NICARAGUA**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |   |  | Rating |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |  | Year   |   | g |
|--|---|--|--------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 6.8   | 2025   | •      | 7                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 86.9                                       | 2025   | • |   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 20.0  | 2025   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Population using the internet (%)  | 58.2                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |  |        |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 70.7                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 19.6  | 2022   | •      | 1                                       | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9  | 2023   | • |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 17.3  | 2012   | •      | •                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 2025   | • |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.2   | 2012   | •      | •                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |  |  |   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •   | •  | •      | •                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |  | 2023   |   |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 33.6  | 2022   | •      | <b>1</b>                                | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |  | 2015   |   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4   | 2022   | •      | 1                                       | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.3  | 2014   | • |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.4   | 2022   | •      | 1                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |  |  |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0   | 2018   | •      | 7                                       | Gini coefficient   | 46.2                                       | 2014   | • |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.6   | 2022   | •      | •                                       | Palma ratio  | 2.6  | 2014   | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |  |        |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |  |  |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 60.4  | 2023   | •      | 1                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |  | 2011   |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 8.4   | 2023   | •      | 1                                       | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |  | 2023   |   |   |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.4  | 2023   | •      | 1                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |  | 2020   |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 43.0  | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 64.3                                       | 2020   | • | _ |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1   | 2023   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |  |  |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 12.6  | 2021   | •      | 4                                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8  | 2020   | • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 0   | _02  | _      |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |  | 2022   |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 84.0  | 2019   | •      | •                                       | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |  | 2024   |   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.6  | 2021   | •      | 7                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.9  | 2024   | • |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |   | 2023   |        | 7                                       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |  | 2024   |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |   | 2022   |        |   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 7.3  | 2024   | • |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |   | 2022   |        | •                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.6  | 2023   | • |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |   | 2017   |        | 4                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action   |  |  |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 65.0  | 2023   |        | •                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.8  | 2023   | • |   |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 70.3  | 2021   | •      | 4                                       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.0  | 2024   | • |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 63  | 2024   |        | 4                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0  | 2020   | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 0.5   |  |        | ÷                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |  |  |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |   |  |        |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 49.9                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 85.1  | 2023   | •      |   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.0                                       | 2024   | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 93.3  | 2023   | •      | •                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 28.4                                       | 2018   |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 61.2  | 2010   | •      | •                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 27.2                                       | 2019   | • |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 91.6  | 2015   | •      | •                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 12.1                                       | 2019   | • |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |  |        |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0  | 2018   | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 00.0  | 202  |        |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |  |  |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 88.3  | 2024   |        | T                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 68.7                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 108.5   | 2022   | •      | 1                                       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 65.8                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 61.3  | 2024   | •      | <b>→</b>                                | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 55.0  | 2025   | •      | 1                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.7  | 2023   | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |  |        |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 2.9  | 2022   | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 81.7  | 2020   | )      | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |  |  |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |   | 2020   |        | <b>→</b>                                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 11.3                                       | 2021   | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |   | 2022   |        | 1                                       | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69                                       | 2023   | • |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |   | 2015   |        | •                                       | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |  | 2018   |   |   |
|  | 758.2   |  |        | <b>→</b>                                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |  | 2012   |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |   |  |        |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |  | 2024   |   |   |
|  | 750.2   |  |        |   |  | 14.0                                       |  | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   | 2022   |        | <b>-</b>                                |  |  |  | _ |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 86.5  |  |        |   | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •  | •  |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 86.5  | 2022   |        | <b>→</b> 7                              | Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | •  | 2024   | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 86.5<br>59.2  |  | •      |   | Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2024   |   |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3   | 2022   | •      | 7                                       | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  |  | • |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) of emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3   | 2022   | •      | ⊼<br>→                                  | Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45                        | 2024   | • |   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) permissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5                                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | •      | 71<br>→<br>→                            | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41                | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023                         |   |   |
| population with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5                                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023                                 |        | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul> | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41                | 2024<br>2025<br>2023                                 | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5                                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   |        | 71<br>→<br>→                            | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41<br>0.29        | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5<br>59.2<br>7.3                        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023                                 |        | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul> | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41<br>0.29        | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023                         |   |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5<br>59.2<br>7.3<br>26.0                | 2023<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022                         |        | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul> | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41<br>0.29        | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5<br>59.2<br>7.3<br>26.0<br>4.5         | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021                 |        | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul> | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41<br>0.29        | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5<br>59.2<br>7.3<br>26.0<br>4.5<br>0.49 | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025         |        | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul> | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.0<br>22.8<br>0.45<br>0.41<br>0.29<br>9.0 | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 86.5<br>59.2<br>1.3<br>13.5<br>59.2<br>7.3<br>26.0<br>4.5<br>0.49 | 2022<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025<br>2018 |        | <ul><li>7</li><li>→</li><li>→</li></ul> | Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 9.0<br>21.5<br>0.41                        | 2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2022<br>2022 |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **Average Performance by SDG**



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



Missing data

2%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating 1      |               | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year |            | ,  |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|---|------|------|------------|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 45.3 2025 •              |               | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 202  |            |    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 80.7 2025 •              | <b>→</b>      | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 202  |            |    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                          |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 202  |            |    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 13.3 2022 •              | <b>→</b>      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.0  | 201  | 8 •        | •  |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 47.7 2022 •              | 4             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0  | 202  | 5          |    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.5 2022                | 7             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 202  | 2 4        |    |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 15.1 2022                | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 202  |            | ,  |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 0.0 2022 -               | <b>→</b>      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  **  Total potent and listing by applicant (a grigin (see willian population))           |      | 202  |            |    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                          | 1             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 5.9  | 202  | 3          | ,  |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.6 2022                 | 7             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 22.0 | 202  | 1 4        |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0 2018                 | •             | Gini coefficient Palma ratio  |      | 202  |            |    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 14.9 2019                | •             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.3  | 202  |            |    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 250 2 2002               |               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 70.4 | 202  | ) <b>a</b> |    |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 550.5 2025 -             | 7             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  |      | 202  |            |    |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 33.8 2023                | 7             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 202  |            |    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 114.8 2023 • 74.0 2023 • | マ<br><b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |      | 202  |            |    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                        |                          | <b>个</b>      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 10.5 | 202  |            |    |
| nge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |                          |               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6  | 202  | ) •        |    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.2 2021 •              | <b>→</b>      | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | 202  |            |    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 212.0.2010               |               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 202  |            | )  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 213.0 2019 •             |               | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      | 202  |            | ,  |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 24.9 2021 •              | <b>→</b>      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 202  |            | )  |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 61.2 2023 •              | <b>→</b>      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      | 202  |            | ,  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 150.3 2020 •             | 4             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 202  | 3          | )  |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 43.7 2021 •              | <b>→</b>      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |      |            |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 80.0 2023 •              | 4             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.1  | 202  | 3          | )  |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 35.0 2021 •              | <b>→</b>      | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3  | 202  | 4          | )  |
|  | 4.7 2024                 |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0  | 202  | 3          | •  |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.7 2024                 |               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |            |    |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                          |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    | •    | •          | þ  |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 23.3 2023 •              | <b>→</b>      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •    | •    | •          | )  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 60.6 2023                | 1             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      |      | •          | )  |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 15.0 2023                | 1             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | •    | •          | )  |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 48.2 2022 •              | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | •    | •          | )  |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                          |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 201  | 8          | )  |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 40.6.2024                | .1.           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      |            |    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 40.6 2024 •              | •             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 54.7 | 202  | 3          | )  |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 54.5 2022 •              | <b>→</b>      | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 58.2 | 202  | 3          | )  |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 71.1 2024 •              | <b>→</b>      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93 | 202  | 3          | )  |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 30.7 2023 •              | 1             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | •    | •    | •          | )  |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                          |               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 1.6  | 202  | 2          | )  |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 48.9 2022 •              | <b>→</b>      | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |            |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 16.4 2022 •              | <b>→</b>      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.4  | 201  | 2          | •  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 11.0 2022 •              | 1             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.68 | 202  | 3          | )  |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2015                 | •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 61.8 | 202  | 1          | )  |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 98.5 2024                | 1             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 65.9 | 202  | 1          | )  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                          |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 202  |            |    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 19.5 2022 •              | <b>→</b>      | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 34.4 | 201  | 2          | ,  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 5.7 2022 •               | <b>→</b>      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0  | 202  | 4          | ,  |
| $D_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)   | 3.2 2023 •               | 7             | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 202  |            | )  |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.8 2021 •               | <b>→</b>      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 202  |            | )  |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                          |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 202  |            | )  |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.4 2023                | •             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 202  |            | ,  |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.6 2022                 | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |            | ĺ  |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 11.7 2022                | <b>→</b>      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.6  | 202  | 2          | ,  |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.3 2025                 | 1             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •    | •    | •          | þ  |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.59 2023                | •             |   |      |      |            |    |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |                          | <b>→</b>      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |      | 202  | 4          | 1  |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                          |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ hillion)  *   |      | 202  |            | ,  |
| zamaz zamodeni sidrer, embodica in importo   | 3.6 2018                 |               | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |      | 202  |            | ,  |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 5.0 20.0                 |               | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | /n n | 202  |            | ×. |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

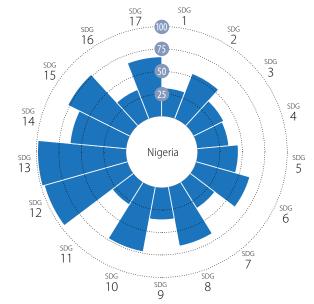




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing 2% data

### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty handcount ratio at \$2.15 (day (04))   | Value |       | , |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year                   |            | _ |     |
|---|-------|-------|---|----------|--|------------------------------|------------|---|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 31.2  |       |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 90.8 202                     |            |   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 48.8  | 2025  | • | <u>+</u> | Population using the internet (%)  | 39.2 202                     |            |   |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |       |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 41.6 202                     |            | • | - 2 |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 18.0  |       |   | +        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 202                      | !3         |   |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 31.5  |       |   | <b>→</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)            | 33.8 202                     | 25         | • |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 2020  |   | T        |  | 0.1 202                      | 12 4       |   |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 31.1  |       |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) |                              |            |   | i   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |       | 2022  |   | 1        |  | 0.3 201                      |            |   |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |       | 2022  |   | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 2.1 202                      | 20         | • | _   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       | 2022  |   | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                              |            |   |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 2018  |   | 4        | Gini coefficient   | 35.1 201                     |            | • |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 13.5  | 2022  | • | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.4 201                      | 8          | _ | _   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |       |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 40.5.000                     |            |   |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 992.8 |       |   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 48.5 202                     |            | • |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 33.7  |       |   | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 58.9 202                     |            | • |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 104.9 | 2023  | • | <b>→</b> | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 15.5 202                     |            | • |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 219.0 |       |   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 31.5 202                     | 20         | • | _   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.3   | 2023  | • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                              |            |   |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 17.7  | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 202                      |            | • |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |       |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 2.3 202                      |            | • |     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 165.0 | 2019  | • |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 202                      |            | • |     |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 17.2  | 2021  | • | 7        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 202                      |            | • |     |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 54.5  |       |   | ->       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 10.1 202                     |            | • |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 74.6  |       | _ | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.1 202                      |            | • |     |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 50.7  |       |   |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2 202                      | <u>1</u> 3 | • |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 60.0  |       |   | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                              |            |   |     |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |       |       |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)             | 0.6 202                      | <u>1</u> 3 | • |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.4  | 2021  | • | 4        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.2 202                      | 24         | • |     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.9   | 2024  | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 1.5 202                      | 23         | • |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |       |       |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                              |            |   |     |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |       |       |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 202                      | 23 (       | • | •   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |       |       |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 30.0 202                     | 24 (       | • |     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 61.9  | 2010  | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 10.2 201                     | 8          | • |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 45.9  | 2010  | • |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 16.6 201                     | 9 (        | • |     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 73.7  | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.2 201                      | 9          | • |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |       |       |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 201                      | 8          | • |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |       |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                              |            |   |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 44.8  | 2024  | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 79.9 202                     | 23 (       | • |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 75.4  | 2022  | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                      | 73.7 202                     | 23 (       | • |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 95.6  | 2024  | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.85 202                     | 23 (       | • |     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |       | 2025  |   | 4        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.5 202                      | 23 (       | • |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |       |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.0 202                      |            |   |     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 79.6  | 2022  |   | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                              |            |   | Ī   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 46.6  |       |   | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 21.1 201                     | 19 (       | • |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | 2022  |   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.53 202                     |            | • |     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2015  |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 72.4 202                     |            | • |     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 69.9  |       |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 57.3 202                     |            |   |     |
|   | 07.9  | 2024  |   | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 26.0 202                     |            | _ |     |
| 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 60.5  | 2022  |   |          | Children involved in child labor (%)   |                              |            |   |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 60.5  |       | - | <b>→</b> |  | 31.5 202                     | . I        |   |     |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 25.6  | 2022  |   | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                            | 0.0 202                      | 22         | • |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 3.0   | 2023  | • | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.8 202                     | )5 4       | • |     |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 5.0   | 2021  |   | <b>.</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |                              |            | _ |     |
| 5, .  | ر د.د | ZUZ I | _ | _        |  | 0.57 202                     |            |   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 42.1  | 2025  |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.34 202                     |            | _ |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.1  |       |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46 202                     | :3         | • |     |
| (ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 7.8   | 2022  | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                              |            |   |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 45.3  | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 1.0 202                      | !2         | • |     |
| mobile manay carvice provider (0/ of papulation and 15 or aver)   |       |       |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | • •                          | ) (        | • |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 2.0   | 70175 |   | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | - "                          |            |   |     |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.0   |       |   | -        |  |                              |            |   |     |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46  | 2023  |   | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | • •                          | (          |   |     |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.46  |       |   | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 202                        |            | • |     |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46  | 2023  | • |          | 3 3 1  | 0 202<br>0.0 202<br>60.9 202 | 21         | • |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



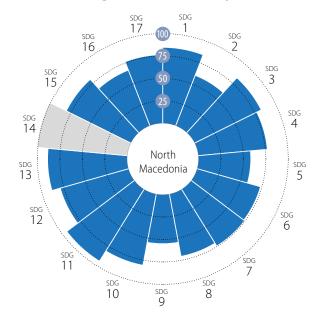


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 7.0

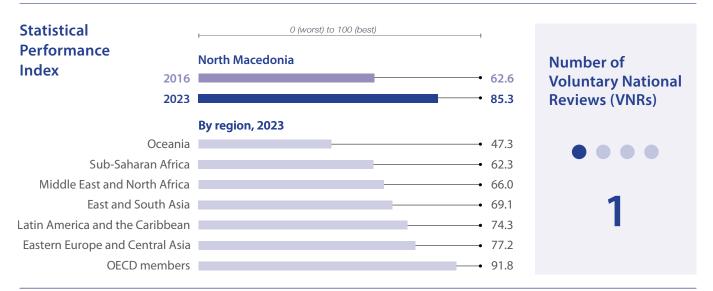
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2%

### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **NORTH MACEDONIA**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating   |          | •  | Value                                     |      |   | g Ire |
|---|---|----------|--|---|------|---|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 9.6 2025  |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.4                                      |      |   | 1     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 9.7 2025  | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 87.2                                      |      |   | 1     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 85.3                                      |      |   | _1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022 •  | T        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.0                                       | 2023 | • | 1     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.3 2019 •  | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8                                      | 2025 | • |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.4 2019  |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.6                                       | 2022 |   |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 54.2 2019   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |   | 2023 |   | 1     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 27.5 2022 •   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |   | 2023 |   |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022  | 4        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 16.3                                      | 2023 | • | _     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.5 2022  | T        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |   |      |   |       |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 •  | 7        | Gini coefficient   | 33.5                                      |      |   |       |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | • • •   | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.3                                       | 2019 | • |       |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |   |      |   |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.8 2023 •  | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |   | 2022 |   | (     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.4 2023  | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 20.6                                      |      |   |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.3 2023 •  | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 98.9                                      | 2022 | • | •     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 10.0 2023 •   | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •   | •    | • | -     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023  | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |   |      |   |       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 19.6 2021   | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9                                       | 2020 | • | -     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 2021  | •••      | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.4                                       | 2022 | • | -     |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 96.0 2019   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 8.9                                       | 2024 | • | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | E 7 2021 🛖  | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 3.4                                       | 2024 | • | •     |
|   | 5.7 2021  | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 21.8                                      | 2024 | • |       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.4 2023   | ^        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 12.4                                      | 2024 | • |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 14.1 2022   | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.9                                       | 2024 | • | _     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 2021  | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |   |      |   |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 73.0 2023 •   | Ψ        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$   | 3.6                                       | 2023 | • |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 73.5 2021 •   | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.1                                       | 2024 | • |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.5 2024  | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0                                       | 2023 | • |       |
|   | 3.3 2024  |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |   |      |   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •   | •    | • |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 49.8 2022 •   | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | •   | •    | • |       |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.0 2022   | _        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |   |      | • |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 93.0 2022   | 4        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •   | •    | • |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.6 2012   | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |   |      | • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 96.0 2012   | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0                                       | 2018 | • |       |
| . ,   |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |   |      |   |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 40.1 2024 •   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 30.0                                      | 2023 | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 89.3 2022   | <b>T</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 93.6                                      |      |   |       |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 65.5 2024   | 4        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92                                      |      |   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 39.2 2025   | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |   | 2023 |   |       |
|   | 39.2 2023   | •        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |   | 2023 |   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 07.0.2022   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 5.9                                       | 2022 | _ |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.8 2022   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.5                                       | 2022 | • |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.0 2022   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |   | 2023 |   |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 52.6 2022   |          |  | 0.78                                      |      |   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 33.7 2015   |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 12.0                                      |      |   | 1     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 753.2 2024 •  | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.8                                      |      |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.0                                      |      |   |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •  | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 2.9                                       | 2019 | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 81.3 2022 •   | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 2.2                                       | 2023 | • |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.1 2023  | 7        | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.4                                      |      |   |       |
| (mco <sub>Z</sub> , m,  | 19.5 2021   | +        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.54                                      | 2023 | • |       |
|   |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.47                                      |      |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |   |          | · -  |   |      |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adeduately compensated tworst u=1 pesti  | (154                                      | 2023 |   | _     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.9 2023   | _        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.54                                      | 2023 |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |   | •        | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |   |      |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 70.9 2023 • 12.6 2022 • 85.3 2021 •                         | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |   | 2023 |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  **DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth*  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 70.9 2023 • 12.6 2022 • 85.3 2021 • 12.7 2025 •             | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 7.6                                       | 2022 |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 70.9 2023 • 12.6 2022 • 85.3 2021 • 12.7 2025 • 0.60 2023 • | • ↑ 7    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |   | 2022 |   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  **DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 70.9 2023 • 12.6 2022 • 85.3 2021 • 12.7 2025 •             | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 7.6                                       | 2022 | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 70.9 2023 • 12.6 2022 • 85.3 2021 • 12.7 2025 • 0.60 2023 • | • ↑ 7    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 7.6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 2022 | • |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



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

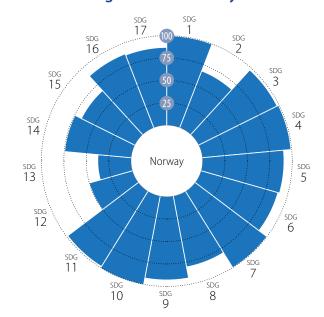
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 2.5

Missing data

1%

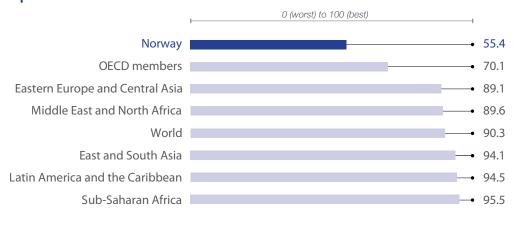
### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.





| DG1 – No Poverty  |                     | Year R               | - |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year             | Ratir | inç |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|----------|--|------------------------|-------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.3                 | 2025                 | • | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 96.9 2025              | 5     | Ð   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |                     | 2025                 |   |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 99.0 2023              |       |     |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 8.0                 | 2022                 | • | <u> </u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 115.0 2023             |       |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                     |                      |   |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3     | 3.9 2023               | 3     | •   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |                     | 2022                 |   | 1        | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.4 2025              | 5     | D   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                     | 2022                 |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 5.2 2023               | 3     | •   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | * 90.0 !            |                      |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.6 2022               | 2     | •   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   |                     | 2022                 |   | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 1,024.5 2023           | 3     | Ð   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                     | 2022                 |   | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 13.7 2022              | 2     | Ð   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                     | 2022                 |   | 4        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 8.2 2020               | ) •   | D   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                     | 2018                 |   | Ţ        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 30.6 2022              | 2     | D   |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  |                     | NA                   |   |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                        |       |     |
| (ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |                     | 2022                 |   | •        | Gini coefficient   | 27.7 2019              | 9     | Ð   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                     |                      |   |          | Palma ratio  | 0.9 2022               |       | D   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 1.3                 | 2023                 | • | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 4.1 2022               | 2     | D   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |                     | 2023                 |   | 1        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |       |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |                     | 2023                 |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0 2003               | 3     | D   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 2.9                 | 2023                 | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 6.0 2023               | 3     | D   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | NA                  | NA                   |   |          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 2022             |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 7.8                 | 2021                 |   | 4        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 15.9 2020              |       |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 7.0                 | 2021                 | _ | •        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 97.0 2025              |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 8.0                 | 2019                 | • | •        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 91.8 2020              | ) •   | 9   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 1 5                 | 2021                 |   | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                        |       |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.3                |                      |   | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 7.0 2022               |       |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                     | 2023                 |   | <b>1</b> | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.8 2024               |       |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.1                |                      |   | <b>1</b> | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 15.8 2024              |       |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 96.0                |                      |   | <b>†</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 47.6 2024              |       |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |                     |                      |   | 4        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 59.9 2024              |       |     |
| ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                     | 2024                 |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 12.9 2024              |       |     |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                     | 2022                 |   | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2 2022               | 2     |     |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |                     | 2023                 |   | 1        | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 74 202                 |       |     |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   |                     | 2023                 |   | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 7.1 2023               |       |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                     |                      |   |          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 8.8 2024               |       |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 97.4                | 2023                 | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best) | 89.3 2024<br>72.9 2021 |       |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.7                |                      |   | <b>→</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 72.9 2021              |       |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | * 99.8              | 2023                 | • | 1        |  | EE 1 2021              | n 🚜   |     |
|   | * 100.0             | 2022                 | • | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)           | 55.1 2023              |       |     |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 56.6                | 2023                 | • | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 73.6 2024<br>18.3 2018 |       |     |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 474.4               | 2022                 | • | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 31.1 2019              |       |     |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 9.6                 | 2022                 | • | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.4 2019               |       |     |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 31.5                | 2022                 | • | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.4 2018               |       |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                     |                      |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1 2010               |       | i   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 00.6                | 2024                 |   | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 56.8 2023              | 3     |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 88.6                | 2024                 |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 65.5 2023              |       |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 102.3               |                      |   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.95 2023              |       |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 90.1                | 2024                 | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.93 2023              |       |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 44.4                |                      |   | 1        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 40.9 2022              |       |     |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 4.5                 | 2023                 | • | <u>T</u> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.5 2022              |       | i   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                     |                      |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.7 2023               | 2 •   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0               | 2022                 | • | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.7 2023               |       |     |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.0                |                      |   | <b>→</b> | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 17.2 2022              |       | ,   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                     | 2022                 |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2022             |       |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 86.7                |                      |   | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 81.0 2024              |       |     |
|   | 3,376.8             |                      |   | 4        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 6 0.0 2021             |       |     |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 98.8                |                      |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                        |       |     |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 78.1                | 2022                 | • | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  | 4.2 2024               | 4     | 4   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                     |                      |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 92.3 2025              |       |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0               |                      |   | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72 2023              |       |     |
| epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0               |                      |   | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.81 2023              |       |     |
| O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  |                     | 2023                 |   | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.91 2023              |       |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 61.4                | 2021                 | • | <u> </u> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 67.8 2022              | 2     | -   |
| W-V Docont Work and Economic Growth   |                     |                      |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                        |       |     |
|   | 83.0                |                      |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.8 2022              | 2     | 8   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |                     | 2022                 | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)    | 1.0 2024               | 4     | 0   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 0.5                 |                      |   | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                  | *     | t-  |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 0.5<br>99.5         | 2021                 |   |          |  |                        |       |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.5                |                      |   |          | 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4  | . 0 2024               | 4     | 9   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 99.5                | 2023                 | • | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 6 0 2024<br>53 3 2022  |       |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 99.5<br>0.90<br>5.1 | 2023<br>2018         | • | <b>↑</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 53.3 2022              | 2     | •   |
| in DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  mployment-to-population ratio (%) | 99.5<br>0.90<br>5.1 | 2023<br>2018<br>2018 | • | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |                        | 2 •   |     |

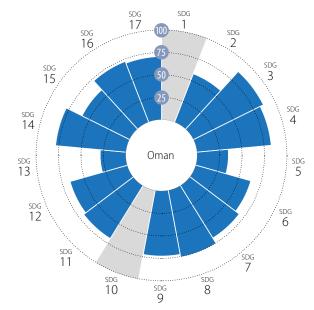


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

Missing data

15%

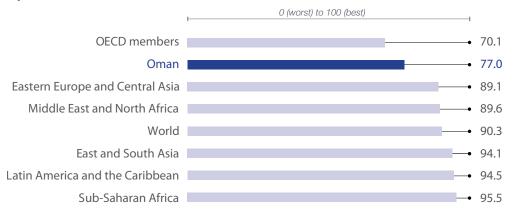
### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | Value<br>•  | ical f   | aung | irena       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |                    | Year<br>2025 |     |
|--|---|--|------|-------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | •   | •  | •    | •           | Population using the internet (%)  |                    | 2025         |     |
| ***  |   | _  | _    |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |                    | 2024         |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | F 7   | 2022   |      | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   |                    | 2023         |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |   | 2022   |      |             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 3.2                | 2023         |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 11.4  |  | •    | •           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.7               | 2025         | •   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.3   | 2017   |      |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.9                | 2023         |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)<br>Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.1  |  |      | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |                    | 2023         |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 31.1  | 2022   |      | <b>→</b>    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |                    | 2023         |     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 24.8  |  |      | 1           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 37 7.0             | 2023         |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |   | 2022   |      | .1.         | Gini coefficient   |                    |              |     |
|  |   |  |      |             | Palma ratio  |                    |              |     |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 5./   | 2020   | _    |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                    |              |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 12.6  | 2022   |      |             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0                | 2022         |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   |   | 2023   |      | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |                    | 2022         |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 2023   |      | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |                    | 2023         |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |   | 2023   |      | <b>T</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  |                    | 2022         |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 11.0  |  |      | <b>*</b>    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 20.5               | 2020         | _   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0   | 2023   |      | T           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1 1                | 2020         |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 14.6  | 2021   | •    | 1           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |                    | 2020<br>2022 |     |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   |  |      |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                    | 2022         |     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 104.0   | 2019   | •    |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                    | 2024         |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 11.0  | 2021   | •    | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |                    | 2024         |     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 80.0  | 2023   | •    | 1           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |                    | 2024         |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 5.9   | 2022   | •    | 1           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |                    | 2024         |     |
| sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0   | 2022   | •    | 1           | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 0.5                | 2023         |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0  | 2023   | •    | 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 170                | 2023         |     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 69.9  | 2021   | •    | _           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                    | 2023         |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 09.9  | 2021   | •    | 7           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |                    | 2024         |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.2   | 2024   | •    | <b>→</b>    | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 34.0               | 2023         | _   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |  |      |             |  | 247                | 7 2027       |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 72.6  | 2022   | •    | 1           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |                    | 2023         |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |   |  |      | Ť           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                    | 2024         |     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 88.9  |  |      | 4           |  |                    | 2018         |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 94.7  |  | _    | <b>→</b>    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                    | 2011         |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0   | 2022   | •    | 1           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |                    | 2019         |     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |      |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1                | 2010         |     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 42.9  | 2024   | •    | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 27.2               | 2023         |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 4040  | 2022   |      |             |  | 27.2               | 2023         |     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 104.9   |  |      | T           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                    | 2027         |     |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 35.2  |  |      |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88               | 2023         |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 0.0   | 2025   | •    | <u>+</u>    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 44.3               | - 2022       |     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |  |      |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 11.3               | 2022         | _   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 92.4  | 2022   | •    | 7           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                    |              |     |
| Opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.3  |  |      | 1           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1                | 2023         |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 116.7   | 2022   | •    | <b>→</b>    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •                  | •            | •   |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 99.0  | 2021   | •    | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                    |              | •   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 5,797.1   | 2024   | •    | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0              | 2018         |     |
|  |   |  |      |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.0               | 2024         | •   |
|  |   |  |      | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •                  | •            | •   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100.0   | 2022   |      | -           | F  |                    | 202          |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   |  |      | 1           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | ፥ በበ               | 1 /()/4      |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 100.0   |  | •    | <b>↑</b>    | 100,000 population)  |                    | 2024         | •   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 100.0   | 2022<br>2023   | •    | ↑           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                    |              |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 100.0   | 2022   | •    | ↑<br>,,,    | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |                    |              |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1                               | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | •    | <b>→</b>    | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |                    |              |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) iDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023                                 | •    | •           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                    |              |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7                       | 2022<br>2023<br>2021   | •    | <b>→</b>    | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 42.3               | 2025         |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  iDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7<br>6.5<br>73.6        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2011                 | •    | •           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 42.3               |              | •   |
| topulation with access to electricity (%) topulation with access to electricity (%) topulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) topulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) topulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) topulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) tenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) topulation energy share in total final energy consumption (%) topulation fuels to total final energy consumption (%) topulation for the fuel fuel fuels for the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7<br>6.5<br>73.6        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2023<br>2022                 | •    | •           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 42.3               | 2025         | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) BDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7<br>6.5<br>73.6        | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2011                 | •    | •           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 42.3               | 2025         | •   |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion for metal energy consumption (%) Population of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Population of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Population aged 15 or over) Population aged 15 or over) Population fuels energy fuels force, ages 15+) Population fuels energy fuels force, ages 15+) Population fuels f | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7<br>6.5<br>73.6<br>3.1 | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2011<br>2025         | •    | •<br>•<br>• | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 6.7                | 2025         | *** |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Population fuel combustion fuel combustion for the fuel combustion fuel c | 100.0<br>1.7<br>0.1<br>56.7<br>6.5<br>73.6<br>3.1 | 2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2011<br>2025<br>2018 | •    | • • • •     | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 42.3<br>6.7<br>*** | 7 2022       | *** |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **Country Score Country Rank 140**/167 ● Regional Average = 69.5

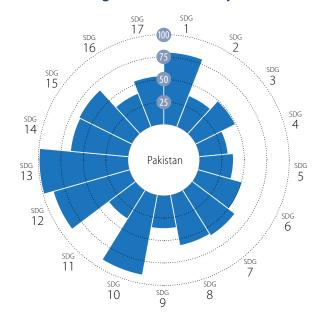
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

2.5

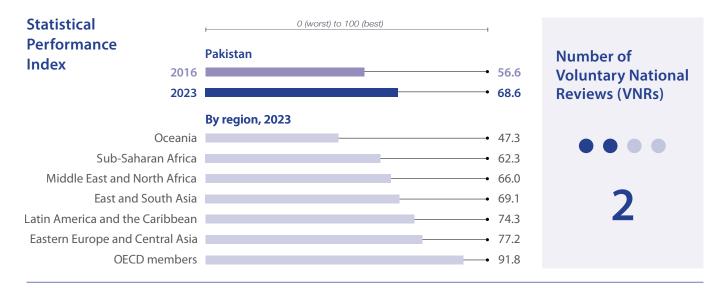
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1%

### **Average Performance by SDG**







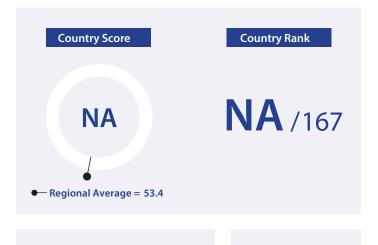
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **PAKISTAN**

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating | Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value '         | lear Ra | ating | Tre |
|--|-------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---------|-------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 3.5 2025 •        | 7           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 88.0 2          | 025     | •     | 1   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 18.6 2025 •       | <b>→</b>    | Population using the internet (%)   | 27.4 2          | 023     | •     | =   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 51.6 2          | 023     | •     | 1   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 20.7 2022 •       | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2 2           | 018     | •     | •   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 37.6 2018 •       |             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 43.0 2          | 025     | •     | 4   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.1 2018 •        |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | TJ.U Z          | 023     |       |     |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 15.0 2018 •       |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 2           | 023     | •     | -   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.0 2022 •       | 1           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 2           | 023     | •     | •   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5 2022 •        | <b>4</b>    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 2.1 2           | 023     | •     | -   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.4 2022          | 1           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                 |         |       |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 •        | 1           | Gini coefficient  | 29.6 2          | 018     | •     | (   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2013 •        |             | Palma ratio   | 1.1 2           | 018     | •     | -   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                 |         |       |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 155.0 2023 •      | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 56.0 2          | 022     | •     | -   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 37.6 2023 •       | <b>→</b>    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 54.7 2          | 023     | •     | •   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 58.5 2023         | 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 39.0 2          | 022     | •     | •   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 277.0 2023 •      | <b>4</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 41.0 2          | 020     | •     | -   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | • • •             |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                 |         |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 25.5 2021         | 4           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2           | 020     | •     | (   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 1707 6.67         |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 2.4 2           | 022     | •     | (   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 192.0 2019        | •           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 9.4 2           | 024     | •     | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                   |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2           | 024     | •     | •   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.9 2021         | ام<br>د_    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 27.9 2          | 024     | •     | •   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 67.6 2023         | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 2.7 2           | 024     | •     | ٠   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 41.0 2021         | 7           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2           | 023     | •     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 68.0 2020         | 7           | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                 |         |       |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 84.0 2023 •       | T           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.8 2           | 023     | •     | •   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 45.2 2021 •       | <b>&gt;</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.3 2           | 024     | •     |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.8 2024          | d           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2           | 023     | •     |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 4.0 2024          | _           | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                 |         |       | Ī   |
|  |                   |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 14.6 2          | 023     | •     | •   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 11.4 2022 •       |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.9 2          | 024     | •     | •   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 71.5 2022         |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 30.1 2          | .018    | •     | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 48.0 2022         | <b>→</b>    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 19.5 2          | .019    | •     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 73.0 2019         |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.5 2           | 019     | •     | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 7 3.0 2017        |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2           | 018     | •     |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                   |             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                 |         |       |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 54.7 2024         | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 34.8 2          | 023     | •     | •   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 82.0 2022 •       | 1           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.9 2          | .023    | •     | •   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 30.2 2024         | +           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.82 2          | .023    | •     | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 17.0 2025         | 4           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2           | .023    | •     |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 1.1 2           |         | •     | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.6 2022         | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                 |         |       | Ī   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 70.5 2022         | 7           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.3 2           | 023     | •     |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                   | <b>→</b>    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.57 2          |         | •     |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 7.9 2015          | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 67.7 2          |         | •     |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 219.8 2024        | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 42.2 2          |         |       |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 219.0 2024        |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 27.0 2          |         |       | Ì.  |
|  | 05.0.2022         |             | Children involved in child labor (%)  |                 |         |       |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 95.0 2022         | 1           | . ,   | 11.4 2          | UIÖ     |       |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  22) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output     | 52.6 2022         | 7           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2           | 024     | •     |     |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 1.2 2023 🔸        | 7           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 29.6 2          | 025     | •     |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 7.1 2021 •        | 1           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.38 2          |         | •     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 7.1 2021          | •           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.36 2          |         |       |     |
|  | 40.6.2022         |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.32 2          |         | _     |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 49.6 2023         | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.48 2          | 023     |       | ĺ   |
|  | 10.6 2022 •       |             |   | 200             | 022     |       | l   |
| dults 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 •       | <b>→</b>    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.0 2           | 023     | •     | •   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.5 2025          | 1           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •               | •       | •     |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.32 2023         | 4           |   | 111 ^           | 000     | _     |     |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.32 2023         | 4           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 11.1 2          |         | •     |     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                   |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Chifted must be of multiparticable (USC hillien)  |                 | 024     | •     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 3.0 2018 •        |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 2<br>68.6 2 |         | •     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                   |             |   |                 |         |       |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



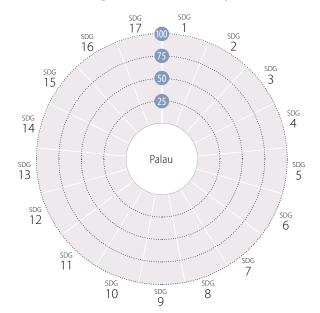


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

Missing data

46%

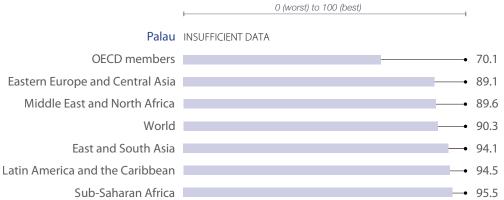
### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



**Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

**Number of** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value | Year | Rating   | Trei | *   |      | Year |     | g Tre |
|--|-------|------|----------|------|---|------|------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       |      |          |      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025 |     | -     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •     | •    | •        | •    | Population using the internet (%)   | 27.0 | 2004 | 4 • | -     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |          |      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 0.0  | 2013 | 3   | (     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5   | 2022 | •        |      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •    | •    | •   | -     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6   | 2022 | 2        | •    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0  | 2025 | 5   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.7   | 2022 | •        | •    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |      |      |     |       |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •     | •    | •        |      | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2023 | 3   | •     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 41.1  | 2022 | 9        | 4    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      |      |     |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | •     | •    | •        | •    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | •     |      |          | •    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |      |     |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | •     | •    | •        | •    | Gini coefficient  |      | •    |     |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •     | •    | •        | •    | Palma ratio   | •    | •    | •   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |      |          |      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |      |     |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 89.4  | 2023 | } •      | 4    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0  | 2022 | 2   |       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.7  | 2023 | •        | =    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |      | 2023 |     |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.3  | 2023 | •        | -    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.4 | 2022 | 2   |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 97.0  | 2023 | •        | 4    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •    | •    | •   |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |       | •    |          | •    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |      |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       |      | •        | •    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.2  | 2020 | ) • |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |       | _    | _        |      | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 12.2 | 2022 | 2   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | •     | •    |          |      | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •    |      |     |       |
| ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 22.2  | 202  |          |      | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
|  |       | 2023 |          | -    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      |      |     |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)<br>dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                      |       | 2019 |          |      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.7  |      |          | -    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 3.4  | 2018 | 3 • |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0  |      |          | 1    | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |      |     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 90.0  | 2023 | ,        |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 12.3 | 2023 | 3   |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.8  | 2021 | •        | -    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |       | •    | •        | •    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | •    | •    | •   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |      |          |      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |     |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |       |      |          |      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 72.3 | 2023 | 3 • |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 90.5  | 2022 | <u> </u> | =    | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.0 | 2024 | 4 • |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 91.8  | 2023 | 3        | 4    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 5.0  | 2018 | 3   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 94.9  | 2023 |          | 4    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0  | 2019 | 9   |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.0  | 2015 |          | •    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0  | 2011 | 1 • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |      |          |      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |      |          |      | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      |     |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 64.4  | 2024 | •        | 7    | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 48.1 | 2023 | 3   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 104.6 | 2022 | 2        | 1    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    | •    |     |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | •     | •    | •        | •    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67 | 2023 | 3   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 25.0  | 2025 |          | 7    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0  | 2023 | 3   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |      |          |      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |      | •    |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.6  | 2022 | )        | 4    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |       | 2022 |          | 4    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 11.2 | 2018 | 3   |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0     | 0    | •        |      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 55.2  | 2015 |          |      | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •    | •    | •   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 33.2  | 201. | •        |      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      |      |     |       |
|  |       | _    |          | _    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      |      |     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100.0 | 2022 |          |      | Children involved in child labor (%)  |      |      |     |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |      |          | 1    | Experts of major conventional wanners (TIV constant million LICD nor  | _    | _    | _   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 29.5  | 2022 | 2        | 4    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0  | 2024 | 4 • |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      | •     |      |          |      | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      |      |     |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.0   | 2021 | •        | 4    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |      |     |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 0.5   | 202  |          | _    | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      |      |     |       |
|  | 40.4  | 2025 |          |      | · -   |      |      |     |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.4  | 2023 |          |      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |      | -    |     | Ė     |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | •     | -    | -        |      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.5  | 2027 |     |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | •     |      |          | •    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.2  | 2023 | 5 – |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  |       |      |          |      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •    | •    | •   |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       |      |          | -    |   | y.v  | y.y. | ¥.0 |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |       |      |          | -    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | **   | **   | **  |       |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       | -    | -        | -    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |      | 2024 |     |       |
| icums of modern siavery embodied in imports  |       |      |          | •    | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0  | 2021 |     |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       |      |          |      | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2023 |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



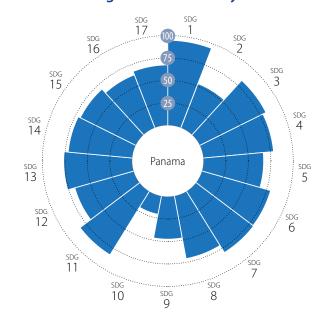
## **Country Score Country Rank 89** /167 68.2 ● Regional Average = 70.3

+ 4.8

Missing

data

### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends

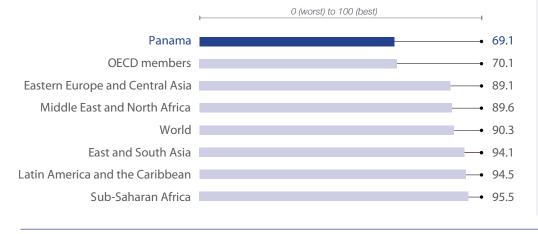
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



1%

### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating    |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value |      |    | .g Ir |
|--|----------------------|-------------|--|-------|------|----|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 2.0 2025             | -           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 90.9  |      |    |       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 4.5 2025             | 7           | Population using the internet (%)  | 78.0  |      |    | •     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                      |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 106.3 |      |    | •     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 5.6 2022             | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.3   | 2023 | •  | _     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 15.9 2019 •          | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 3.4   | 2019 | •  | ,     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.1 2019 •           |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |    |       |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | * 90.0 2022 <b>•</b> | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |    | •     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 36.1 2022 •          | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2023 |    | •     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022 •           | <b>→</b>    | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 16.2  | 2021 | •  |       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.5 2022             | 1           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |    |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0 2018 •           | <b>→</b>    | Gini coefficient   | 48.9  | 2023 | •  | į     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 186.7 2020 •         | •           | Palma ratio  | 3.1   | 2023 | •  | j.    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                      |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |    |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 37.0 2023 •          | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2019 | •  |       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.6 2023             | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 16.0  | 2023 | •  | r i   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.3 2023            | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 98.8  | 2022 | •  |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 58.0 2023            | <b>→</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 47.3  | 2020 | •  | ,     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.4 2023             | <b>→</b>    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |    |       |
| sqe-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                     | 400 0004             |             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.1   | 2020 | •  |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                             | 10.9 2021 •          | T           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 12.4  | 2022 | •  | ,     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                 | 27.0 2019            |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1   | 2024 | •  |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 27.0 2019            |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 13.4  | 2024 | •  |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 7.3 2021 •           | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 29.7  |      |    |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 79.6 2023 •          | 1           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 62.5  | 2024 | •  | ,     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                      | 61.7 2020 •          | 1           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.1   | 2024 | •  |       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 92.5 2021 •          | 4           | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |    |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 66.0 2023 •          | 4           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 3.2   | 2023 | •  | ,     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 78.2 2021            | <b>1</b>    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |    | ,     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |                      | Ċ           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  *   |       | 2023 |    |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.4 2024             | <b>→</b>    | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 0.0   |      | Ť  | -     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                      |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 40.3  | 2023 |    |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 73.2 2023            | 1           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.2  |      |    |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                      | Ţ           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       | 2024 |    |       |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 91.1 2023            | <b>→</b>    |  |       |      |    |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 76.7 2023            |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019 |    |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.3 2022 •          | 1           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019 |    |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                      |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.4   | 2018 | _  | _     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                  | 74.0 2024            | 7           | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 54.9  | 2023 | •  | ,     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 105.2 2022           | <b>1</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 78.4  | 2023 | •  | ,     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 67.8 2024            | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72  | 2023 | •  | ,     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 21.7 2025            | ÷           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023 |    |       |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 21.7 2023            |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |       | 2023 |    |       |
|  | 04.7.2022            | 7           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 5.5   | LOZZ | Ť  |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |                      | 7           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 11.3  | วดวว |    |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                      |             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       |      |    |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                      | T           | ·  | 0.67  |      |    |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 54.4 2021            |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 34.6  |      |    |       |
|  | 2,513.9 2024         | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 96.7  |      |    |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                      |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 33.0  |      |    |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 95.0 2022 •          | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 2.3   | 2016 | •  |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    | 100.0 2022 •         | 1           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0   | 2019 | •  | ,     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 1.1 2023             | <b>&gt;</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 66.8  |      |    |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 23.3 2021            | 1           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58  |      |    |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 23.3 202.            | Ė           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48  |      |    |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 68.5 2023            | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.53  |      |    |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.7 2022             | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.55  | LUZJ |    | ĺ     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                               | 4.7 2022             | -           | •  | 0.1   | 2022 |    |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 45.0 2021 •          | <b>→</b>    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 8.1.  | 2022 |    |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 6.5 2025             | 4           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |       | _    | _  |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                    | 0.68 2023            |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **    | **   | ** |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 2.0 2018             | 4           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 72    | 2024 | •  |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 66.3 2018            |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 7.9   | 2021 | •  |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                      |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.3  | 2023 | •  | ,     |
|  |                      |             | Statistical Ferformance mack (worst o Too best)  | 12.5  | 2025 |    |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



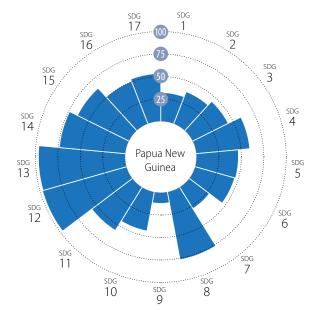


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

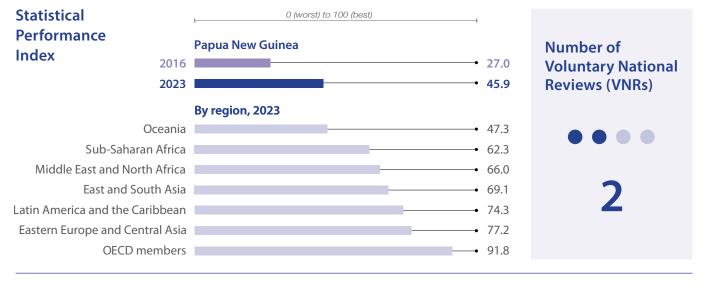
Missing data

10%

### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating T                          |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Ye |       | _ |
|---|--|----------|--|----------|-------|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 27.4 2025                                    | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 40.0 20  | 25    | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 50.8 2025                                    | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 24.1 20  | 123   | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |  |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 25.0 20  | 23 (  | • |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 27.7 2022 •                                  | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4 20   | 123   | • |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 49.5 2010 •                                  |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0 20   | 125 ( |   |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 14.1 2010 •                                  |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0 20   | 23    |   |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 32.2 2017 •                                  |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 20   | 123   | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 20.5 2022                                    | <b>4</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.0 20   | 116   | • |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •                                   | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.4 20   | 122   | • |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.8 2022                                     | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |          |       |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 •                                   | 4        | Gini coefficient   | 41.9 20  | 109 ( | • |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | • • •  |          | Palma ratio  | 2.1 20   | 109 ( | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |          |       |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 188.6 2023                                   | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 22.3 20  | 122 ( | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |  | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 13.8 20  | 123 ( | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |  | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 53.3 20  | )22 ( | • |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |  | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 16.3 20  | )20 ( | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |  | <b>•</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |          |       |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |  |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 20   | )20 • | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 28.5 2021                                    | <b>→</b> | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.3 20   |       | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 100.0.3010                                   |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 20   |       | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 190.0 2019 •                                 |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.7 20   |       | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 14.9 2021 •                                  | <b>1</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 6.9 20   |       |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 66.1 2023                                    | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 4.8 20   |       |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 67.7 2016 •                                  |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 20   |       |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 56.4 2018                                    |          | SDG13 - Climate Action   | 0.0 20   | 21    |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 35.0 2023                                    | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.8 20   | 123 ( |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 30.4 2021                                    | .1.      | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.6 20   |       |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 30.4 2021                                    | •        |  |          |       | _ |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | • • •  |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 2.6 20   | -21   | _ |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 1.0.20   |       |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 66.4 2018                                    | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 1.9 20   |       |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 00.4 2016                                    |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.9 20  |       |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.1 2018 •                                  | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 5.0 20   |       |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 35.2 2018 •                                  |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.5 20   |       |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 82.7 2017 •                                  | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 1.8 20   |       |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 20   | 18    | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 51.6 2024                                    | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |          |       |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 31.0 2024                                    |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 7.3 20   | 23    | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 74.5 2022                                    | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •        | ) (   | 0 |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 95.0 2024                                    | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82 20  | 123   | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 2.7 2025                                     | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 20   | 123 ( |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.6 20   | 122 ( | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 50.2 2022                                    | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |          |       |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |  | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 9.3 20   | 10    | • |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |  | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | • (      |       | • |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |  | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 34.4 20  | 119 ( |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   |  | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 13.4 20  |       |   |
|   | 2/4.1 2024                                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 31.0 20  |       |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 10.0.3033                                    |          | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 31.0 20  | 24    | • |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  |  | <b>→</b> |  |          | y (   | d |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 10.0 2022                                    | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.0 20   | 24 (  |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.8 2023                                     | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.4 20  | )25 ( |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 13.5 2021                                    | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 20.7 20  |       | 0 |
|   | 12U2 C.CI                                    |          | , -  |          |       | 4 |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |  |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |          | ,     | d |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |  |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |          | , (   | 4 |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.9 2023 •                                  | •        |  |          |       |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 43.9 2023                                    | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |          |       |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 43.9 2023 •                                  |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 2.9 20   | 22    | • |
| Previous Proposition (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 43.9 2023 • 10.3 2022 •                      |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 2.9 20   | 122   | • |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 43.9 2023 • 10.3 2022 • 2.8 2025 • 4         |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 2.9 20   | 122   | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 43.9 2023 • 10.3 2022 • 2.8 2025 • 43.9 2025 |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 2.9 20   | •     |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 43.9 2023 • 10.3 2022 • 2.8 2025 • 4         |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • •      | )22   | • |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 43.9 2023 • 10.3 2022 • 2.8 2025 • 43.9 2025 |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 15.3 20  | )22   |   |

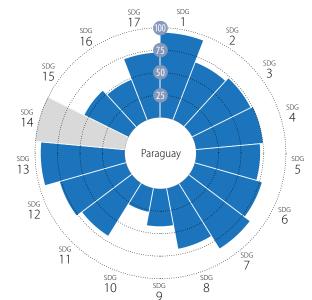
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





+ 4.8

### **Average Performance by SDG**



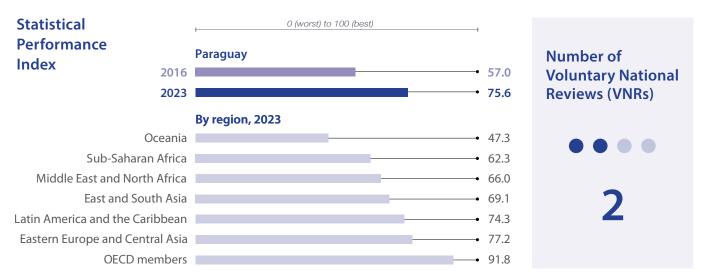
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



1%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| OG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rati  |
|--|---|---|--|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.7 2025 • ↑  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 97.6 2025  |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 5.0 2025 • 7  | Population using the internet (%)   | 78.1 2023  |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger  |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 75.0 2023  |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.5 2022 • 🔷  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5 2023   |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.6 2016 • •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8 2025  |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 1.0 2016 • •  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 17.0 2025  |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 52.1 2016 • •   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2023   |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 33.0 2022 • 🔸   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.1 2022   |
| man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 • 7  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.6 2022   |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.3 2022 • 🛧  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.3 2018 • 🔷  | Gini coefficient  | 45.1 2022  |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 27.6 2022   | Palma ratio   | 2.4 2022   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 58.3 2023 • ↑   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 15.1 2022  |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.1 2023 • 1  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 18.0 2023  |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 17.0 2023   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 100.0 2022   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 62.0 2023   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 15.6 2020  |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 13.0 =1=1  |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 0.2 2023  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2020   |
| liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 16.1 2021 🔸 🗷   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 8.4 2022   |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.9 2024   |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 56.0 2019 • •   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.0 2024   |
| rffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 21.0 2021 • →   |   |  |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.8 2023 • →   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 94.5 2024  |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 72.0 2015   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 9.3 2024   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 91.2 2021   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 2024   |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 71.0 2023   | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 71.0 2025   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.2 2023   |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 72.3 2021 • 👈   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.5 2024   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.2 2024 • 1  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | • • •  |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 0.2 2021  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |
|  |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 76.7 2023 • 🔸   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |  |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)  | 87.3 2023 • •   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |  |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 72.1 2023   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |  |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.1 2022   | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |  |
|  | 99.1 2022   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018   |
| OG5 – Gender Equality  |   | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 82.9 2024 • 🛧   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.3 2023  |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 99.9 2022 • ↑   | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 38.8 2023  |
| ,  |   |   |  |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 71.5 2024 • ↑   | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95 2023  |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.8 2025   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.2 2023   |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 6.4 2022   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.6 2022 • 🛧   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |  |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 94.6 2022 • 🛧   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 7.0 2022   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 1.8 2022 • 🛧  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.65 2023  |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 4.8 2015  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 67.8 2022  |
|  |   |   |  |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 388.1 2024 • 🕇  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 71.6 2020  |
|  | 388.1 2024 • ↑  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 71.6 2020 <b>4</b> 24.0 2024   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 • ↑  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  | 71.6 2020  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  **  | 71.6 2020 <b>4</b> 24.0 2024   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) be emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 100.0 2022 • ↑  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 71.6 2020  |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.6 2020  |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity output with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to  | 100.0 2022 • ↑ 68.5 2022 • →  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023  |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity output with access to electricity output with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity output with access to electricity (%) pulation  | 100.0 2022 • ↑ 68.5 2022 • → 0.2 2023 • → 42.5 2021 • →                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>* 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023                         |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023  |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pula | 100.0 2022 • ↑ 68.5 2022 • → 0.2 2023 • → 42.5 2021 • →                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>* 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023                         |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>* 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023                         |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DGB – Decent Work and Economic Growth  justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 100.0 2022 • ↑ 68.5 2022 • → 0.2 2023 • → 42.5 2021 • →  59.1 2023 • 6.4 2022 • 54.4 2021 • • | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>5 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023<br>0.49 2023            |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  iemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>5 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023<br>0.49 2023            |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>5 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023<br>0.49 2023            |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  iemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>5 0.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023<br>0.49 2023            |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Ijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 100.0 2022  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 71.6 2020<br>24.0 2024<br>17.9 2016<br>10.0 2024<br>56.8 2025<br>0.53 2023<br>0.38 2023<br>0.49 2023<br>7.5 2023 |

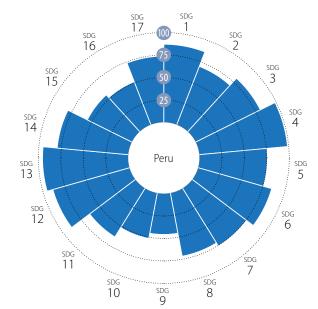
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





data

### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye | ar Rat | ing 1 |
|--|-------------------|----------|---|----------|--------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 3.7 2025          | 7        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 84.1 20  | 25     |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 11.7 2025 •       | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.5 20  | 23     |       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 90.4 20  | 23     | •     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 7.0 2022          | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5 20   | 23     |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 11.7 2022         | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 22.7 20  | 25     |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.5 2022          | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 22.7 20  | 23     |       |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 74.4 2022 •       | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3 20   | 23 (   | •     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 27.3 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.2 20   | 22 (   |       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022 •        | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 6.8 20   | 23 (   | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.6 2022          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |          |        |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 40.3 20  | 22 (   | •     |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 6.1 2022 •        | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.9 20   | 22 (   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |          |        |       |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 51.5 2023         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 37.2 20  | 11 (   |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 7.8 2023          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 27.6 20  | 23     |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 15.8 2023         | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 95.2 20  | 22     |       |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 173.0 2023 •      | 4        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 32.3 20  | 20 (   | D     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023          | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |          |        |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 12.3 2021         | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 20   | 20     | •     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 12.3 2021         | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.4 20   | 22     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 38.0 2019         |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.5 20   | 24 (   | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 20   | 24     | •     |
| offic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.7 2021         | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 22.5 20  | 24     | •     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 77.7 2023         | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 10.0 20  | 24     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 33.7 2022         | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 20   | 23 (   | •     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 94.9 2021         | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |          |        |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 84.0 2023 •       | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.6 20   | 23 (   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)  | 71.1 2021 •       | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.3 20   | 24     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024          | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.4 20   | 23 (   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 3.9 2024          | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |          |        |       |
|  |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 51.6 20  | 23     |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 100.0 2018 •      | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.2 20  | 24     |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.7 2023         | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 1.2 20   | 18 (   |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 93.6 2023         | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.2 20   | 19 (   | •     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.3 2022         | 4        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 3.9 20   | 19 (   | •     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 77.5 2022         | Ė        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20   | 18 (   |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |          |        |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)  | 71.3 2024         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.8 20  | 23     |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 89.2 2022         | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.3 20  | 23     | •     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 81.0 2024         | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 20  | 23     | •     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 41.5 2025         | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 20   | 23     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 5.3 20   | 22 (   | •     |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.8 2022         | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |          |        |       |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 78.5 2022         | ÷        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 8.6 20   | 21 (   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.8 2022          | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55 20  |        |       |
| athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 67.0 2021         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 36.6 20  |        |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 640.8 2024        | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 96.4 20  |        |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 010.0 2021        | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 31.0 20  |        |       |
|  | 06.2.2022         | •        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 14.5 20  |        |       |
| opulation with access to clean funk and technology for cooking (%)   | 96.2 2022         | 1        | Experts of major conventional wanners (TIV constant million LICD nor  |          | ا دا   |       |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output          | 88.1 2022 •       | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20   | 24 (   |       |
| v <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 0.9 2023 •        | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 42.9 20  | 25     |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 19.1 2021         | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46 20  |        |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 19.1 2021         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46 20  |        |       |
|  | 62.2.2022         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.20 20  |        |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 62.2 2023         |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.02 20  | د ک    | _     |
|  | 7.1 2022          |          |   | 0.1.33   | 22     |       |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 57.5 2021 •       | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.1 20   | 23     |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.8 2025          | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • •      |        |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.52 2023         | <b>→</b> |   | 20.7.20  | 21     |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.52 2023         | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 20.7 20  |        | •     |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 42 20    |        | ,     |
| earns or modern slavery embodica in imports  | 14.0 2018         |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0 20   |        | ,     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.5 20  |        |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

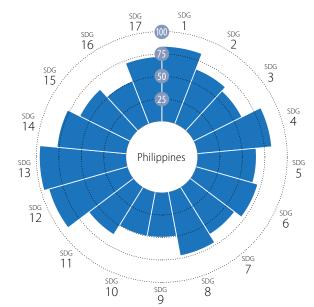
### **PHILIPPINES**

### **Overall Performance**



data

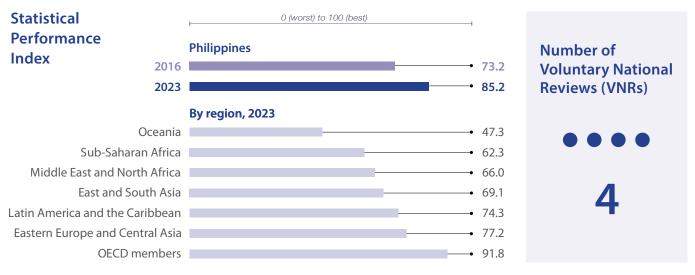
### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **PHILIPPINES**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year  |   |               | •   | Value | Year | Ratin | ng |
|--|-------|-------|---|---------------|---|-------|------|-------|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 4.5   | 2025  | • | 7             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 97.5  | 2025 | •     | •  |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 14.6  | 2025  | • | 7             | Population using the internet (%)   | 83.8  | 2023 | 3     | •  |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |       |   |               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 73.7  | 2023 | 3 •   | •  |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 5.9   | 2022  | • | 1             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.2   | 2023 | 3     | •  |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.7  | 2021  | • | 7             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 26.1  | 2025 | 5     |    |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.4   | 2021  | • | 1             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 20.1  | 2023 | , –   |    |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 47.2  | 2022  | • |               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2023 | 3     | ,  |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.7   | 2022  | • | <b>→</b>      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3   | 2018 | 3     | •  |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2   | 2022  | • | <b>&gt;</b>   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 8.0   | 2023 | 3     | •  |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.8   | 2022  | • | 1             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |       |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6   | 2018  | • | 4             | Gini coefficient  | 40.7  | 2021 | •     | )  |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.7   | 2022  | • |               | Palma ratio   | 1.9   | 2021 | •     | )  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |       |   |               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |       |    |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 83.8  | 2023  | • | 1             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 35.9  | 2022 | 2     | )  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 14.0  | 2023  | • | <b>→</b>      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 23.5  | 2023 | 3     | )  |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 26.9  | 2023  | • | 7             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 81.2  | 2022 | 2     | )  |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 643.0 | 2023  | • | 4             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 33.8  | 2020 | ) •   | )  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2   | 2023  | • | 1             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |       |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 21.0  | 2021  |   |               | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4   | 2020 | )     | )  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 31.9  | 202 l | • | ~             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 4.7   | 2022 | 2     | )  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 203.0 | 2019  |   |               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.9   | 2024 | 1     | )  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |       |       |   |               | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.5   | 2024 | 1     | )  |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2021  |   | T             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 17.0  | 2024 | 1     | )  |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |       | 2023  |   | <b>→</b>      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 7.0   | 2024 | 1     | )  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 47.0  |       |   | •             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.8   | 2023 | 3     | )  |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 89.6  |       |   |               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |       | Ī  |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 81.0  | 2023  | • | 7             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 1.3   | 2023 | 3     | ,  |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 58.2  | 2021  | • | <b>→</b>      | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.0   | 2024 | 1 •   | )  |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |       |       |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   |       | 2023 |       | ,  |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.1   | 2024  | • | <u>T</u>      | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |       | Ī  |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |       |   |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.6  | 2023 | 3     | ,  |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 74.0  | 2023  | • | 4             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |       | •  |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 00.5  | 2022  |   |               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018 |       | ,  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 89.5  |       |   | 7             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2019 |       |    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |       | 2023  |   |               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019 |       | ,  |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.8  | 2022  | • | T             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | 2018 |       | •  |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |       |   |               | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      | -     |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 60.1  | 2024  | • | $\rightarrow$ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 42.8  | 2023 | 3 •   | ,  |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 106.4 | วกวว  |   | •             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2023 |       |    |
|  |       |       |   | 1             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |       |      |       |    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       | 2024  |   | <b>T</b>      | ·   |       | 2023 |       | '  |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 28.0  | 2025  | • | 7             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023 |       |    |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |       |   |               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 2.5   | 2022 |       | '  |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |       | 2022  |   | 1             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |       |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 84.8  |       |   | 7             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  |       | 2019 |       | )  |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 27.8  | 2022  | • | <b>→</b>      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |       | )  |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 2.8   | 2015  | • | •             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 65.2  | 2022 | 2     | )  |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 441.2 | 2024  | • | <b>→</b>      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 94.0  | 2022 | 2 •   | )  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |       |   |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.0  | 2024 | 1 •   | )  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 94.8  | 2022  | • | 1             | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     |      | •     | )  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 59.1  | 2022  | • | 7             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0   | 2024 | 1 -   |    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.4   | 2023  |   | <b>→</b>      | 100,000 population)   |       |      |       |    |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.4   | 2023  |   |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.6  | 2025 | •     | ,  |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 10.4  | 2021  | • | <b>+</b>      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.52  | 2023 | 3     | )  |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |       |   |               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.36  | 2023 | 3     | )  |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63.9  | 2023  | • | •             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50  | 2023 | 3     | )  |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.8   | 2022  | • | •             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |       |    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)             | 51.4  | 2021  | • | 7             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.9   | 2023 | 3     | )  |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.1   | 2025  | • | 1             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •    | •     | )  |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023  |   | 7             |   | 15-   | 202  |       |    |
| andamentaniabon nyinto are enectively quarafileed (WOISLUE I DEST)   |       | 2023  |   | -             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | 2023 |       | ,  |
| 7.5  |       | 7018  | _ |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0     | 2024 | 1     | į  |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.3   | 20.0  |   |               |   |       |      |       |    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)<br>ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population) |       | 2018  |   | •             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2021 | •     |    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



# **Country Score Country Rank 9** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

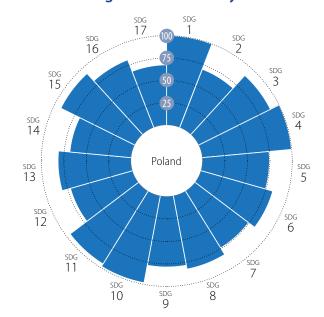
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.1

Missing data

1%

### **Average Performance by SDG**



### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **POLAND**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Ra          | _          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year Rat                     |
|---|------------------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.4 2025               |            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 100.0 2025                         |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.7 2025               | - 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 86.4 2023                          |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 9.1 2022               | • <u> </u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 215.5 2023                         |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                        |            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.5 2023                           |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022               | • 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)           | 42.0 2025                          |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6 2014               |            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 2023                           |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 0.9 2011               |            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.5 2022                           |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 90.0 2022              |            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 161.6 2023                         |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 27.5 2022              |            | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 8.1 2022                           |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022               |            | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 24.2 2020                          |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.9 2022               | - 1        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 41.1 2022                          |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018               |            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                                    |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 48.1 2023              |            | Gini coefficient  | 28.5 2021                          |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.7 2022               | •          | Palma ratio   | 0.9 2022                           |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                        |            | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 12.8 2022                          |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 1.6 2023               |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 12.0 2022                          |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |                        | • T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  **  | · 0.0 2022 •                       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.4 2023               |            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 14.2 2023                          |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0 2023              |            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 95.8 2022                          |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | NA NA                  | • •        | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 11.4 2022                          |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 17.0 2021              | • 1        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 96.6 2025                          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |                        |            | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 93.3 2020                          |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 41.0 2019              | •          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | JJ.J ZUZU                          |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 6.5 2021               | • 1        |   | 2 6 2022                           |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   |                        | . 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.6 2022                           |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 6.0 2022               |            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 10.4 2024                          |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.6 2022              | • →        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 5.6 2024 <b>5</b> 6.4 2024         |
| rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91.0 2023              | • →        |   |                                    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.0 2021              | • 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)                      | 21.0 2024                          |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.7 2024               |            | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 3.7 2024 <b>0</b> .6 2022 <b>0</b> |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                        | • •        |   | 0.6 2022                           |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 25.6 2023              | • •        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 7.0.0000                           |
| illy smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 17.1 2019              |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)            | 7.0 2023                           |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                        |            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.7 2024                           |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.9 2023              | • 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.3 2024                           |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.9 2023              |            | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 61.4 2021                          |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  *   | 98.7 2023              | •          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                                    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9 2021              |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 87.3 2023                          |
| rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 46.3 2023              |            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.1 2024                          |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 492.3 2022             | <u> </u>   | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 51.0 2018                          |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 16.3 2022              | Ţ          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 36.8 2019                          |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  |                        | • •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 1.5 2019                           |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 25.0 2022              |            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018                           |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                        |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                                    |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 72.7 2024              | • 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                    | 88.7 2023                          |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.9 2022             | • 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                                     | 91.7 2023                          |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 78.0 2024              | • 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.98 2023                          |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 31.3 2025              |            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2023                           |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 10.9 2023              |            | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 9.4 2022                           |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 10.9 2023              |            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                                    |
|   | 00.4.2022              | .1.        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.8 2023                           |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 90.4 2022              |            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.93 2023                          |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                        | • 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 11.4 2022                          |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 32.5 2022              |            | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2018                         |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                        |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 53.0 2024                          |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) 1<br>pulation using safely managed water services (%)                 | 1,679.9 2024           | ,L         | Children involved in child labor (%)  | • 0.0 2021 •                       |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 88.9 2022<br>97.9 2022 | • 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.7 2024                           |
|   | 77.9 ZUZZ              | <u> </u>   | 100,000 population)   |                                    |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100 0 2000             |            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.8 2025                          |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022             |            | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.65 2023                          |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 2022             |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50 2023                          |
| 02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  | 1.8 2023               |            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68 2023                          |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 15.2 2021              | • →        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 180.0 2022                         |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                        |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                                    |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 79.4 2023              |            | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.4 2022                           |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 5.5 2022               | •          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 0.2 2024                           |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 95.7 2021              | • 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                                    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                        |            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** ** *                            |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64 2023              |            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 52 2024                            |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.3 2018               |            | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 46.1 2022                          |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |                        | •          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | • 0.0 2021 •                       |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 72.5 2024              | • 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 94.7 2023                          |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |                        |            | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.1 2025                          |



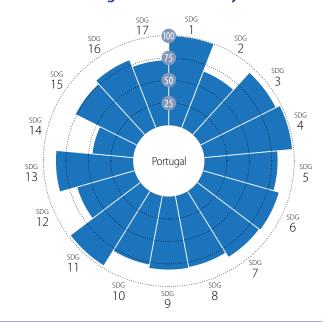
## **Country Score Country Rank 20** /167 80.6 ● Regional Average = 78.1

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

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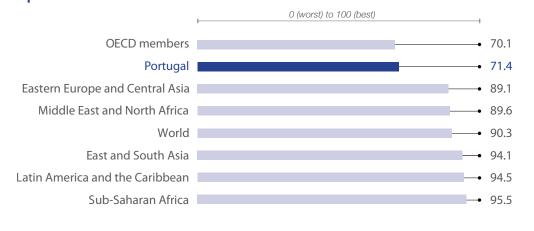
### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **PORTUGAL**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Ra                | tina Ti | rend     | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Ye              | ar Rat | tina     | Trer |
|---|------------------------------|---------|----------|--|-----------------------|--------|----------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.5 2025                     | -       | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 98.7 20               |        |          | -    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.8 2025                     |         | ተ        | Population using the internet (%)  | 85.8 20               |        | •        | 1    |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 11.2 2022                    |         | 1        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 100.2 20              |        | •        | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                              |         |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.6 20                | 23     | •        | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022                     | •       | <b>1</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 47.6 20               | 25     |          | 4    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.2 2016                     | •       | •        | universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                       |        |          | ľ    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.1 2016                     | •       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 3.2 20                |        | •        | 1    |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | * 90.0 2022                  | •       | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.7 20                |        | •        | 1    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.8 2022                    | •       | <b>4</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 196.3 20.<br>11.7 20. |        |          | 1    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.5 2022                     | •       | Ψ        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 35.3 20               |        |          | 4    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 5.1 2022                     |         | 1        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 36.3 20.              |        |          | 4    |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018                     |         | →        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 30.3 20.              | 22     | _        |      |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)  |                              | _       |          | Gini coefficient   | 34.6 20               | 21 4   |          | _    |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 5.7 2022                     | •       | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.3 20                |        |          |      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                              |         |          | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 11.0 20               |        |          | 1    |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 15.0 2023                    | • •     | <b>→</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 11.0 20               |        | Ť        |      |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.6 2023                     |         | T        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | • 0.0 20              | 22     |          | 4    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.2 2023                     |         | T        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 8.6 20                |        | •        | 4    |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0 2023<br>0.1 2023        |         | T<br>个   | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.6 20               |        | •        | 4    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, | 0.1 2023                     |         | 7        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 19.0 20               |        |          | 7    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 10.5 2021                    | •       | T        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   | 98.7 20               |        | •        | •    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 10.0.2010                    |         |          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 92.4 20               |        |          | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0 2019                    |         |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                       |        |          |      |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 7.2 2021                     | •       | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 11.9 20               | 22     | •        | •    |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 82.4 2023                    | •       | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.9 20                | 24     |          | 4    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 5.8 2021                     | •       | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 5.7 20                | 24     | •        | =    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |                              | •       | ψ.       | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 30.5 20               | 24     | •        | 4    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |                              |         | Ţ        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 38.0 20               | 24     | •        | 1    |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  |                              |         | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.9 20                | 24 (   | •        | -    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.0 2024                     |         | T        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 20                | 21 (   | •        | 4    |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 4.2 2022                     |         | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                       |        |          |      |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 23.7 2023                    |         | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)               | 3.6 20                | 23     | •        | 7    |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 14.2 2019                    | •       | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 4.1 20                | 24 (   | •        | 1    |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                              |         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 20                | 24     | •        | •    |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |                              |         | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 61.2 20               | 21 (   | •        | 1    |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)<br>Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 99.7 2022                    |         | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |        |          |      |
| Literacy rate (% of population rate (%)   | * 93.3 2023 (<br>99.7 2021 ( |         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 70.8 20               | 23 (   | •        | =    |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 40.9 2023                    |         | <b>^</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.8 20               |        | •        | 4    |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 477.6 2022                   |         | Ţ        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 68.9 20               |        |          | 4    |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |                              | •       | Ţ        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 27.9 20               |        | •        | 4    |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 29.7 2022                    | •       | Ĭ        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 25.7 20               |        |          | 4    |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  | 27.7 2022                    |         | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.6 20                | 18     | <u> </u> | -    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                              |         |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |        |          | ١,   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 80.0 2024                    | •       | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                                       | 77.3 20.              |        | •        |      |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 100.7 2022                   | •       | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 68.6 20               |        | •        |      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 87.0 2024                    | •       | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90 20               |        | •        | 3    |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 34.8 2025                    | •       | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 20                |        |          | 1    |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 10.1 2023                    | • '     | 1        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 20.2 20               | 22     |          | 7    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                              |         |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                       |        |          |      |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.3 2022                    | •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.7 20                |        | •        | 1    |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                              | •       | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.92 20               |        |          | 1    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 12.3 2022                    | •       | 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 19.8 20.<br>100.0 20. |        |          | -    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 91.8 2017                    | •       | •        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.0 20.              |        | _        | 1    |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)   | 4,277.5 2024                 | •       | <b>1</b> |  | • 0.0 20.             |        |          |      |
| Population using safely managed water services (%)  | 95.2 2022                    | •       | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 20                |        |          | i    |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 92.8 2022                    | •       | <u> </u> | 100,000 population)  | 0.2 20                | 24     |          | •    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                              |         |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84.3 20               | 25     | •        | 1    |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022                   | •       | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.65 20               | 23     | •        | 1    |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 2022                   | •       | 1        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.41 20               | 23     | •        | 4    |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)   | 0.8 2023                     | •       | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63 20               | 23     | •        | 1    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 32.3 2021                    | •       | 1        | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 121.7 20              | 22     | •        | 7    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                              |         |          | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |                       |        |          |      |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.0 2023                    | •       |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.3 20               | 22     | •        | 1    |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.8 2022                     | •       | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.2 20                | 24     | •        |      |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 92.7 2021                    | •       | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |                       |        | . 11     |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                              |         |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** *                  |        | **       | ->/  |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.67 2023                    |         | ÷        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 46 20                 |        |          |      |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                              |         | <b>4</b> | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 56.9 20               |        |          | 1    |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |                              |         | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.0 20                |        |          |      |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)  | 72.8 2024                    |         | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 93.8 20               |        |          | 1    |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)   | 9.0 2022                     |         | <b>1</b> | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 66.8 20               | ZD (   |          | - 4  |



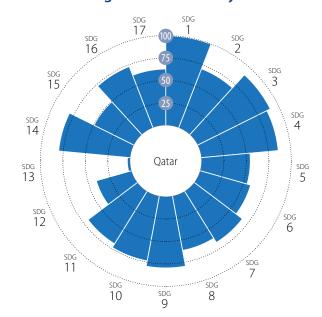
## **Country Score Country Rank 107**/167 65.1 Regional Average = 65.6

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

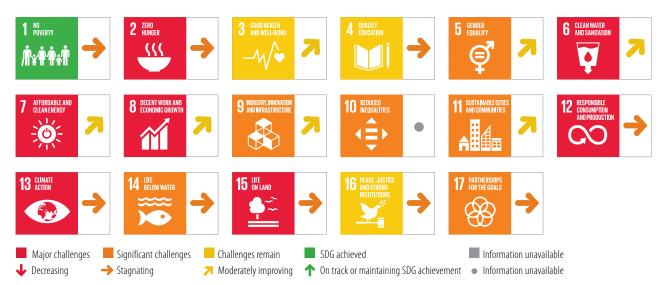
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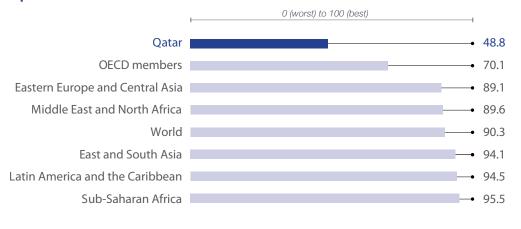
### **Average Performance by SDG**



### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



### **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |           |      | ear Rai<br>025 ( | - |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)      |       | Year 2025 |     | _  |
|---|-----------|------|------------------|---|----------|--|-------|-----------|-----|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |           |      | )25 (            |   |          | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 7 2023    |     |    |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | 0         | J 20 | 123              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 2023      |     |    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | * 7       | 5 20 | )22 (            |   | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                       |       | 3 2023    |     |    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |           |      | )22              |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |       |           |     |    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |           |      | )22              |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.2  | 2 2025    | 5   | ١. |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   |           |      | )22 (            |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 2.2   | 2023      | 3   | ,  |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |           |      | )22              |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7   | 7 2021    | 1   | ,  |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |           |      | )22              |   | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                 | 75.8  | 3 2023    | 3   | ,  |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 9.        | 1 20 | )22              | • | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |           |     |    |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1         | 3 20 | )18              | • | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 35.1  | 2017      | 7   | ,  |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0       | 0 20 | 016              | • |          | Palma ratio  | 1.4   | 1 2017    | 7   | į  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |           |      |                  |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |           |     |    |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 3.5       | 9 20 | )23              | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | · 0.0 | 2022      | 2   | ,  |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.        | 7 20 | )23              | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 77.9  | 2023      | 3   | ,  |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.0       | 0 20 | )23              | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | •     | •         | •   | )  |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 35.0      | 0 20 | )23              |   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                      | 94.2  | 2020      | •   | ,  |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0       | 0 20 | )23              | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |           |     | Ī  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 12        | 1 20 | 121              |   | •        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.3   | 3 2020    | ) • | ,  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 12.       | 1 20 | JZΙ              | • | T.       | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 16.1  | 2022      | 2   | ,  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 91.0      | 0 20 | )19 (            |   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 6.2   | 2024      | 4   | )  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |           |      |                  |   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                       | 36.8  | 3 2024    | 4   | ,  |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |           | 3 20 |                  |   | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 54.5  | 2024      | 4   | )  |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   |           | 4 20 |                  |   | T        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 71.0  | 2024      | 4 • | ,  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |           | 7 20 |                  | • | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     |           | •   | )  |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0     |      |                  | • | T        | SDG13 - Climate Action   |       |           |     |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95.1      | 0 20 | )23              |   | 7        | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/\mbox{capita})$ | 42.8  | 3 2023    | 3   | )  |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 76.       | 4 20 | )21              |   | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 14.7  | 7 2024    | 4 • | )  |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.        | 4 20 | )18              |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                                | 133.3 | 2023      | 3   | ,  |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | <u> </u>  |      | ,,,,             |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |           |     |    |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |           |      |                  |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                                | 60.0  | 2023      | 3   | )  |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 76.       | 6 20 | )22              |   | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.1  | 2024      | 4 🔵 | )  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.       | 4 20 | )22 (            |   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                    | •     | •         | •   | )  |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.0      | 0 20 | )22              | • | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0   | 2019      | 9 • | )  |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.       | 0 20 | )14              | • | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 4.0   | 2019      | 9 • | )  |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |           |      |                  |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                 | 0.1   | 2018      | 3 • | )  |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | <b>65</b> | 2 20 | 22.4             |   | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |           |     |    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 65        | 3 20 | )24              |   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 60.0  | 2023      | 3   | )  |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 121.      | 1 20 | )22              | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                            | •     | •         | •   | )  |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 66.       | 2 20 | )24              |   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82  | 2023      | 3 • | )  |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 4.4       | 4 20 | )25              | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •     |           | •   | )  |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |           |      |                  |   |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 34.1  | 2022      | 2 • | ,  |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0     | 0 20 | )22 (            | • | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |           |     |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.       | 9 20 | )22              | • | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2022      | 2   | ,  |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 431.0     | 0 20 | )22              | • | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •         | •   | þ  |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 89.       | 3 20 | )15              | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 36.0  | 2016      | 5 • | )  |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 12,552.   | 8 20 | )24              | • | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                     | 100.C | 2020      | •   | ,  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |           |      |                  |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.0  | 2024      | 4 • | ,  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0     | 0 20 | )22 (            | • | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •         | •   | )  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0     |      |                  | • | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                      | 0.5   | 7 2024    | 1 _ |    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.        | 1 20 | )23              | • | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 3 2025    |     |    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0         | 0 20 | )21              |   | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       |           |     | )  |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 0.1       | . 20 |                  |   | Ė        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       |           |     | )  |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68        | 6 20 | 123              |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                    |       | •         |     | )  |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |           |      | )23              |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |           |     |    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |           |      |                  |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 5.0   | 2022      | ) 👝 |    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |           |      | )11              |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                   |       | 3 2024    |     |    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                        |           | 1 20 | _                |   | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                     |       | ,         |     |    |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 4.1       |      | 110              |   | _        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **    | **        | **  | •  |
|   | 4.        | 9 20 | ٥١٥              |   | 7        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2024      |     | ,  |
| ictims at madern slavery embadied in imports  |           | 0 20 | 118              | • |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.0   | 2021      | •   | į  |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 255.      | 0 20 | ,10              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 3 2023    | _   |    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

## **Country Score Country Rank 37** /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

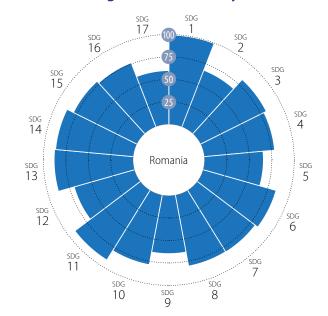
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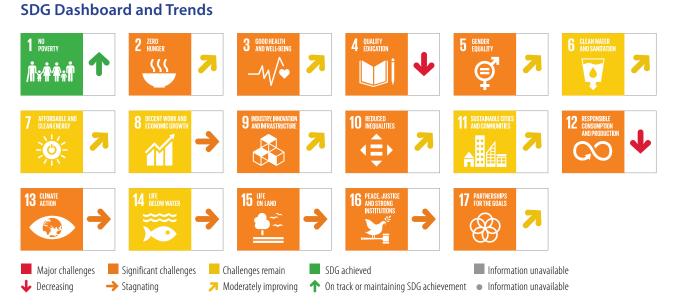
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### **Average Performance by SDG**

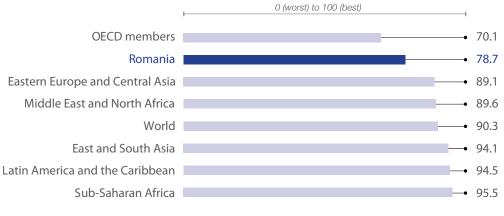


Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating         | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye      | ear Rati              | ng Tren |
|---|---------------------------|----------|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.5 2025 •                | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.9 20       | )25                   | 1       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.8 2025 •                | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 89.2 20       | )23                   | 1       |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                           |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 97.2 20       | )23                   | 1       |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022 •                | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.9 20        | )23                   | •       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 12.8 2002 •               | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 35.1 20       | 125                   | 4       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.5 2002                  | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.1 20       | 123                   |         |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *   | 90.0 2022 •               | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.9 20        | )23                   | 1       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 34.0 2022 •               | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 20        |                       | ) 4     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022 •                | <b>4</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 56.0 20       | )23 •                 | , 1     |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.6 2022                  | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |               |                       |         |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.2 2018 •                | 1        | Gini coefficient  | 33.9 20       | )21                   | 7       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.2 2022 •                | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.3 20        | )21 •                 | ) 7     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                           |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |               |                       |         |
| Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 11.7 2023 •               | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 20        | 006                   | 1       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.3 2023                  | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 14.6 20       | )23                   | 7       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.6 2023                  | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 89.8 20       | )18 🥌                 | •       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 55.0 2023                 | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 85.4 20       | 20 •                  |         |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023                  | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |               |                       |         |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.5 2021                 | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 20        | 20                    | •       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 21.5 2021                 |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 9.3 20        | )22 •                 |         |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 68.0 2019                 | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 14.3 20       | )24 •                 | 1       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                           |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 5.2 20        | )24                   | 1       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 9.6 2021                  | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 46.6 20       | )24 🥊                 | , -     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.9 2023                 | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 21.6 20       | )24 🥊                 | , -     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 33.9 2021                 | 7        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.9 20        | )23                   | -       |
| lirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.7 2021                 | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |               |                       |         |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 78.0 2023 •               | +        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 3.4 20        | )23 •                 | , =     |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.4 2021 •               | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.5 20        | )24                   | 1       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.6 2024                  | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.1 20        | )23                   |         |
| DG4 - Quality Education   | 0.0 2024                  | ÷        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |               |                       |         |
| larticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                           |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 88.6 20       | )23                   | 1       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 80.8 2023 •               | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 61.6 20       | )24 •                 | , -     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 84.4 2023                 | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •             | •                     | •       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 78.8 2022                 | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 2.1 20        | )11                   |         |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2021                | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.7 20        | 19                    | , -     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                           |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 20        | )18 •                 |         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                           |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |               |                       |         |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 75.7 2024                 | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 76.0 20       | )23                   | , -     |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 95.2 2022 •               | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 60.8 20       | )23 •                 | , -     |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 67.5 2024                 | 4        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89 20       | )23                   | , -     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 22.4 2025                 | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 20        | )23                   | 1       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                           |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 9.1 20        | )22                   | 7       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 2022 •              | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |               |                       |         |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 88.3 2022                 | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.1 20        | )23                   | 1       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 7.6 2022                  | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 20       | )23                   | 1       |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 55.2 2021                 | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 8.6 20        | )22                   | , 4     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) 1   | ,379.0 2024               | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 20      | )21                   |         |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                           |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 46.0 20       | )24                   | -       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •              | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •             |                       |         |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 2022                | <b>†</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |               |                       |         |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |                           | i        | 100,000 population)   | 0.2 20        | )24 🧧                 |         |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.2 2023 •                | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 66.4 20       | )25                   | 4       |
| lenewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 23.6 2021                 | 4        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.60 20       | )23                   | 1       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                           |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49 20       |                       | -       |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 91.6 2023                 | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.65 20       |                       | 1       |
|   | 7.6 2022                  | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |               |                       |         |
|   | 7.0 2022                  |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 7.8 20        | 122                   | 7       |
| fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |                           | -        |   | 7.0 20        |                       | •       |
|   | 69.1 2021 •               | 7        | For high-income and all OFCD DAC countries: International concessional  |               |                       |         |
| rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  sudults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 69.1 2021 •<br>5.2 2025 • | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.2 20        | )24 •                 | • =     |
| rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  sdults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                           |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.2 20        |                       | · *:    |
| rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.2 2025                  | <b>↑</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)       | ** *          | <del>(* *:</del>      | · **    |
| rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 5.2 2025 • 0.71 2023 •    | <b>↑</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | ** *<br>58 20 | ·* *:<br>)24 <b>•</b> | * **    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





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

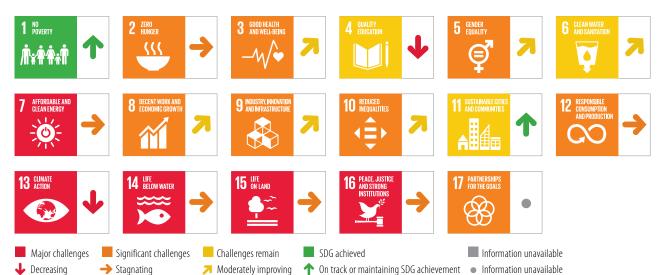
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### **Average Performance by SDG**



### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



# **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value | Year F | Rating | Tren |
|--|-------------------|----------|--|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.5 2025          | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 94.1  | 2025   | •      | 7    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 0.8 2025 •        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 92.2  | 2023   | •      | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 118.9 | 2023   | •      | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5 2022 •        | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.7   | 2023   | •      | 7    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 2.6 2022 •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 56.8  | 2025   | •      | 4    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.3 2005          | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.0  | 2023   |        |      |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | * 90.0 2022 •     | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.7   | 2023   | •      | 1    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 24.2 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.9   | 2022   | •      | 4    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022 •        | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 187.7 | 2023   | •      | 1    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.4 2022          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |        |      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 35.1  | 2021   | •      | 7    |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 2021 •        | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.4   | 2021   | •      | -    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |        |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 9.4 2023          | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0   | 2022   | •      | 1    |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 1.7 2023          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 11.3  | 2023   | •      | 1    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.5 2023          | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 97.2  | 2022   | •      | 1    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 38.0 2023         | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 86.3  | 2020   | •      | •    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |                   | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |        |      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.4.2021         | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.2   | 2020   | •      | •    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 22.4 2021 •       | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 12.4  | 2022   | •      | •    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 67.0 2019         | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 10.0  | 2024   | •      | -    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 3.0   | 2024   | •      | 4    |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 10.6 2021         | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 35.8  | 2024   | •      | 7    |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 73.2 2023         | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 12.5  | 2024   |        | 4    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 13.4 2022 •       | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2   | 2021   | •      | 4    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7 2022 •       | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |        |      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0 2023 •       | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 12.6  | 2023   | •      | 4    |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 79.2 2021         | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.4   | 2024   |        | 4    |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 5.0.2024          |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 9.4   | 2021   | •      | •    |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9 2024          | T        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |        |      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 22.8  | 2023   | •      | 4    |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 83.4 2023         | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024   |        | 4    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)<br>Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 05 1 2022         |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       | 2018   |        | 1    |
| over secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.1 2023         | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019   |        | 4    |
| , , ,  | 97.0 2019         |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019   |        | j    |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0 2021 •      | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               |       | 2018   |        |      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1   | 2010   |        |      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 75.4 2024         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 25.5  | 2023   | •      | 4    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.3 2022 •      | •        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          |       | 2023   |        |      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |                   | <b>1</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |        |      |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 16.4 2025         | <u> </u> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023   |        | 4    |
|  | 10.4 2023         |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |       | 2023   |        | 4    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          |  | 4.5   | 2022   | •      | -1   |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.1 2022         | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 6.0   | 2021   |        |      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 89.4 2022         | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021   |        |      |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.1 2022          | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2023   |        | 7    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 55.1 2015         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2021   |        | 7    |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,244.0 2024      | Ψ        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 |        |        | -    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 22.0  | 2024   | •      | 4    |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •      | •      | •    |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 99.4 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 1.5   | 2024   | •      | •    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.6 2023          | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  |       |        |        |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2025   |        | 4    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.5 2021          | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |        | 1    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |        | 4    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.8 2023 •       |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.35  | 2023   | •      | -    |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 13.0 2022 •       | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |        |      |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 89.7 2021         | 4        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 8.9   | 2022   | •      | 1    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |                   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |       |        |        |      |
|  | 2.9 2025 •        | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | _     | •      | _      | •    |
|  |                   |          | Other countries Course ment revenue evaluding grants (0/ of CDD)                                       | **    | **     | **     | *    |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.58 2023         | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       |        |        |      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |                   | <b>♥</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | t 0   | 2024   | •      | •    |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) |                   | <b>→</b> |  |       | 2024   |        | •    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



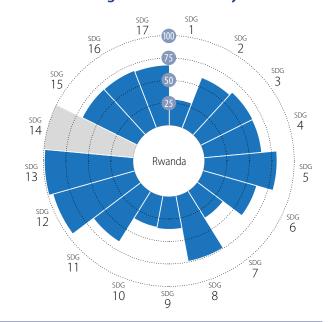
# **Country Score Country Rank 122** /167 Regional Average = 53.9

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 8.7

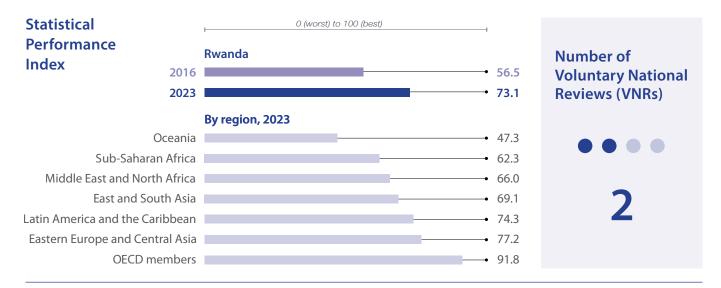
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## **Average Performance by SDG**







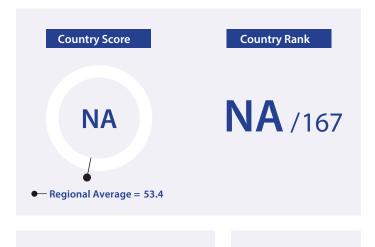
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Ti |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year         | Ratir | ,   |
|--|----------------------|------------|---|-------|--------------|-------|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 31.1 2025            | <b>→</b>   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 78.1  | 2025         | 5     | •   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 54.9 2025 •          | <b>→</b>   | Population using the internet (%)   | 34.2  | 2023         | 3     |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                      |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 66.5  | 2023         | 3     | , • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 31.4 2022            | <b>→</b>   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.9   | 2023         | 3     | , • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 33.1 2020 •          | 7          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8  | 2025         | 5 -   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.1 2020             | 1          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 17.0  | 2023         | , •   |     |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 34.4 2020 •          | •          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |       | 2023         |       | •   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 4.9 2022             | <b>→</b>   | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.8   | 2023         | 3     | •   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.0 2022 •           | 1          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.9   | 2023         | 3     | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.5 2022             | <b>→</b>   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |              |       |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018 •           | 7          | Gini coefficient  | 43.7  | 2016         | 5     |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.1 2022 •           |            | Palma ratio   | 2.3   | 2016         | 5     | )   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                      |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |              |       |     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 229.5 2023 •         | 7          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 38.3  | 2022         | 2     | , • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 18.1 2023            | <b>→</b>   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 32.2  | 2023         | 3     | )   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 40.0 2023            | 7          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 82.0  | 2022         | 2     | )   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 55.0 2023            | <b>→</b>   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 60.6  | 2020         | ) •   |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023             | 1          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |              |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.0.2021            | _          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0   | 2020         | ) •   |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.0 2021            | -          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.6   | 2022         | 2     | ,   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 166.0 2019 •         | •          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2024         | 1     | ,   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                      |            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.6   | 2024         | 1     | ,   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.6 2021            | T          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 6.3   | 2024         | 1     |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 67.8 2023 •          | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 6.2   | 2024         | 1 •   |     |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 31.3 2021            | T          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1   | 2022         | 2     | •   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 94.2 2020            | T          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |              |       |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 94.0 2023            | 7          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 0.1   | 2023         | 3     | •   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)  | 48.6 2021            | <b>→</b>   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.7   | 2024         | 1     | ,   |
|  | 2.2.2021             | .1.        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2022         | 2     | ,   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.3 2021             | •          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |              |       |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                      |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •     | •            | •     | )   |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 68.9 2023            | 1          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •     | •            | •     | )   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.5 2023            | •          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •     |              | •     | )   |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 32.3 2023            | Ţ          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •     | •            | •     | )   |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 90.0 2022            |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •     |              | •     | )   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 90.0 2022            |            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018         | 3     | )   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                      |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |              |       |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 75.2 2024            | 1          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 57.6  | 2023         | 3     | ,   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 84.5 2022            | 7          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 43.7  | 2023         | 3     | ,   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |                      | 1          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89  |              |       |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  |                      | <b>†</b>   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | 2023         |       |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 03.0 2023            | Ė          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |       | 2022         |       |     |
|  | 65.1 2022            | <b>→</b>   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.5   | LULL         |       |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |                      | 7          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.6   | 2020         | ) •   |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                         |                      | <i>^</i> → | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |       |              |       |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                      | •          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.73  |              |       |     |
|  |                      |            |   |       | 2015         |       |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 187.3 2024           | <u>T</u>   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 85.6  |              |       | ,   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                      |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.0  |              |       | )   |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 50.6 2022            |            | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 19.0  | 2014         | 1 •   | •   |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 8.3 2022             | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                                       | 0.0   | 2024         | 1     |     |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.5 2023             | 7          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 35.8  | 2025         |       |     |
|  | 0.4.2021             | _          |   |       |              |       |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 8.4 2021             | _          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69  |              |       | _   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                      |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.52  |              |       | ,   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 05.0 2025            |            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.71  | 2023         | 5     | _   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.3 2022             | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |              |       |     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 50.0 2017 •          | •          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 7.7   | 2023         | 3     |     |
|  |                      | Ψ          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | _     | _            |       |     |
|  | 0.60.0000            |            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 21.4  | 2020         | )     | ,   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)               | 0.68 2023 •          |            |   |       |              |       |     |
| ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |                      | <b>→</b>   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0     | 2024         | 1     | )   |
|  |                      | <b>→</b>   | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   *                         |       | 2024<br>2021 |       |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



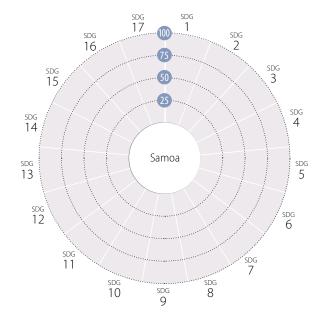


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

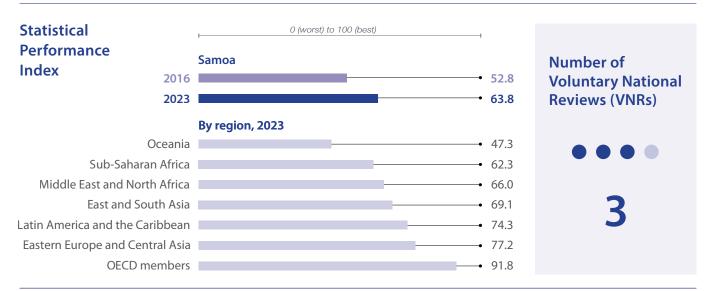
Missing data

26%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       |     | Ratin    | ٠. |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)     |       | Yea 202 |            | - |
|---|-------|-----|----------|----|-------------|---|-------|---------|------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       |     | 5 •      |    |             | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 202     |            |   |
| ,   | 4.2   | 202 | <b>5</b> | -  | -           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 202     |            |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  | F 4   | 202 | ٦ .      | _  | _           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 92.3  | 202     | 3          | _ |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  |       |     | 2        |    |             |   |       | •       |            | , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       | 201 |          |    |             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0   | 202     | 5          | ) |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |       | 201 |          |    |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.3   | 202     | ٦ <b>–</b> |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 20.0  |     |          |    |             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5   | 202     |            |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 62.4  |     |          |    | •           |   | 250.0 | 202     | 3 -        |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3   |     | 2        |    |             |   | 230.0 | 7 202   | )          | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 0.0   | 201 | •        |    |             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 20 =  | 7 201   | ٦ 💣        |   |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |       | 201 |          |    | 7           | Gini coefficient  |       | 201     |            |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 201 | 4        |    |             | Palma ratio   | 1.8   | 3 201   | 3          | , |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |     |          |    |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 246   | . 202   | _          |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 101.5 |     |          |    |             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |       | 202     |            | ' |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |       |     | 3        |    |             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  |       | 202     |            | , |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |       |     | 3        |    |             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |       | 202     |            |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |       |     | 3 •      | -  | •           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | 18.8  | 3 202   | 0          | • |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |       |     |          |    |             | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |         |            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 32.3  | 202 | 1 •      | 4  | L           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 202     |            | , |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |     |          |    |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 3.1   | 202     | 2          | ) |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 145.0 | 201 | 9 •      | •  |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       |         |            | ) |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 96    | 202 | 1 •      | 1  | •           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      | •     | •       | •          | , |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.7  |     |          | -  | 4           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       |         |            | þ |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 54.9  |     |          |    |             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •       | •          | ì |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 88.9  |     |          | 4  | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0   | 202     | 3          |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 83.0  |     |          |    |             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |         |            |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 03.0  | 202 | J —      |    |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.1   | 202     | 3          | ) |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.1  | 202 | 1 •      | -  | <b>&gt;</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | •       | •          | ) |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •     | •   | •        | •  |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | 0.0   | 202     | 3          | ) |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       |     |          |    |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |         |            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |       |     |          |    |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 54.2  | 202     | 3          | ) |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 37.0  | 202 | 3 •      | -  | •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 85.2  | 202     | 4          | ) |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.4  | 202 | 3 •      | 4  | b           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | 49.9  | 201     | 8          | ) |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 94.1  | 202 | 3        | -  | <b>&gt;</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.0   | 201     | 9          | ) |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.1  |     |          |    |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 7.5   | 201     | 9          | ) |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |       |     |          |    |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | •     | •       | •          | ) |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |       |     |          |    |             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |         |            |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 31.7  | 202 | 4 •      | 4  | b           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 47.1  | 202     | 3          | ) |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 107.4 | 202 | 2        | 1  | ŀ           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | •     | •       | •          | j |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 55.6  | 202 | 4        | 4  | b           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76  | 202     | 3          | ) |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 13.0  |     |          |    | <b>&gt;</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | •       |            | j |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |     |          |    |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •       | •          | ) |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.0  | 202 | 2        | 1  |             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |         |            |   |
| Population using at least basic unitating water services (%)  | 97.9  |     |          | 4  |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 63    | 201     | g <b>a</b> |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 97.9  | 202 | _        |    |             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.5   | 201     |            |   |
| unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 25.3  |     |          |    |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 23.7  | 201     | 0          |   |
|   | 25.5  |     | )   •    |    |             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    |       | 201     |            |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               |       | _   | _        | _  |             | 7.  | 00.9  | 202     | 0          |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 05.5  | 265 |          |    |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 13.0  | 202     | 0 -        |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 98.3  |     |          | 1  | ľ           | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 13.9  | 202     | U •        | , |
| Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 39.6  | 202 | 2 •      | -  | 7           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                 | 0.0   | 202     | 4          | ) |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                   | 1.6   | 202 | 3 •      | =  | <b>&gt;</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 69.3  | 202     | 5          | ) |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 5.8   | 202 | 1 •      | -  | <b>&gt;</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •     |         | 0          | J |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 3.0   |     |          |    |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       | •       |            | ) |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.6  | 202 | 3 🗪      |    |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   |       |         |            | į |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | U.C.  | 202 | _        |    |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |         |            |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |       | _   |          | 4  |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.1  | 202     | 3 -        |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | •     | •   |          |    |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  | -11.1 | 202     | ۔          |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.3   | 202 | 5 •      | 1  | 1           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    |       |         |            |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •   |          | •  |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 33.5  | 202     | 1          | , |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     | •   | •        | •  |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |       | 202     |            | ) |
| lictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |     |          |    |             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |       | 202     |            | ) |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |     | _        | 4  |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 3 202   |            |   |
| (her respect help are not set   |       |     |          |    |             |   |       |         |            |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



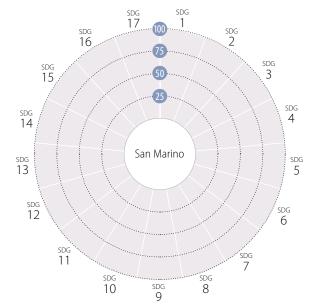


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

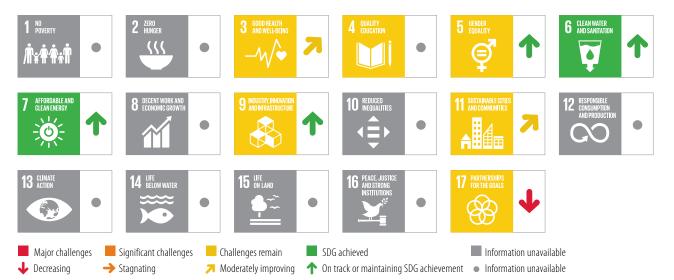
NA

Missing 56%

# **Average Performance by SDG**



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



# International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SAN MARINO**

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value | Year | Rating | Trer |  | Value  | Year    | Ratir    | ig Tre |
|---|-------|------|--------|------|--|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | •     |      |        | •    | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 94.6   | 2025    | 5        | 1      |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •     | •    | •      | •    | Population using the internet (%)  | 87.0   | 2023    | 3        |        |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |      |        |      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 139.3  | 2023    | 3        | 1      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2022 | 2      | •    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | •      | •       | •        | •      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.6   | 2022 | •      | •    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 0.0    | 2025    | 5        | •      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0.7   | 2022 | •      | •    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |        |         |          |        |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | •    | •      | •    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1.5    | 2023    | 3        | 1      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | •     |      |        | •    | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |        |         | •        |        |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | •     | •    | •      | •    | 7 11 7 11 7 11 7 7   | ,188.6 | 2023    | 3        | _ 1    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | •     |      |        | •    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |        |         |          |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | •     | •    | •      | •    | Gini coefficient   |        |         | •        |        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0   | 2022 | 2      | •    | Palma ratio  | •      | •       | •        | •      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |       |      |        |      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |        |         |          |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 7.7   | 2023 | •      | 4    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *   | 0.0    | 2022    | 2        |        |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 0.6   | 2023 | •      | 1    | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 13.2   | 2023    | 3        | 1 3    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 1.4   | 2023 | •      | 1    | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |        |         | •        |        |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2023 | •      | 1    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | •      | •       | •        | •      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | •     |      |        | •    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |        |         |          |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |      | •      |      | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.4    | 2020    | ) •      |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       | _    |        | _    | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 22.1   | 2022    | 2        | •      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | •     | •    |        | •    | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |        | •       | •        |        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | F 0   | 202  |        |      | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | •      | •       | •        | ) (    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021 |        | •    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |        | •       | •        | ) (    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023 |        | T    | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |        | •       | •        | ) (    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |       | 2019 |        | •    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •      | •       | •        | ) (    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 00.0  | 2025 |        |      | SDG13 – Climate Action   |        |         |          |        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 89.0  | 202: | } •    | 1    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) |        | •       | •        | (      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 77.1  | 2021 | •      | 1    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |        | •       | •        | . (    |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | •     | •    | •      |      | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              |        | •       | •        | •      |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |       | _    |        | _    | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |        |         |          |        |
| •   |       |      |        |      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              |        | •       | •        |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                      | 97.5  | 2023 | }      |      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | •      | •       | •        |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.2  | 2023 |        |      | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |        | •       | •        |        |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 93.7  |      |        | •    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •      | •       | •        | ) (    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0 |      |        | •    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | •      | •       | 0        | ) (    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 100.0 | 2022 |        |      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 6.5    | 2018    | 3        | •      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |       |      |        |      | SDG15 – Life on Land   |        |         |          |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |       |      |        |      | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | •      | •       | •        | ) (    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.7 | 2022 | 2      | 1    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | •      | •       |          | ) (    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |       |      |        |      | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |        | •       | •        | ) (    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 35.0  | 2025 |        | 1    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0    | 2023    | 3        | ,      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |       |      |        |      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |        |         | •        | ) (    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 | 2023 | )      | 4    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |        |         |          |        |
| opulation using at least basic anniting water services (%)  | 100.0 |      |        | 4    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.0    | 2011    |          |        |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 100.0 | 2022 |        |      | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.0    | 2011    |          |        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 83.9  | 2014 | _      | •    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |        |         |          | . (    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                 | 03.9  | 201. |        | •    |  | 100.0  | 2021    |          |        |
|   |       |      |        | _    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 100.0  | 2021    |          |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0 | 2025 |        |      | Children involved in child labor (%)   |        |         |          |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 |      |        | T    | . ,  | •      |         |          |        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 | 2022 | 2      | Т    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)              | 0.0    | 2024    | 1        | •      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                  | •     |      |        |      | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |        |         |          |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | •     |      |        |      | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |        |         |          |        |
|   | _     |      | _      | _    | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |        |         |          |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 760   | 2025 |        |      | · -  | -      |         |          |        |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | /6.2  | 2022 |        |      | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | •      |         |          |        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | •     | •    |        |      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |        | 2       |          |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | •     | •    | •      | •    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.0   | 2022    | <u> </u> |        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |       |      |        |      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |        |         | •        | ) (    |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) |       | -    | -      | -    | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |        | <b></b> |          |        |
|   |       | •    |        | -    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **     | **      | *)       | ,      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | -     | -    | -      |      | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |        | 2024    |          |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       | •    |        |      | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0    | 2021    | •        | •      |
| (per 100,000 population)  |       |      |        |      | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |        |         |          |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



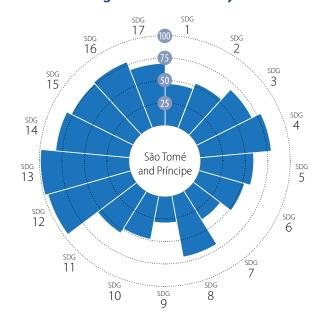
# **Country Score Country Rank 112**/167 Regional Average = 53.9

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

Missing data

25%

# **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

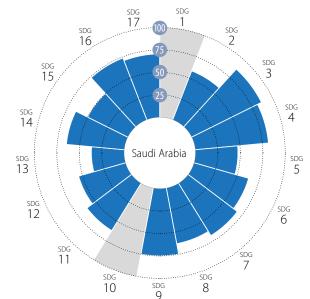
| SDG1 – No Poverty  |                   | Year Rati | - |                 | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year |   | ig Irei |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|---|-------|------|---|---------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |                   | 2025      |   |                 | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |       | 2025 |   | 1       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 43.7 2            | 2025      |   | <del>→</del>    | Population using the internet (%)   |       | 2023 |   | 1       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |           |   |                 | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |       | 2023 |   | 7       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 16.4 2            | 2022      | • | <b>→</b>        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.3   | 2018 | • |         |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                   | 2019      |   | •               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0   | 2025 | • |         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                   | 2019      |   |                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.1   | 2025 |   |         |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |                   | 2019      |   | •               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2023 |   |         |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                   | 2022      |   | 4               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 463   | 2011 |   |         |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                   | 2022      |   | <del>&gt;</del> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 16.3  | 2011 | _ | ,       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                   | 2022      |   | 7               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |   |         |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                   | 2018      |   | Ψ               | Gini coefficient  |       | 2017 |   |         |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •                 | • •       |   | •               | Palma ratio   | 2.0   | 2017 | • | , •     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |           |   |                 | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 00.4  | 2025 |   |         |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 75.4 2            |           |   | 1               | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 82.4  | 2022 | • |         |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |                   | 2023      |   | T               | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 100.0 | 2025 |   |         |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |                   | 2023      |   | T               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |       | 2022 |   |         |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 111.0 2           |           |   | 7               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    | • |         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |                   | •         |   |                 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |   |         |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 19.5 2            | 2021      |   | <b>→</b>        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |       | 2020 |   |         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                   |           |   |                 | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.9   | 2022 | • |         |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 225.0 2           | 2019      |   | •               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       |      | • |         |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 11.7 2            | 021       |   | <b>1</b>        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     |      |   | ) (     |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |                   | 2023      |   | <b>→</b>        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       |      |   |         |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 86.1 2            |           |   |                 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |       | 0    | • | ) (     |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |                   | 2019      |   | •               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0   | 2018 | • |         |
| surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 86.0 2            |           |   | 1               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |   |         |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                   |           |   | Ť               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |       | 2023 |   | •       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.8 2            | 2021      |   | 7               | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | •    | • | 1 (     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •                 | • •       |   | •               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0   | 2023 | • |         |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                   |           |   |                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |   |         |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 75.0.0            |           |   |                 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 92.3  | 2023 | • | , •     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 75.9 2            | 2021      |   | 7               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |   |         |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.8 2            | 2021      |   | 1               | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018 |   | •       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 66.3 2            | 2019      |   |                 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2011 |   |         |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.2 2            | 2022      |   | •               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2011 |   |         |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |           |   |                 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018 | • |         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 617               | 0024      |   | _               | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |   |         |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 61.7 2            | 2024      |   | 7               | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 86.3  | 2023 | • | ) •     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 78.8 2            | 2022      | • | <b>→</b>        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 92.8  | 2023 | • | , 4     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 96.2 2            | 2024      |   | 1               | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80  | 2023 | • | , -     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 14.6 2            | 2025      |   | 4               | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | •     |      | • | ) (     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |           |   |                 | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   |       | •    | • | ) (     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 77.3 2            | 2022      |   | <b>→</b>        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |   |         |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 47.8 2            | 2022      |   | <b>→</b>        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.2   | 2011 | • | (       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 1.9 2             | 2022      |   | 1               | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •    |   | )       |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 6.7 2             | 2015      |   | •               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 32.8  | 2018 | • | ) (     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | •                 | • •       |   |                 | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.6  | 2019 | • | ) (     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                   |           |   |                 | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.0  | 2024 | • | •       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 78.0.7            | 2022      |   | 7               | Children involved in child labor (%)  |       | 2019 |   |         |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 4.1 2             |           |   | <b>-</b>        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |       |      |   |         |
|  |                   |           |   |                 | 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2024 |   |         |
|  | 1.9 /             | 2023      |   | 7               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | •     |      | • | ) (     |
| 3, 3, ,  |                   |           |   | <b>→</b>        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    | 0 | . (     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.9 2             | 2021      | • |                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0, 1 best)  |       |      | _ | ) (     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |                   | 2021      | , |                 | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    |   |         |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |           |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    | • | ) (     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  iDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.9 2             |           |   | •               | · -   | •     | •    | • | ) (     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Edjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 0.9 2             |           |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | 2022 |   |         |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 71.2 2            | 2023      |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |       | 2022 |   |         |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 0.9 2             | 2023      |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   |       | 2022 |   | ) (     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 71.2 2            | 2023      |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |       | 2022 |   |         |
| in the control of the | 71.2 2<br>• 9.1 2 | 2023      |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 9.3   | 2022 | • |         |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  EDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 71.2 2<br>• 9.1 2 | 2023      |   | •               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 9.3   | •    | • | ) (     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





# **Average Performance by SDG**



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

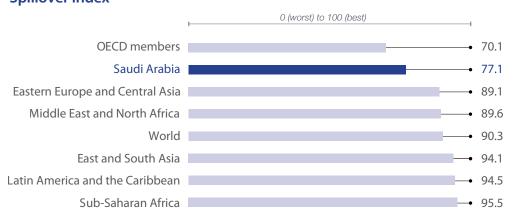


Missing 12% data

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



# International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SAUDI ARABIA**

| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)<br>verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | *       | icui i |   | Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)     | Value Ye<br>66.7 20      |             | _  | j Ir |
|---|---------|--------|---|-------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|----|------|
| VELLY HEAUCOUTH TALIO AL 33.03/ UAV 1707  | *       |        | • | •           | Population using the internet (%)   | 100.0 20                 |             |    | -    |
|   |         | _      | _ | _           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 169.2 20                 |             |    |      |
| OG2 – Zero Hunger   | 2.0     | 2022   |   | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 3.6 20                   |             |    |      |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  |         | 2022   |   | T           |   | 3.0 20.                  | 23          |    |      |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.8    |        |   | <b>T</b>    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 56.5 20                  | 25          | •  | •    |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)<br>nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 4.5     | 2020   |   | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.6 20                   | 23 (        | •  |      |
| evalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 40.6    |        |   | ٠           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6 20                   |             | •  |      |
| Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022   |   | 7           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                | 228.2 20                 |             |    |      |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |         | 2022   |   | ~           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 220.2 20.                | 2.5         | Ť  | Т    |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |         | 2022   |   | .1.         | Gini coefficient  | 0 1                      |             |    |      |
|   |         |        |   | •           | Palma ratio   | 0 (                      |             |    |      |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.5     | 2021   | _ | _           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                          |             |    | -    |
| OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 7.4     | 2022   |   |             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 20                   | 22 4        |    |      |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   |         | 2023   |   | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 56.5 20                  |             |    |      |
| onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023   |   | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 90.5 20                  |             | _  |      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023   |   | 1           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                     | 25.2 20                  |             |    |      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2023   |   | 1           |   | 23.2 20.                 | 20          | _  |      |
| w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0     | 2023   |   | <b>→</b>    | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)                   | 1 / 20                   | 20 4        |    |      |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 13.6    | 2021   | • | <b>&gt;</b> | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.4 20.<br>17.1 20.      |             | •  |      |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |         |        |   |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 23.3 20.                 |             | •  |      |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 91.0    | 2019   | • |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                      | 8.8 20                   |             |    |      |
| rffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 18.5    | 2021   | • | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |                          |             |    |      |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 78.7    | 2023   | • | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 52.3 20.<br>29.6 20.     |             | _  |      |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 8.3     | 2021   | • | •           | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.3 20                   |             |    |      |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.8    | 2023   | • | 1           | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 1.5 20.                  | 23          | _  | -    |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 97.0    | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 20.1.20                  | 22 4        |    |      |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 74.4    | 2021   |   | 7           |   | 20.1 20.                 |             | _  |      |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 74.4    | 2021   | • | 7           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.4 20                   |             | _  |      |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.6     | 2024   | • | 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                               | 28.6 20                  | 23          | _  | -    |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |         |        |   |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 25.2.20                  | 22 4        |    |      |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 54.9    | 2022   | • | 7           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                               | 25.3 20.                 |             | _  |      |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  |         |        |   |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.3 20.                 |             | •  |      |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.7    |        |   | 1           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                   | 15.8 20                  |             | •  |      |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 116.1   | 2022   | • | T           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 18.3 20                  |             | •  |      |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0    | 2020   | • | •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 6.1 20                   |             |    |      |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |         |        |   |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                                | 0.5 20                   | 18          | •  |      |
| mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 54.5    | 2024   | • | 7           | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                          |             |    |      |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |        |   |             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 23.3 20.                 |             | •  |      |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 92.0    |        |   | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 25.5 20                  |             | •  |      |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 42.6    |        |   |             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 20                  | 23 (        | •  |      |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 19.9    | 2025   | • | 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | • •                      | ) (         | •  |      |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |        |   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 12.8 20.                 | 22 (        | •  |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.7    | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                          |             |    |      |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 95.3    | 2022   | • | 1           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.9 20                   | 19 (        | •  |      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 974.2   | 2022   | • | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | • •                      | ) (         | •  |      |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 61.0    | 2018   | • | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.0 20                  | 19          | •  |      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 2,849.9 | 2024   | • | 7           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                    | 99.2 20                  | 18          | •  |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |        |   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 59.0 20                  | 24          | •  |      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2022   | • | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)  | • •                      | ) (         | •  |      |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0   | 2022   | • | 1           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                     | 0.0 20                   | 72 4        |    |      |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1 7     | າດາາ   |   | _           | 100,000 population)   | 0.0 20.                  | دے          |    |      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1./     | 2023   |   | 7           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 27.9 20                  | 25          | •  |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.1     | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | • •                      | ) (         |    |      |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |        |   |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | • •                      | ) (         | •  |      |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.1    | 2023   | • | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                   | • •                      | ) (         | •  |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 21.3    |        |   | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                          |             |    | Ī    |
|   |         |        |   |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.7 20                   | 23 (        | •  |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 74.3    | 202 I  | • | T           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                  |                          |             |    |      |
|   | 2.0     | 2025   |   | 1           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                    | 0.5 20                   | 23 (        |    |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 3.8     |        |   |             |   |                          |             |    |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 3.8     | •      | • | •           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** *                     | * *         | ** |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>remployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | •       | _      | • | •           |   | ** *                     | * *<br>24 • | ** |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)<br>nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | •       | 2018   |   |             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** *<br>0 20.<br>0.0 20. |             | ** |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



# **Country Score Country Rank 117**/167 63.5 Regional Average = 53.9

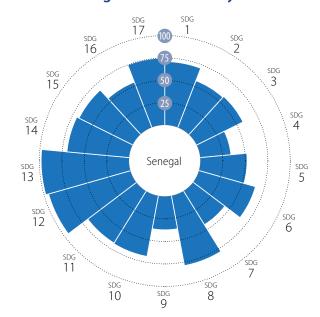
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 11.7

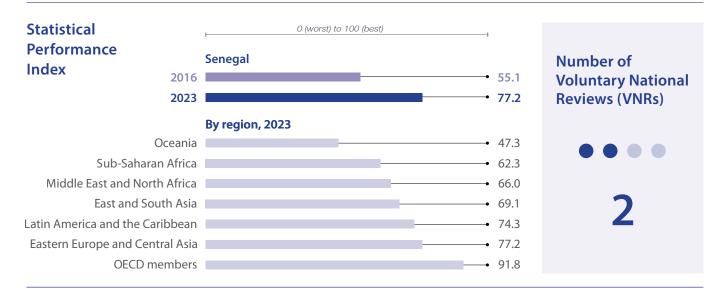
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## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SENEGAL**

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value | Year I | Ratin | g Tre |
|--|-------------------|----------|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 6.9 2025 •        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 87.1  | 2025   | •     | 4     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 25.5 2025 •       | 7        | Population using the internet (%)  | 60.6  | 2023   | •     | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 107.9 | 2023   | •     | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 4.6 2022          | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2   | 2018   | •     | •     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 17.9 2019 •       | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | • 00  | 2025   |       |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.1 2019          | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2023   |       |       |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 19.3 2019 •       | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1   | 2023   | •     | -     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 10.2 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.6   | 2015   | •     | (     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 20.4  | 2023   | •     | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.9 2022          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |       |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.1 2018 •        | <b>4</b> | Gini coefficient   | 36.2  | 2021   | •     | -     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.2 2022          | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.5   | 2021   | •     |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |       |       |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 237.4 2023 •      | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 46.4  | 2022   | •     | •     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.3 2023 •       | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 34.9  | 2023   | •     | - 2   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 38.5 2023         | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 88.1  | 2022   | •     | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 110.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 71.9  | 2020   | •     |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023          | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |       |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |                   | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4   | 2020   | •     | (     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 21.4 2021         | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.5   | 2022   | •     | (     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 146.0 2019        | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.7   | 2024   | •     | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.3   | 2024   | •     | •     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.8 2021         | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 13.9  | 2024   | •     | •     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.7 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 6.2   | 2024   | •     | •     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 67.4 2019 •       | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.2   | 2023   | •     | •     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 74.5 2019 •       |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |       |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 76.0 2023 •       | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 0.7   | 2023   | •     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 50.1 2021         | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.9   | 2024   | •     |       |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 4.0. 2024         |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0   | 2023   | •     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.9 2024 •        | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |       |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.7  | 2023   | •     |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 22.7 2023         | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 46.0  |        |       |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 75.0.2022         | _        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 14.4  |        |       |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 75.9 2023         | -J.      | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019   |       |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 39.3 2023         | <b>X</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019   |       |       |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 78.1 2022 •       | T        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |       | 2018   |       |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0   | 2010   |       |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 57.6 2024         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.4  |        |       | •     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 62.5 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 23.9  | 2023   | •     | •     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 58.6 2024 •       | <b>1</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.93  | 2023   | •     | •     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 41.2 2025 •       | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2   | 2023   | •     | - 2   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 3.1   | 2022   | •     | _     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 86.3 2022 •       | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |        |       |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 60.2 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •     | •      | •     |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 16.3 2022         | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66  | 2023   | •     |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 8.7 2015          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 53.8  | 2023   | •     | ,     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 601.2 2024        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 78.7  | 2019   | •     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.0  |        |       | •     |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)   | 67.9 2022         | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 22.8  |        |       |       |
| epulation with access to electricity (70)  | 32.3 2022         | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |       |        |       |       |
| 0 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.5 2023          | 1        | 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 2024   |       |       |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                   | _        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 59.4  |        |       | •     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 4.1 2021          | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.56  |        |       | •     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.45  |        |       | •     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.9 2023         |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.65  | 2023   | •     |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 2.9 2022 •        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |       |       |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 56.0 2021 •       | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 6.9   | 2022   | •     | •     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 3.1 2025          | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •     |        | •     |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 2023         | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 24.1  | 2023   |       |       |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018          | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |       | 2023   |       |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |       | 2024   |       |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 9.0 2018 •        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 77.2  |        |       |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          |  |       |        |       |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





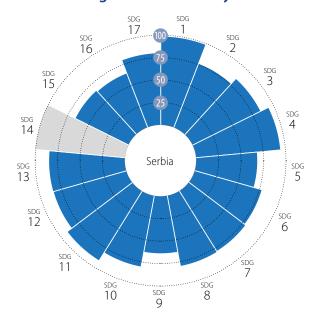
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.0

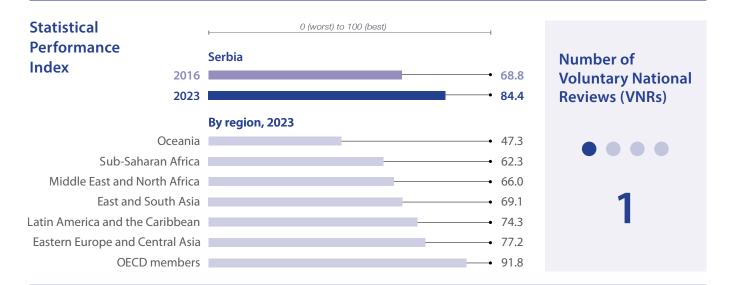
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# **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Ratin          |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | Value Year |              | _  |
|--|---------------------------|----------|---|------------|--------------|----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.6 2025                  |          | 1 1   | 96.4 202   |              |    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.9 2025 •                | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 85.4 202   |              |    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                           |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 112.0 202  |              |    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022                  |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4 202    | .3           | •  |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.4 2019                  |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 27.6 202   | 15 (         | •  |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.6 2019                  |          |   | 1 2 202    | 12 4         |    |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 85.9 2019                 |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.3 202    |              |    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.5 2022                 | _        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.0 202    |              | _  |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022                  |          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 37.9 202   | .3           | _  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.6 2022                  |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |              |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.2 2018 •                | _        | Gini coefficient  | 33.1 202   |              | •  |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.5 2022                  |          | Palma ratio   | 1.3 202    | 1            | •  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                           |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |              |    |
| faternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 10.7 2023 •               | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.5 201    | 2            | •  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.2 2023 •                | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 17.2 202   | :3           | •  |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.2 2023 •                | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 97.7 202   |              |    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 14.0 2023 •               | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 80.1 202   | :0           | •  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023 •                | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |              |    |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.7 2021                 | -        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 202    | 0.           | •  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.7 2021                 |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.8 202    | !2 (         | •  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 72.0 2019                 |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | • •        | •            | •  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                           |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 5.0 202    | 4 (          | •  |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 7.4 2021                  | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 10.0 202   | 4 (          | •  |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.8 2023                 | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 15.7 202   | 4 (          | •  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 13.4 2021                 | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.7 202    | <u>1</u> 3 • | •  |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.9 2019                 |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |            |              |    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 84.0 2023                 | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 5.9 202    | 13           | •  |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 71.7 2021 •               | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.9 202    | <u>1</u> 4 ( | •  |
|  | 6.6.2024                  |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 202    | 13           | •  |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.6 2024 •                | <b>T</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |            |              | Ī  |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                           |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | • •        |              | •  |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 87.5 2022                 | 1        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | • •        | - 0          | •  |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.3 2022                 | _        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | • •        |              | •  |
|  | 97.1 2022                 |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | • •        |              | •  |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |                           |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |            |              | •  |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0 2019 •              |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.8 201    | 8 (          | •  |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                           |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.0 201    |              | Ť  |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 54.6 2024                 | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 31.6 202   | ) 2 🜓        | •  |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 04.4.2022                 |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 25.8 202   |              | _  |
| ,  | 94.4 2022                 | <u></u>  |   |            |              |    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 76.3 2024                 |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.92 202   |              |    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 37.2 2025                 | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 202    |              |    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                           |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.5 202    | .2           | _  |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.7 2022 •               |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |            |              |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.9 2022 •               | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3 202    | :3           | •  |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 5.7 2022 •                |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 202   |              |    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 10.1 2015                 | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.4 202   | .2           | •  |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 635.6 2024 •              | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 201   | 9            | •  |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                           |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.0 202   | 4 (          | •  |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 •              | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 9.5 201    | 9 (          | •  |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 82.9 2022 •               | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.3 202    | )1 4         |    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2023                  | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.6 202   |              |    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 27.2 2021                 | 4        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.57 202   |              |    |
|  | Z1.Z ZUZ1 -               |          |   |            |              |    |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 70.0                      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.39 202   |              |    |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 79.9 2023                 |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50 202   | .3           | •  |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 7.0 2022 •                |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |            |              |    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 89.4 2021 •               | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 9.2 202    | 2            |    |
| ooeoriey service provider (70 or population aged 13 or over)   | 6.8 2025                  | <b>1</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • •        | •            | •  |
|  | U.U ZUZJ -                | •        |   | 20.7.222   | 12 4         | _  |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.64 2023 🔷               | 7        |   |            | 1 .          | -4 |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.64 2023                 |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 38.7 202   |              | Ţ  |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)<br>atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.64 2023 •<br>1.0 2018 • |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | * 0 202    | 24           | •  |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                           | <b>+</b> |   |            | 24           | •  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

# **SEYCHELLES**

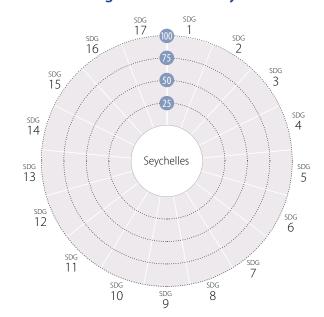
# **Overall Performance**



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

Missing 32% data

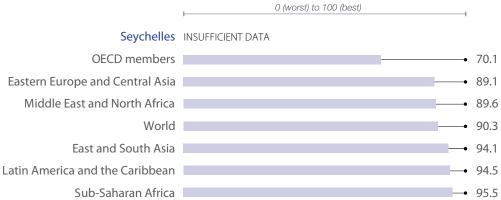
## **Average Performance by SDG**



## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



# International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

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#### SDG1 - No Poverty SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Value Year Rating Trend Value Year Rating Trend 0.0 2025 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%) Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) 99.9 2025 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%) 0.1 2025 1 Population using the internet (%) 87.4 2023 Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 80.3 2023 SDG2 - Zero Hunger 1 Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1-5 best) Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 2 5 2022 The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 7.9 2012 0.0 2025 top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) 4.3 2012 . Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.6 2023 Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months (%) 90.0 2022 • Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 0.2 2016 Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 29.4 2022 Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) 232.9 2023 Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2 4 2022 Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) • SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) 1.2 2018 -Gini coefficient 32.1 2018 Palma ratio 1.2 2018 Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) 91.3 2015 SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) 0.0 2022 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 41.9 2023 Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³) 1 7.6 2023 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 8 5 2023 Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 14.3 2023 4 Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 21.0 2023 SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) . • • . Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 15.6 2021 • diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 43.0 2019 ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 6.6 2021 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Life expectancy at birth (years) 72.9 2023 Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 46.0 2022 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 99.8 2022 • Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) SDG13 - Climate Action -Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 93.0 2023 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage 74.6 2021 • 7 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) (worst 0-100 best) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) • SDG14 - Life Below Water **SDG4 – Quality Education** Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning 94.3 2023 Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) (% of children aged 4 to 6) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Net primary enrollment rate (%) 97.2 2023 Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%) 93 2 2023 Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 99.1 2020 Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG5 - Gender Equality SDG15 - Life on Land Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) (% of females aged 15 to 49) 1 Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 116.1 2022 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) . . Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 28.6 2025 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m<sup>2</sup>/capita) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 96.4 2022 • 1 Homicides (per 100,000 population) 8.0 2022 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 100.0 2022 Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best) • Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 23.7 2022 Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 49.7 2015 . Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>O eq/capita) . Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 72.0 2024 SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Children involved in child labor (%) 100.0 2022 Population with access to electricity (%) 1 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 100 0 2022 0.0 2024 100,000 population) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output 0.9.2023 4 (MtCO<sub>2</sub>/TWh) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best) 68.6 2025 Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 1.2 2021 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0-1 best) Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0-100 best) 59.6 2023 • Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0-1 best) • Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 7.9 2022 mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) a public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best) • Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) . . Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 70 2024 Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 0.2 2021 • (per 100,000 population) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 64.0 2023 Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 76.0 2025 •

**SEYCHELLES** 



<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



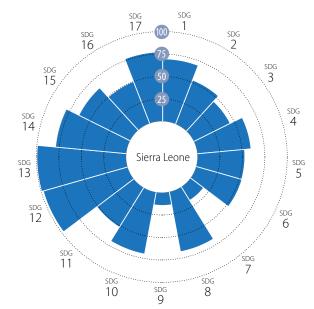
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 9.4

Missing data

2%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SIERRA LEONE**

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratin  |                                       | •   |                  | Year         |     | g Ire |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 7.4 2025  |                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |                  | 2025         |     | 4     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 26.9 2025 •   | 7                                     | Population using the internet (%)   |                  | 2023         |     | •     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |                                       | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |                  | 2023         |     | -     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 28.4 2022 •   | 4                                     | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 1.8              | 2018         | •   |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 26.3 2021 •   | $\rightarrow$                         | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0              | 2025         | •   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.3 2021 •  |                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0              | 2022         |     |       |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 24.4 2021 •   |                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |                  | 2023         |     |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 7.1 2022 •  | <b>→</b>                              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *  |                  | 2023         |     | (     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1 2022 •  |                                       | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.3              | 2019         | •   | . (   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.9 2022  |                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |              |     |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 •  | _                                     | Gini coefficient  |                  | 2018         |     | )     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.0 2018  | •                                     | Palma ratio   | 1.5              | 2018         | •   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |                                       | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |              |     |       |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 353.6 2023 •  | 1                                     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |                  | 2022         |     | •     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 29.3 2023 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |                  | 2023         |     | ,     |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 94.3 2023   | 7                                     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |                  | 2022         |     | •     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 283.0 2023 •  | - 1                                   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •                | •            | •   | )     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.4 2023  | 1                                     | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |              |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.9 2021 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |                  | 2020         |     |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |   |                                       | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |                  | 2022         |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 239.0 2019 •  | •                                     | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                  | 2024         |     |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.8 2021   | 1                                     | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |                  | 2024         |     |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 61.8 2023   | <b>→</b>                              | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |                  | 2024         |     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 101.9 2018  |                                       | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |                  | 2024         |     | )     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 86.9 2019   |                                       | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0              | 2017         | •   |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.0 2023   | 1                                     | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |              |     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   |                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                  | 2023         |     |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 41.0 2021 •   | 7                                     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |                  | 2024         |     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.0 2024  | 4                                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0              | 2023         | •   | _     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |                                       | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |              |     |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | (1.7.2022   |                                       | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |                  | 2023         |     | •     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 61.7 2023   | A                                     | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2024         |     |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.6 2021 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                  | 2018         |     |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 55.0 2021   | 7                                     | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |                  | 2019         |     | •     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 73.5 2022 •   |                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                  | 2019         |     |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |                                       | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0              | 2018         | •   |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 58.8 2024   | 7                                     | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |              |     |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 36.6 2024   | •                                     | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                  | 2023         |     |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 50.5 2022 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 71.1             | 2023         | •   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 91.7 2024 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94             | 2023         | •   | )     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 29.5 2025 •   | 7                                     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 1.5              | 2023         | •   | )     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.7              | 2022         | •   | _     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 65.3 2022   | <b>→</b>                              | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                  |              |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 22.9 2022 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.2              | 2020         | ) • |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0.5 2022  | 1                                     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.60             | 2023         | •   | ,     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015  | •                                     | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 54.7             | 2022         | •   | )     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 134.7 2024  | 1                                     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 90.4             | 2019         | •   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |                                       | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.0             | 2024         | •   |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 29.4 2022 •   | <b>→</b>                              | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 25.2             | 2017         | •   | ,     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 1.0 2022  | ->                                    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                  |              |     |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |   |                                       | 100,000 population) *   | 0.0              | 2024         | •   |       |
|   | 5.8 2023  | <b>→</b>                              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 66.4             | 2025         | •   |       |
|   |   |                                       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.48             | 2023         | •   | )     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 24.9 2021   | 7                                     |   |                  |              |     | ,     |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 24.9 2021   | 7                                     | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.36             | 2023         |     |       |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 24.9 2021 •<br>45.0 2023 •                                |                                       | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                  | 2023<br>2023 |     |       |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 45.0 2023 •   | •                                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |                  |              |     |       |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 45.0 2023 • 3.4 2022 •                                    | •                                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.35             | 2023         | •   |       |
| MtCO2/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 45.0 2023 •   | •                                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.35             |              | •   |       |
| MtCO2/TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 45.0 2023 • 3.4 2022 •                                    | •                                     | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.35             | 2023         | •   |       |
| (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 45.0 2023 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 • 3.1 2025 • 0.46 2023 • | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.35             | 2023         | •   |       |
| MtCO2/TWh)  In enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Letims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 45.0 2023 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 • 3.1 2025 •             | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 8.3              | 2023         |     |       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 45.0 2023 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 • 3.1 2025 • 0.46 2023 • | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.35<br>8.3<br>• | 2023         |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



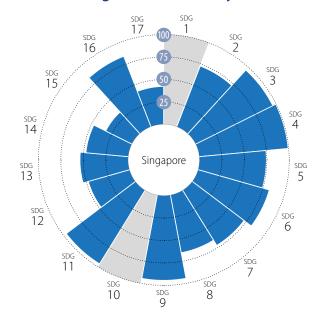
# **Country Score Country Rank 69** /167 ● Regional Average = 69.5

NA

Missing

data

# **Average Performance by SDG**



## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

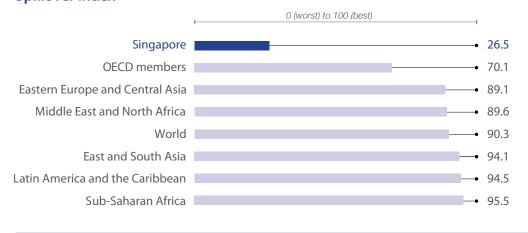
Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



11%

# **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value   | Year  | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |         | Year         |     | g Tre |
|---|---------|-------|--------|----------|--|---------|--------------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | •       |       |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 97.9    | 2025         | 5   | 1     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •       | •     | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)  | 94.3    | 2023         | 3   | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |       |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 173.2   | 2023         | 3   | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) *   | 2.5     | 2022  | 2      |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 4.6     | 2023         | 3   | 1     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.5     | 2000  | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 85 9    | 2025         | 5   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.6     | 2000  | ) •    |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |         |              |     |       |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •       | •     | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2023         |     | 1     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 13.9    | 2022  | 2 •    | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |         | 2020         |     | •     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | •       | •     |        | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 1,576.2 | 2023         | 3 • |       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | •       |       |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |         |              |     |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2     | 2018  | 3      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | •       |              |     |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.7     | 2022  | 2 •    |          | Palma ratio  | •       | •            | •   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |       |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |              |     |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 6.1     | 2023  | 3      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0   | 2022         | 2   |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 0.9     | 2023  | 3      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |         | 2023         |     |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.1     | 2023  | 3      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0   | 2022         | 2   |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 42.0    | 2023  | 3 •    | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 99.0    | 2020         | ) • |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0     | 2023  | 3      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         |              |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 10.3    | 2021  |        | <b>-</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9     | 2020         | ) • |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 10.5    | ∠∪∠ l |        |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 20.3    | 2022         | 2 • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 23.0    | 2019  | ) •    |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1     | 2024         | 4 • |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |       |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 41.5    | 2024         | 4 • |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021  |        | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 12.7    | 2024         | 4 • |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 83.7    |       |        | T        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 148.0   | 2024         | 4 • |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2022  |        | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 5.7     | 2023         | 3 • |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.5    |       |        | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |         |              |     |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 97.0    | 2023  | 3      | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 8.2     | 2023         | 3   |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)                                    | 88.5    | 2021  | •      | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 20.1    | 2024         | 4   |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.6     | 2024  | 1      | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 0.0     | 2023         | 3   |       |
|   | 0.0     | 202-  | 1      |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |         |              |     |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |       |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 3.3     | 2023         | 3   |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                | 98.9    | 2022  | 2      |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 50.0    | 2024         | 4 • |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.1    | 2022  | )      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | •       | •            | •   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 101.4   |       |        | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0     | 2019         | 9   |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0   |       | -      | <b>†</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0     | 2019         | 9   |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 100.0   | 2021  |        | ·        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 3.2     | 2018         | 3   |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |         |       |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |              |     |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 78.0    | 2024  | 1 •    | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 21.1    | 2023         | 3   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.9    | 2022  | )      | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | •       | •            | •   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 81.2    |       |        | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84    | 2023         | 3 • |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 29.6    |       |        | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |         | 2023         |     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 27.0    | 2023  | ,      | Ť        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |         | 2022         |     |       |
|   | 100.0   | 2022  | )      | <b>1</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.5    | 2022         |     | -     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 100.0   |       |        | <b>1</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.1     | 2023         | 2   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         |       |        | <b>1</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023         |     |       |
|   |         |       |        | -        |  |         |              |     |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 100.0   |       |        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         | 2022         |     |       |
|   | 5,567.4 | 2024  | 1 •    | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   |         | 2022         |     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |       |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2024         | 1 • |       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   |       |        | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •       | •            | •   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   | 2022  | 2      | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 0.6     | 2023         | 3 • |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)             | 0.9     | 2023  | 3      | 1        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 45.8    | 3 2025       | 5 • |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.1     | 2021  | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63    | 2023         | 3 • |       |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |       |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023         |     |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 84.2    | 202   | 3      | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |         | 2023         |     |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |         | 2022  |        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 5 0     |              |     |       |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 97.6    |       |        | <b>1</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 5.0     | 2023         | 3   |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |       |        |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |         |              |     |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |         | 2025  |        | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |         | _            | _   |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.73    |       |        | T        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **      | **           | **  |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 8.8     | 2018  | 3      | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 86      | 2024         | 4 • |       |
|   |         |       |        |          |  |         |              |     |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 296.2   | 2018  | 3      | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 125.7   | 2021         |     |       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 296.2   | 2018  | 3 •    | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)      |         | 2021<br>2023 |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





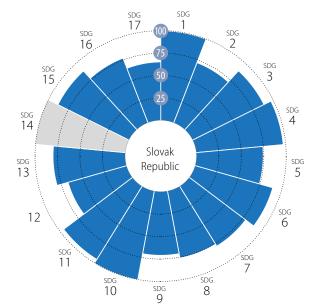
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.0

Missing data

0%

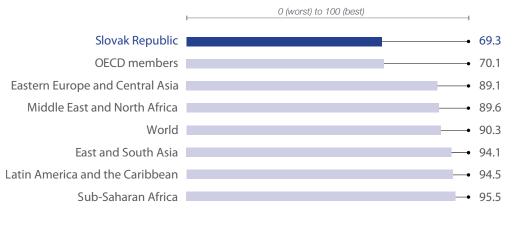
# **Average Performance by SDG**



## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



# International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

| SDG3 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   Was 1 branch  | r Rati | itin | ng |
|--|--------|------|----|
| Pecey roce after taxes and transfer Seys   |        |      | -  |
| SDG2 - Zero Hunger   | 4 (    | •    |    |
| Finalement of fundamenunhamment (%)  **Revalement of fundament (%)  **Revalement of fundament (%)  **Revalement (%)  **Reva   | 3      | •    |    |
| Precision of structing in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3      | •    |    |
| receivence of vassing in children under 5 yeas dia gie (6)   | 5 (    | •    |    |
| Spenditure on research and development (self of GPP)   10 20   | 3 (    | _    |    |
| softename desky of west of a protection of the present production of the product   |        | •    |    |
| Researchers (ser 1.000 employed oppopulation) 2.4 2022 Signal (terminal project Level (best 2.3 worst) 2.4 2022 Signal (terminal project of practices) 2.4 2023 Signal (termin   |        | •    |    |
| Special flowers per hectare of harvested land    48, 2023  |        |      |    |
| Standard by Ntrogen Management Index (best D-14) worst)   43,203   | 0 (    | •    |    |
| Find daps obscure (% of potential yield) SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Waterian intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 100000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 1000000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 1000000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 10000000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 10000000 live births)  As 2023  **Mariens intoriality ratio (per 1000000000000000000000000000000000000  | 2 (    | •    |    |
| Size   Coefficient   |        |      |    |
| SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Wateral mortality ratio (per 10,0000 live births)  4.5 203    **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Sign F 1,000 live births  3.0 201     **Correct Si   | 1 (    | •    |    |
| Addersal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  As 2,003  Access to improved water source, piped (% of population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to improve dwater source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to   | 2 (    | •    | •  |
| Necessate inforcally rate (per 1,000 live births) 6.1 2023   | 2 (    | •    |    |
| Annual mean concentration of PM25 (µg/m²)  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  4.3 2023  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  Access to improved water source, piped (v6 urban population)  7.2 2024  8   |        |      |    |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   92.2 201  |        | •    |    |
| Age standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease; cancer, dibetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 16.8 202    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 16.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 16.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 16.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """>Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """">Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """">Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """">Age standardized death rate at thistory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) 17.2 201    """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""  |        | •    |    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (N) ges-tandardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  6.4 2021   Faile despertancy at birth (pears) folic expectancy at birth (pears) for wiving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) for wiving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) for wiving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) subjective well-being (average) (albeids score, worst or 10 best) for wiving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) sap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) folially smokers (%) of population aged 15 and over)  210. 2019  820. 3023  830. 303  840. 506  840. 3023  85063 - Quality Education for inally palaning satisfied by modern methods (%) of females aged 15 to 49)  880. 8023  891. 2022  892. 2022  893. 2023  894. 2022  894. 2023  895. 2024  100. 2029  894. 2023  895. 2024  100. 2039  894. 2023  895. 2024  100. 2039  100.  |        | •    |    |
| diadecte, of chronic respiratory disease in sour segress of by years (we) gers-tandardized death rate artiributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 10,000 population)  6.4 2021   7.83, 2023   7.84 Adolescent fertilly rate (birth) gears)  6.7 201   8.9 2.4 20.2   6.7 201   8.9 2.5   6.7 2024   7.8 3, 2023   7.8  |        | •    |    |
| SDG1 - Responsible Consumption and Production Tarfic deaths (per 100,000 population)  6.4 20.1   Find Endersk (per 100,000 population)  6.5 20.2   Find Endersk (per 100,000 population)  6.6 20.1   Find Endersk (per 100,000 population)  7.8 2002   Find Endersk (per 100,000 population)  8.9 20.2   Find Endersk (per 100,000 population)  8.9 2.0 20.1   Find Endersk (per 100,000 population)  8.9 2.0 20.2   Find Enders   |        |      |    |
| Infalfic deaths (per 100,000 population)  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  if expectancy at birth (years)  78.3 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.5 2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (WHC) index of service (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2023 • 7  inversal health coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2024 • 7  inversal health coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2025 • 7  inversal health coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2025 • 7  inversal health coverage (worst 0–100 best)  78.6 2025 • 7  inversal health coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | J      | _    | _  |
| Infe expectanry at birth (years)  78.3 2023  78.3 2023  78.3 2024  78.3 2025  78.3 2026  78.3 2027  78.3 2027  78.3 2027  78.3 2028  | 2 4    |      |    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  26.0 2021  All pollution associal pollution associal pollution associal pollution in mathematics per funding oppulation aged 25 to 34)  All pollution associal pollution associated with imports (DAIY's per 1,000 population)  27.9 2021  All pollution associal pollution associated with imports (participation associated with imports (participation)  27.9 2022  All pollution associated with imports (participation)  All pollution associated with imports (participation)  27.9 2022  All pollution associated with imports (participation)  All pollution associated with imports (participation)  27.9 2022  All pollution associated with imports (participation)  37.7 2022  38.1 2022  All pollution associated with imports (participation)  38.2 2023  38.2 2024  39.3 2023  40.2 2044  41.0 2049  42.2 2049  42   |        | •    |    |
| production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 27.9 202 viruly in first partended by skilled health personnel (%) 94.1 2022 viruly in fight synthemic received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 94.0 2023 viruly inversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 81.8 2021 viruly in fight synthemic received (worst 0-100 best) 82.2 2024 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 6.3 2023 viruly viruly in self-reported health status by income (percentage devices of percentage viruly (worst come viruly   |        | •    |    |
| viun/ving infants who received 2 WH-0-recommended vaccines (%) 94.0 203 9   who were secondary clubic primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 94.3 2023 1   viale primary enrollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1   viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.2 2024 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollment rate (%) 99.1 2023 1    viale to primary errollm   |        | _    |    |
| Linkersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) 81.8 2021      Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 2.7 2022     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 6.2 2024     Subj   |        |      |    |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) aip in fee expectancy at birth among regions (years) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) aip in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (percentage points) air point of the status by income (point of the status by  |        |      |    |
| cap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  6.3 2023   10. 2019   21.0 2019   Cy emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.3 2023   GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tOnes/capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tOnes/capita)  5.6 2025   Cy emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tOnes/capita)  5. |        |      |    |
| Sport - Quality Education  articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  graticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  graticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  graticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  graticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  graticipation rate (%)  graticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  graticipation rate (%)  graticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (%)   |        |      |    |
| Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/CC2 (%, worst 0–100 best) 5.6 200. Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/C   | 3 (    | •    |    |
| Arricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  9.23 2023   1 carbiopation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  9.88 2023   1 carbiopation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  9.88 2023   1 carbiopation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  9.88 2023   1 carbiopation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 5 to 24)  9.91 2023   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation aged 15 to 24)  1 00.0 2022   1 carbiopation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  2 5.7 2022   1 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  2 5.7 2022   2 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   3 3.2 2022   3 3.2 2022   4 carbiopation aged 15 to 49)  1 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   4 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   4 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   4 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2022   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2024   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2024   5 carbiopation in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  3 3.2 2024   5 carbiopation in   |        | •    |    |
| SDG14 — Life Below Water  SDG14 — Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA Noteritary educational attainment (%) of population aged 25 to 34) 39.8 2023    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA Noteritary educational attainment (%) of population aged 25 to 34) 39.8 2023    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA Noteritary educational attainment (%) of population aged 25 to 34) 39.8 2023    Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA Noteritary education in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 25.7 2022    Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) 33.2 2022    Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 15-year-olds) 33.2 2022    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 15-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 15-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 15-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 15-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 15-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education (%) NA Noteritary education (%) NA Noteritary education (%) 12-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education in mathematics (%) 12-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education (%) 12-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education (%) 12-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) NA Noteritary education (%) 12-year-olds)    Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 85.8 20 year-olds    F   | 3 (    | •    |    |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Affaita for mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Affaita for mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  Affaita for females aged 15 to 49  Affaita for females age   | 1 (    | •    |    |
| Interacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  **100.0 2022  **Cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  **No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No.   |        |      |    |
| Post score (worst 0–600 best)  457.7 2022  457.7 2022  458.2 care (worst 0–600 best)  457.7 2022  459.2 datio of family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Actio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  23.3 2022  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  23.3 2022  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  25.7 2022  459.2 datio of females using at least basic drinking water services (%)  459.2 datio of semale received a last basic sanitation services (%)  459.2 2022  459.2 datio of semale received in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  459.2 2022  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of semale received freath waters should be the median wage)  459.2 datio of semale received freath index: Clean Water services (%)  457.7 2022  459.2 datio of family planning satisfied by modern methods  459.2 datio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  459.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  450.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  450.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  450.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  450.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  450.2 datio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  450.2 datio of female-to-male labor force  |        | •    |    |
| As some (worst 0-600 best)  As   | . •    | •    | )  |
| Ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 25.7 2022   Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   33.2 2022   Instead of family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)   It datio of females and 15 to 49)   It datio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   It datio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)   It date of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)   It date of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)   It date of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)   It date of female-to-male leave (wor   | . •    |      |    |
| Anderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  33.2 2022  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (mer biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  85.8 2020  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  86.3 202  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in terrestrial site   |        | •    |    |
| SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Reacts held by women in national parliament (%)  Reacher wage gap (% of male median wage)  Reacher wage gap (% of male median wage)  Repopulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Reach thoropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Reacher water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)  Repopulation using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Repopulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Population u  |        | •    |    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Read List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Read List Index of species survival (worst  | 8      | •    | _  |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Read List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Read List Index of species urvival (worst  |        |      |    |
| Macha area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0   |        | •    |    |
| Fermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Speace water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Inported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  71.9 202   |        | •    |    |
| peats held by women in national parliament (%)  23.3 2025  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  11.8 2023  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Population using safely mana   |        |      |    |
| SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Population using safely man   |        |      |    |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)  1.1 202  202 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  202 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  203 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  204 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  205 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  206 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  207 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  208 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  208 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  209 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  209 Population using safely managed water services (%)  209 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  209 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  209 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  200 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  200 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  201 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  202 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  203 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  204 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  207 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  208 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  208 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  209 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  200 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  200 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  201 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  202 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  203 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  204 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  205 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  206 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  207 Population using safely managed sanitation ser   | 2      | _    | _  |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Oppulation using safely managed water services (%)  Oppulation using safely managed water services (%)  Oppulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Oppulation  | 2 4    |      |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  97.5 2022  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  14.6 202  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  100.0 202  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  49.0 202  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  71.9 202  72.2 202  73.2 2021  84.5 2022  74.5 2022  75.5 2022  76.5 2022  76.5 2022  76.5 2022  77.6 2021  86.7 2021  87.8  |        | _    |    |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  2.4 2022  **Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)  opulation using safely managed water services (%)  opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Opulation using safely managed water services (%)  Opulation using safely managed water services (%)  Opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Opulation using safely managed water services (%)  Opu   |        |      | ,  |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulati  |        |      |    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  82.5 2022  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) 71.9 202  |        |      |    |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  99.2 2022  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  71.9 202  |        |      |    |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  82.5 2022   100,000 population)  1.0 202  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0−100 best)  71.9 202  |        |      |    |
|  |        |      |    |
|  |        |      |    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  100.0 2022 • ↑ Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 202   |        | •    |    |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  100.0 2022 • ↑ Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  0.54 202  |        | •    |    |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  1.1 2023 • ↑ Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  1.7 0.301 • ↑ Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  1.7 0.301 • ↑ Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |        |      |    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 17.9 2021 7 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) 167.8 202  | 5      | •    | ,  |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Coverage at specific and education (% of CDD)  110, 200  |        |      |    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  68.6 2023  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  11.0 202  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 2      |      | ,  |
| nublic finance including official development assistance (n/ of CNI) 0.1.204   | 4 (    | •    | )  |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  95.6 2021 • †  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **   | *      | **   | K- |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  0.72 2023   Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  53 202   | 4 (    | •    |    |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  2.7 2018 • Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  53.2 202   |        | •    | )  |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 96.3 2018 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 202  |        | •    |    |
| Employment-to-population ratio (%)  72.4 2024  |        | •    | )  |
| (outh not in employment, education or training (NEFT). Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 56.3, 202  |        |      |    |
| (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |        |      |    |



# **Country Score Country Rank 12**/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Change in score

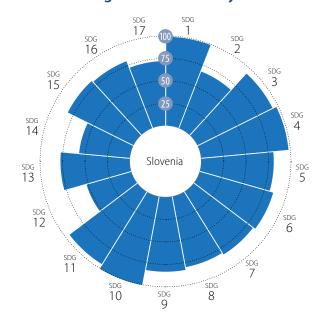
since 2015 (p.p.)\*

2.9

Missing data

2%

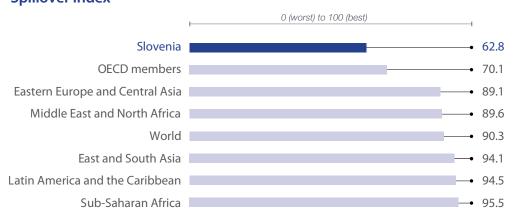
# **Average Performance by SDG**



## **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



# **International Spillover Index**



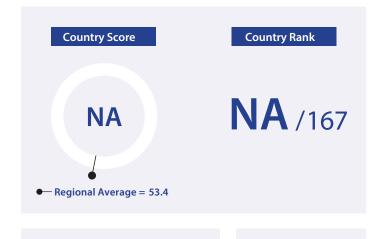
**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SLOVENIA**

| SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using as tleast basic sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed water resources) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to elect   | G1 – No Poverty  | Value  |      |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure                                 |      | Year I |    | ] |
|--|--|--------|------|---|----------|--|------|--------|----|---|
| A  | , , , , ,  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
|  | ·  |        |      |   |          | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |      |        |    |   |
| 1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.   1.  |  | 7.9    | 2022 | _ | <u>T</u> |  |      |        |    |   |
| investment of nurrang in children unsert years of ape (%)  | -  |        |      |   |          | 3  | 3.6  | 2023   | •  |   |
| Anticing problems of objecting in delibers under 3 years of gre (%)   4.5 August   5.5 August  |  |        |      |   | •        |  | 33.5 | 2025   | •  |   |
| Department of the standy of collection products of products of the standy of the sta   | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |        |      |   |          |  | 3.4  | 2023   | •  |   |
| sommunication deli protection production of protection production of protection of pro   | - ,  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Researcher (per )   Description   Comparison   Comparis   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Section   Company   Comp   |  |        |      |   | - T      |  |      |        |    |   |
| Section   Company   Comp   |  |        |      |   | •        | 4 7 1 1 7  |      |        |    |   |
| Section of the mining of control process of the mining of contro   |  |        |      |   | 7        |  |      |        |    |   |
| Control Cont   |  |        |      |   | •        |  |      |        |    | Ī |
| Proposed of transport and well-Being   |  |        |      |   |          |  | 24 3 | 2021   | •  |   |
| Address in mortality task (per 10000 he battins)   3.3 you   1.2 series powers to fine floorability and under 10000 he battins)   3.3 you   1.2 series powers to fine floorability and under the per 1000 he battins)   2.2 you   2.2 series powers to fine floorability and under the per 1000 he battins)   2.2 you   2.   |  | 91.9   | 2022 | • | _        |  |      |        | •  |   |
| Security  |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Page  |  |        |      |   | T        |  | 12.0 | 2022   |    | i |
| 1.5   2.5  |  |        |      |   | T        |  | . 00 | 2022   |    |   |
| Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to report neces (fee of urban propulation)   Access to improved water source, piped (fee of urban propulation)   Access to report neces (fee of urban propulation)   Access to point so rimers (fee)   Access to poin   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Population with ratio octavities of the cardiosecular disease; carriers (filed industry, or if mining regulation with care to pertain pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100000 population)  |  |        |      |   | _        | 4.3  |      |        |    |   |
| dischesses or henoric reprotatory desize in adults aged 3 for 37) years (%) gost standarded desire are arthurable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100.000 population)  158 201   5   16 201   7   16 201   |  | 0.0    | 2021 |   | T        |  |      |        |    |   |
| solver (see Shared with the seed in Audio speed in  |  | 11.6   | 2021 | • | 1        |  |      |        |    |   |
| Special Clarks proportion (per 100000 population)  |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Section   Control   Cont   |  | 19.0   | 2019 | • |          |  | 92.0 | ZUZU   | _  |   |
| life expectancy at birth Opera)  11.2 2023  12.204  13.207  14.208  15.208  16   |  | 5.8    | 2021 | • | 1        |  |      | 2022   |    |   |
| Application associated with imports (DAIX's per 1,000 population)   109 2024   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| sinths attended by skilled health personnel (8)  without protection of the protectio   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Seption   Sept   | ,  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| pluserate well-being (average Ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 84.4 2021   1   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| ublective well-being faverage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) again inflee expectancy at brith among regions (years) 3 api inflee expectation aged 15 and over) 3 7 8 2023 3 7 8 2023 3 8 7 8 2023 3 8 7 8 2024 3 8 2023 3 8 2024 3 8 2023 3 9 8 2024 3 8 2023 3 9 8 2024 3 9 9 8 2024 3 9 2024 3   | <del>-</del>   |        |      |   | -        |  |      |        |    |   |
| spain in the expectancy at birth among regions (years) 27.8 2023 28. 2023 29. 2023 2   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| izaja in self-reported health status by income (peccentage points) in self-reported health status by income (peccentage points) in self-year oppulation aged 15 and over)  174 2019  174 2019  175 2019  176 4 2019  176 4 2019  176 4 2019  176 4 2019  177 2019  177 2019  178 2019  179 201   |  |        |      |   | 4        |  | 0.3  | 2022   | •  |   |
| saley smokes (% of population aged 15 and over)  DG4 - Quality Education  DG4 - Quality Education  DG5 - Quality Education  DG5 - Quality Education  DG5 - Quality Education  Articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  95.4 2023  P95.2 2023  P95.2 2023  P97.3 2021  SDG14 - Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in mainten sites important to biodiversity (%)  Coen infeation for mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic statu (%)  Application in mathematics (   |  |        |      |   | Ţ        |  |      |        |    |   |
| As Access to electricity (%)  Find a care where ronsumption readed (%)   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 95.4 2023 • 1  |  | 17.7   | 2017 | _ |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| lete primary enrollment rate (%)  were secondary completion rate (%)  series of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2023  heracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of propulation aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2031  Available of population aged 25 to 34)  yes 3 2032  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2032  Available of population aged 15 to 24)  yes 3 2032  Yes 3 2034  Yes 4 2019  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Available that are then discarded (%)  Available that are then discarded (%)  Available of framily planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  yes 2032  Available of framily planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  yes 2032  Available of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%)  30, 2022  Available of female-to-male leabor force participation rate (%)  30, 2024  yes 20   |  | 05.4   | 2022 |   |          | ·  |      |        |    |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  retracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  vertiary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds)  vertiary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds)  vertiary educational attainment (% of 15-year-olds)  vertiary labeling as the vertiary labeling education (received (%) 15-7 2022  vertiary labeling education (received (%) 100, 2022  vertiary labeling education received (%) 100, 2022  vertiary labeling education (received (%)  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |        |      |   |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)           | 73.0 | 2021   | •  |   |
| interacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  99.8 2001  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2023  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2024  40.7 2024  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 2024  40.7 2023  40.7 2024  40.7 202   | •  |        |      |   | 4        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |        |    |   |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2024 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2024 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2024 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2024 40.7 2023 40.7 8.203 40.7 2024 40.7 2024 40.7 2024 40.7 2023 40.7 2024 40.7 202   |  |        |      |   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)      | 62.3 | 2023   | •  |   |
| ISA score (worst 0-600 best)  484.3 2022   | ,  |        |      |   |          | ,  | 28.9 | 2024   | •  |   |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 15.7 2022   1.7 2024   1.7 2025   1   | •  |        |      |   | 7        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)          | NA   | NA     |    |   |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  24.6 2022  Analysis DGS - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49)  120 2021  120 2021  120 2021  120 2022  120 2022  120 2023  120 2023  120 2023  120 2023  120 2024  120 20   |  |        |      |   | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 38.4 | 2019   | •  |   |
| bernand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females age aged 15 to 49)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atatio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atatio of meale-to-male labor force partici   |  |        |      |   | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 6.6  | 2019   | •  |   |
| Agreement for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) of females aged 15 to 49)  Water and for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) of females aged 15 to 49)  Water and for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) 100.9 2022   |  | 24.0   | 2022 | _ | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)       | 0.1  | 2018   | •  |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  79.4 2024  79.   |  |        |      |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |        |    |   |
| who inclinates agued in the analyse of education received (%)  83.9 2024 • 1  Read are an at hat is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  84.1 2023 atto of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  83.9 2024 • 1  Read List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  92. 2023 • 1  Permanent deforestation (%) of forest area, 3-year average)  92. 2023 • 1  Permanent deforestation (m²/capita)  Permanent deforestation (m²/ca   |  | 79.4   | 2024 |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 73.8 | 2023   | •  |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) ass, 2024 asta held by women in national parliament (%) ass, 2025 ass held by women in national parliament (%) ass, 2025 ass held by women in national parliament (%) ass, 2025  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) apulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) apulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) ass, 2022 breshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) acree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) apulation using asfely managed water services (%) ass, 2022 breshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) acree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) apulation using safely managed water services (%) ass, 2022 breshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) acree water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) appulation using safely managed water services (%)  BOG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG9 - Affordable and Clean Energy  population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  DG9 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  DG9 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  and all ober (phs) are effectively opulation aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively opulation aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively opulation aged 15 or over)  undamental labor rights are effectively (%) of population)  at all work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  105.2 2018  105.6 2022 105.6 2022 105.6 2022 105.6 2022 105.6 2022 105.6 2022 105.6 2022 105.6 2022 106.6 2022 107.6 2022 107.6 2022 108.6 2022 109.6 2022 109.6 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 100.0 2022 10   | 5  |        |      |   |          |  | 84.1 | 2023   | •  |   |
| ation of remaile-to-maile labor force participation rate (%) 35.6 2025  DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic drinking water resources) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels combustion per total electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) opulation with access to clean   |  |        |      |   | T        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)                            | 0.91 | 2023   | •  |   |
| large relate by women in national parliament (%) s3.6. 2025 or sincinder wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogen derwage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2023 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9.2 2024 or bibliogened wage gap (% of male median wage) 9   |  |        |      |   | T        | ·  |      |        |    |   |
| For the mage gap (% of male median wage)  DiGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  respondition using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using safely managed water resources)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to learn fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with a   |  |        |      |   | *        |  |      |        |    |   |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)  10 population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  10 population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  10 population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  10 population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  10 population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  10 population using as a least basic sanitation services (%)  10 population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  10 population using safely managed water services (%)  10 population using safely managed water services (%)  10 population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  10 population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  10 population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  10 population with access to electricity (w)  10 pop   |  | 9.2    | 2023 | _ | •        |  |      |        |    | i |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) opulation with access to electricity (%)  DGG - Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)  O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) O2 enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DGGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  At 2022  Corruption Preceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  DGG1 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  12.4 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–100 worst)  3.2 2024  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To the countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  To t   | G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |        |      |   |          | -  | 0.6  | 2023   |    |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  98.3 2022  • Through the resolated in imports (m³ H2Deq/capita)  opulation using safely managed water services (%)  opulation using safely managed water services (%)  opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  opulation with access to electricity (%)  opulation with ac   | 3 , ,  | 99.5   | 2022 | • | 1        |  |      |        |    |   |
| Rich water with drawal (% of available freshwater resources) 5.6 2021  This population with coverage and the receives treatment (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population using safely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population with access to gafely managed water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population with access (%) 5.6 2021  This population with water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population with water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population with water services (%) 5.6 2021  This population with with will authority (% of children under age 5) 5.0 2024  This population with water services (%) 5.0 2021  This population with access (%) 5.0 2022  This population with access (%) 5.0 2024  This population with access (%) 5.0 20   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) 3,000.4 2024 opulation using safely managed water services (%) 98.3 2022 opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) 98.4 2022 opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) 84.0 2022 opulation with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 opulation with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 opulation with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) 0.7 2023 opulation with | hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                                | 5.6    | 2022 | • | 1        |  |      |        |    |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita) 3,000.4 2024 98.3 2022 1 Children involved in child labor (%) 5 population using safely managed water services (%) 98.3 2022 1 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 98.7 2024 100,000 population 98.8 2022 100,000 population 98.8 2022 100,000 population 99.8 2022 100,000 population  | propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                      | 67.6   | 2021 | • |          | ,  |      |        |    |   |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Oze emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Oze perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Oze enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Oze modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Oze perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Oze 2023  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Oze perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Oze 2023  Decent Work and Economic Growth  Idjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Oze 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Oze 2023  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Thigh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Thigh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Thigh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government r   | ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita) 3, | ,000.4 | 2024 | • | <b>→</b> |  |      |        |    |   |
| in population using safely managed sanitation services (%)  84.0 2022  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  100,000 population)  100,000 popul   | ulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 98.3   | 2022 | • | 1        |  | 0.0  |        |    |   |
| population with access to electricity (%) population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) population with access to clean fuels (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population with access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) population access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) population access to and aff   | ulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)                                   | 84.0   | 2022 | • | 7        |  | 0.7  | 2024   | •  |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  100.0 2022  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.71 2023  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  0.72 2023  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  0.59 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2024  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2024  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2024  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2024  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  0.62 2024  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  0.62 2024  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  0.62 2024  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  0.62 2024  Other countr   | G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |        |      |   |          | ·  | 74.1 | 2025   | •  |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  O3.7 2023  DG2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  O5.9 2023  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  O6.2 2023  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  O5.9 2023  DG68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  O6.1 2022  DG68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  digusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  O6.2 2023  DG7 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  O6.2 2023  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  65.1 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  O6.2 2023  Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  65.1 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  O6.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  O6.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional problem of   | ulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0  | 2022 | • | 1        |  |      |        |    |   |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  80.4 2023   | •  | 100.0  | 2022 | • | 1        | , .  |      |        |    |   |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 12.4 2022  Other countr   | emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.7    | 2023 | • | 1        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)          | 0.62 | 2023   | •  |   |
| DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  80.4 2023  | ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                              | 23.4   | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)                                | 65.1 | 2022   | •  |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  80.4 2023   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    | į |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ***  Ocroporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  mployment-to-population ratio (%)  ***  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ***  ***  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  48 2024  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  35.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  **  Oncountries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **  **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  35.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  **  Oncountries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **  **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  35.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  **  Oncountries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **  **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  35.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  **  Oncountries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  35.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  94.2 2023  |  | 80.4   | 2023 | • | •        | •  | 124  | 2022   | •  |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) richims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%)  99.1 2021  105.2 2023  105.2 2024  105.2 2   |  |        |      |   | _        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional         |      |        |    |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  99.1 2021  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  48 2024  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  icitims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  mployment-to-population ratio (%)  99.1 2021  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  ** **  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  55.9 2022  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  50.0 2021  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  94.2 2023   |  |        |      |   |          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)           | 0.2  | 2024   | •  |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  onumber of the profits of modern slavery embodied in imports (per million population)  onumber of the profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  |  | 99.1   | 2021 | • | 1        |  | **   | **     | ** |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 3.3 2018 • ↓ Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) 35.9 2022 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 2021 mployment-to-population ratio (%)  73.2 2024 • ↑ Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  94.2 2023  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 0.72   | 2023 | • | <b>→</b> |  | 48   | 2024   | •  |   |
| fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 105.2 2018 • Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * 0.0 2021 mployment-to-population ratio (%) * 73.2 2024 • Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 94.2 2023   |  |        |      |   | 1        |  |      |        |    |   |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  73.2 2024  • Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  94.2 2023  |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| 75.2.202.1 - 1   |  |        |      |   |          |  |      |        |    |   |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)  10.1 2022 •   |  |        |      |   |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)     |      |        |    |   |



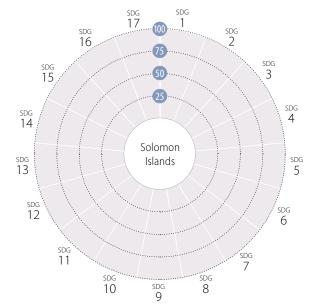


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

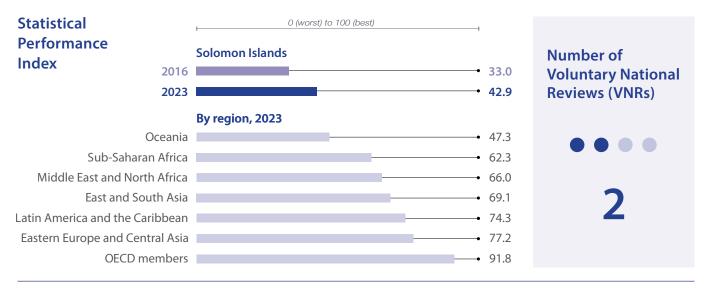
Missing data

29%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SOLOMON ISLANDS**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value        |      |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year I       |   | - |
|--|--------------|------|---|----------|---|------|--------------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)<br>overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 32.0<br>66.2 |      |   | .1       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  Population using the internet (%)                                       |      | 2025<br>2023 |   |   |
| •  | 00.2         | 2023 | • |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023         |   |   |
| BDG2 – Zero Hunger<br>revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 10.4         | 2022 |   | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |      | 2023         |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 19.4<br>31.7 |      |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 2.0  | 2023         | Ť |   |
| revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              |      |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2025         | • |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 6.5          | 2015 |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1  | 2023         | • |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 22.6         |      |   | -J.      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •    |              |   |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              | 2022 |   | <b>-</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *  |      | 2023         | • |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |              | 2022 |   | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 0.0  | 2025         | Ť |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   |              | 2018 |   | .1.      | Gini coefficient  | 271  | 2012         |   |   |
|  | 1.2          | 2010 |   | •        | Palma ratio   |      | 2012         |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |              | _    | _ | _        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1.0  | 2012         | Ť |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   | 122.6        | 2025 |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 2.0  | 2022         |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 122.6        |      |   | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  |      | 2022         |   |   |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |              | 2023 |   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2023         |   |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 20.6         |      |   | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   |      | 2021         |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 55.0         |      |   | 7        |   | 7.1  | 2020         | _ |   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •            |      |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.0  | 2020         |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 40.6         | 2021 | • | 4        |   |      | 2020         |   |   |
| qe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |              |      |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.1  | 2022         |   |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 281.0        | 2019 | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      |              |   |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 11.2         | 2021 | • | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      |              | - |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 70.5         |      |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      |              |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 78.0         |      |   | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      |              | • |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 86.2         |      |   | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  |      | -            | _ |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 68.0         |      |   | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |              |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |              |      |   | Ť        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 0.4  | 2023         | • |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.3         | 2021 | • | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | •            | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •            | •    | • | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *   | 0.0  | 2023         | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |              |      |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |              |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 45.5         | 2025 |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023         |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 45.5         | 202: | 3 | Ψ        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.7 | 2024         | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 67.6         | 2023 | • | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 54.1 | 2018         | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 61.4         | 2023 | • |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •    | •            | • |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |              |      | • |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      |              |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |              |      |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | _    | _            | • |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 53.0         | 202  |   | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |              |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 33.0         | 2022 | • |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 4.8  | 2023         | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 80.5         | 2022 | 9 | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    | •            | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 95.6         | 2024 | • | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76 | 2023         | • |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 6.0          | 2025 | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2  | 2023         | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |              |      |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •    |              | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 67.4         | 2021 | • | 4        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |              |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 35.0         | 2021 | • | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.7  | 2008         | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | •            |      |   | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •            | • |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0          | 2015 | • | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 48.2 | 2017         | • |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | •            | •    | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 88.0 | 2015         | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |      |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.0 | 2024         | • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 76.0         | 2022 |   | 4        | Children involved in child labor (%)  |      | 2015         |   |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |              | 2022 |   | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |      |              |   |   |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |              | 2023 |   | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2024         | • |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | Us           | 2021 |   | 4        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |              |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 0.5          | 202  |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      |              |   |   |
|  | 27.1         | 2027 |   |          | ·   | -    |              | - |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.1         | 2023 |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | -    |              |   | į |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                      | •            | -    | - | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 11.0 | 2022         |   |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | •            | •    | • | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 11.6 | 2023         | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.5          | 2025 |   | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | _    |              | _ |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |              |      |   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 23.1 | 2022         | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •            | •    | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0    | 2024         | • |   |
|  |              |      |   |          | Chifted profits of multipationals (LICC hillian)  | 0.0  | 2021         |   |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   |              | •    |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0  | 2021         | _ |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



# **SOMALIA**

#### **Overall Performance**

# **Country Score Country Rank 164**/167 46.1 ● Regional Average = 53.9

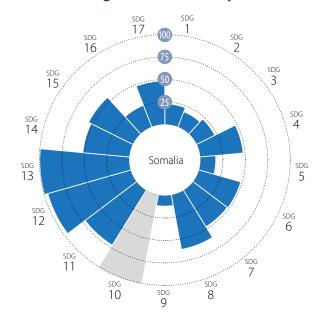
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

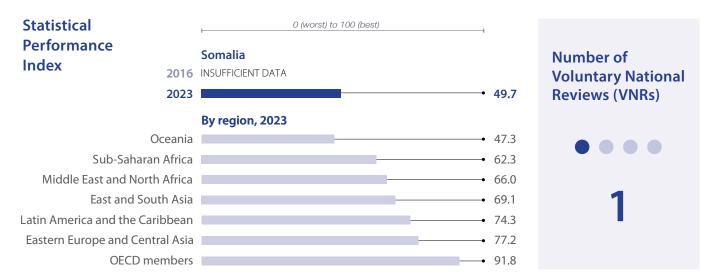
Missing data

19%

# **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  |                       |      |     | g Trend  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |      | Year   |     | j Ire |
|--|-----------------------|------|-----|----------|--|------|--------|-----|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |                       | 2025 |     |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |      | 2025   |     | •     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 64.5                  | 2025 | •   | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  |      | 2022   |     |       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                       |      |     |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |      | 2023   |     | •     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |                       | 2022 |     | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 1.9  | 2023   | 3   |       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                       | 2009 |     |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0  | 2025   | •   | (     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |                       | 2009 |     |          |  | 0.0  | 2025   | ,   |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |                       | 2018 |     |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |      | 2023   |     |       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  |                       | 2022 |     | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  * Total patent applications by applicant/opinion (nor million population)  |      | 2023   |     |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |                       | 2022 |     | 7        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *   | 0.0  | 2023   | S • | -     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |                       | 2022 |     | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |      |        |     |       |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |                       | 2018 |     | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   |      |        | •   | 1     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •                     | •    | •   | •        | Palma ratio  | _    | _      | _   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                       |      |     |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 10 - |        |     |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 562.6                 |      |     | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |      | 2022   |     |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                       | 2023 |     | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |      | 2023   |     |       |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 104.0                 |      |     | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |      | 2022   |     |       |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 243.0                 | 2023 | •   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •    | •      | •   |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  |                       |      |     |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |      |        |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 27.6                  | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |      | 2020   |     |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                       |      |     |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |      | 2022   |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 238.0                 | 2019 | •   | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      | 2024   |     |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.2                  | 2021 | •   | 7        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 2024   |     |       |
| re expectancy at birth (years)   |                       | 2023 |     | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |      | 2024   |     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 115.7                 |      |     |          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |      | 2024   |     |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |                       | 2019 |     |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •    | •      | •   | _     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |                       | 2023 |     | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   |      |        |     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                       |      |     |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |      | 2023   |     |       |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 26.8                  | 2021 | •   | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |      | 3 2024 |     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.3                   | 2024 | •   | 4        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *  | 0.0  | 2023   | -   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                       |      |     |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |      |        |     |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                       |      |     |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | 2023   |     |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   | •                     |      |     |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.9 | 2024   | •   |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | •                     | •    | •   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 14.0 | 2018   | }   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | •                     | •    |     |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |      | 2019   |     |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 71.0                  | 2022 | •   |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 14.9 | 2019   | •   |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                       |      |     |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •    | •      | •   | _     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 0.0                   | 2027 |     | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |      |        |     |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 9.0                   | 2024 | •   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0  | 2023   | •   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 30.4                  | 2022 | •   |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0  | 2023   | •   |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 44.5                  | 2024 | •   | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.90 | 2023   | 9   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 19.0                  | 2025 | •   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0  | 2023   | •   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                       |      |     |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 0.4  | 2022   | •   |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 58.3                  | 2022 | 0   | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |      |        |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 40.6                  | 2022 | •   | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | •    | •      | •   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 24.5                  | 2022 | •   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •      | •   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0                   | 2015 | •   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | •    |        | •   |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,143.4               |      |     | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 3.0  | 2006   | •   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                       |      |     |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 9.0  | 2024   | •   |       |
| equiation with access to electricity (%)   | 48.9                  | 2022 | ) 👝 | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   |      |        | •   |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (70)  |                       | 2022 |     | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |      |        | Ī   |       |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |                       |      |     |          | 100,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2024   | •   |       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.4                   | 2023 | }   | T        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.5 | 2025   | •   |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 35.5                  | 2021 | •   | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |      |        | •   |       |
|  |                       |      |     |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |      | •      | •   |       |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 31.0                  | 2023 |     | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |      |        | •   |       |
|  | 51.0                  | 2022 |     | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |      |        |     |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 62                    | 2022 |     |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   |      |        |     |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  |                       |      |     |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDF)   |      |        |     |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 38.7                  | 2014 |     | <b>4</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | •    | •      | •   |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 38.7<br>18.8          | 2014 |     | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •    | •      | •   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                              | 38.7<br>18.8          | 2025 | •   | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |      | 2020   |     |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) utal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 38.7<br>18.8          |      | •   | • • •    | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 0    | 2024   | •   |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 38.7<br>18.8<br>• 0.0 | 2025 | •   | • • • •  | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 0.0  |        | •   |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

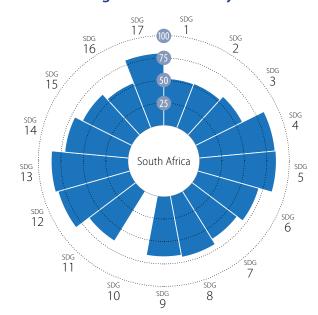
# **Country Score Country Rank 111** /167 64.1 Regional Average = 53.9

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* + 4.9

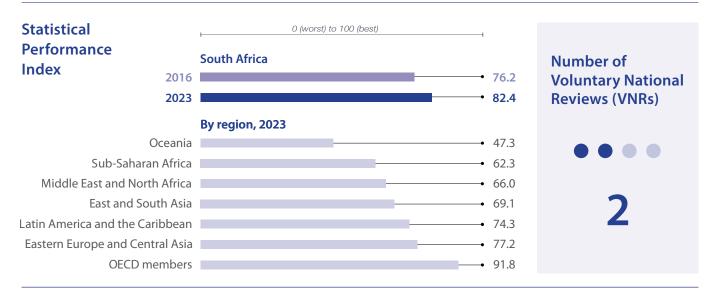
Missing data

0%

# **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SOUTH AFRICA**

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratin  | -  | •   | Value Yea  |   | ng fi |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 21.5 2025 •   |  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.4 202   | 25                                      | , ,   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 34.3 2025 •   | <b>→</b>                                     | Population using the internet (%)   | 75.7 202   |   | '     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 130.8 202  | 23                                      | •     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 8.1 2022 •  | 4  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.6 202  | 23                                      | , ,   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 21.3 2017 •   | •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 54.8 202   | 25                                      | ,     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.6 2017  |  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |  |   |       |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 39.9 2016 •   | •  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 202  |   | ,     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 30.8 2022 •   |  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6 202  |   | ,     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022 •  | +  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 23.8 202   | 23                                      | )     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.0 2022  | 1  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8 2018 •  | 7  | Gini coefficient  | 63.0 201   |   | •     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 86.8 2022 •   | •  | Palma ratio   | 7.0 201  | 4                                       | •     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |   |       |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 117.6 2023 •  | 7  | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 24.2 202   | 22                                      | )     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.7 2023 •   | <b>→</b>                                     | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 27.1 202   |   | ,     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 34.7 2023 •   | 7  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.0 202   |   | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 427.0 2023 •  | 1  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 19.4 202   | 20                                      | )     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 2.7 2023 •  | 7  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |  |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 22.7 2021 •   | <b>-</b>                                     | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0 202  | 20                                      | )     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |   |  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 8.4 202  | 22                                      | )     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 75.0 2019   | •  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 4.1 202  | 24                                      |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   | J.   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.3 202  | 24                                      | ,     |
| offic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 24.5 2021 • 66.1 2023 •   | <b>*</b>                                     | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 37.3 202   | 24                                      | )     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   |   | 7  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 6.3 202  | 24                                      | )     |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 71.1 2015   | •  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 202  | 24                                      | )     |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.7 2016   | •  | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |   |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 79.0 2023 •   | •  | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 6.7 202  | 23                                      | •     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)   | 71.0 2021 •   | <b>→</b>                                     | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.0 202  | 24                                      | •     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.2 2024  | 7  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 2.7 202  | 24                                      | )     |
|   | J.Z 2024 •  |  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |   |       |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |   |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 52.7 202   | 23                                      | ,     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 77.5 2022 •   | 7  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.1 202   | 4                                       | ,     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.2 2022   | 4  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.8 201   | 8                                       | )     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 89.3 2022   |  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 21.9 201   | 9                                       | ,     |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.0 2021   |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.4 201  | 9                                       | )     |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   | J7.0 Z0Z1 •   |  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 201  | 8                                       | ,     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |   |  | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |   |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 82.4 2024 •   | 1  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.6 202   | 23                                      | ,     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.1 2022   | 4  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 36.4 202   | 23                                      | ,     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 82.2 2024   | 1  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77 202   | 23                                      | )     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 44.6 2025   |  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1 202  |   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 2.8 202  |   | ,     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.5 2022   | 7  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |  |   | Т     |
| -   | 77.6 2022   | 7  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 43.7 202   | )) (                                    |       |
| mulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 77.0 2022   |  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.47 202   |   |       |
| ·   | 67.6 2022   |  | chine is electively controlled (worst o 1 best)   |  |   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 67.6 2022   |  | Uncontanged datainees (0% of prison population)   |  | າ 🧀                                     | ′     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 56.0 2021 •   | •  | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 32.5 202   |   | Ü     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |   |  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201   | 7                                       |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 •  | •  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)<br>Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202   | 7 • 24 •                                |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Interpoper wastewater that receives the properties of t            | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 • 86.5 2022 •  | •  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201   | 7 • 24 •                                |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Interpoper wastewater that receives the property of the proper            | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 •  | •  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202   | 7<br>24<br>5                            |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  pulation with access to electricity (%)  pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 • 86.5 2022 •  | • ↑<br>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202   | 7 • 24 • 5 • 24 • 4                     |       |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 •  | • ↑<br>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202                                     | 7 • 24 • 5 • 24 • 25 • • 25             |       |
| history withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulations from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 • 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 •  | • ↑<br>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202<br>0.49 202                         | 7 • 24 • 5 • 24 • 25 • 23 • •           |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels (%) pulation with access to clean fuels (%) pulation with access to clean fuels (%) pu | 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 •   | • ↑ <b>+</b> + <b>+</b>                      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202<br>0.49 202<br>0.46 202             | 7 • 24 • 25 • 23 • 23 • 23              |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for  | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 • 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 • 46.8 2023 •                        | • ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>→</b> •                           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202<br>0.49 202                         | 7 • 24 • 25 • 23 • 23 • 23              |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for  | 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 •   | • ↑ ↑ ↑ <b>→</b> •                           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202<br>0.49 202<br>0.46 202<br>0.56 202 | 7                                       |       |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and techno | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 • 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 • 46.8 2023 •                        | • ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202<br>0.49 202<br>0.46 202             | 7                                       |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technolog | 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 • 46.8 2023 • 2.7 2022 •                                      | • ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·      | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 32.5 202<br>88.6 201<br>41.0 202<br>3.6 201<br>0.1 202<br>75.7 202<br>0.49 202<br>0.46 202<br>0.56 202 | 7                                       |       |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy equilation with access to electricity (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) equilation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) endamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 56.0 2021 • 425.2 2024 • 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 • 46.8 2023 • 2.7 2022 • 85.4 2021 • | • ↑  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 32.5 202 88.6 201 41.0 202 3.6 201 0.1 202 75.7 202 0.49 202 0.56 202                                  | 7 7 6 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy inpulation with access to electricity (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) inpulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 • 46.8 2023 • 2.7 2022 • 85.4 2021 •                          | • ↑  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 32.5 202 88.6 201 41.0 202 3.6 201 0.1 202 75.7 202 0.49 202 0.56 202 11.6 202 30.3 202                | 7                                       |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a cceoxity fuel (combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth lijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 86.5 2022 • 89.4 2022 • 1.8 2023 • 4.4 2021 • 46.8 2023 • 2.7 2022 • 85.4 2021 • 33.7 2025 • 0.67 2023 •  | • ↑  | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 32.5 202 88.6 201 41.0 202 3.6 201 0.1 202 75.7 202 0.49 202 0.56 202 11.6 202 47 202                  | 7 7 6 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



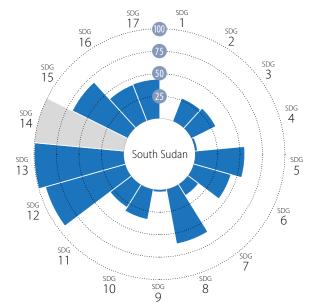


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

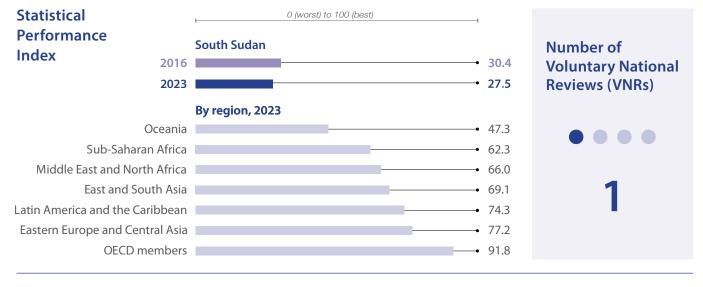
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18%

## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **SOUTH SUDAN**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | Rati | ng Trer |
|--|-------------------|----------|---|-------|------|------|---------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 85.9 2025 •       | <b>4</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 26.3  | 202  | 5    | 1       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 95.4 2025 •       | <b>4</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 9.3   | 202  | 0    |         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 6.6   | 202  | 3    | , -     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 19.6 2022 •       | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |       |      | •    | •       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 31.3 2010 •       | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | . 00  | 202  | 5 (  |         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 22.7 2010 •       | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 202  | ,    |         |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | • • •             | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0   | 202  | 2    | , -     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 8.6 2022 •        | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.0   | 202  | 3    | •       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4 2022 •        |          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *  | 0.0   | 202  | 3 •  |         |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.1 2022 •        | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |      |         |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2 2018 •        | <b>1</b> | Gini coefficient  | 44.1  | 201  | 6    | •       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | • • •             | •        | Palma ratio   | 2.3   | 201  | 6    | •       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |      |         |
| Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 691.8 2023 •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 94.2  | 202  | 2    | , =     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 40.2 2023         | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 19.8  | 202  | 3 •  | 7       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 98.7 2023 •       | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 10.5  | 202  | 2    | 1       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 227.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    | •    | •       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.6 2023          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |      |         |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.4 2021         | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7   | 202  | 0    |         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | ZZ.T ZUZI 💆       | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.4   | 202  | 2    | •       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 134.0 2019        | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       |      | •    | •       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.3   | 202  | 4    | 1       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 23.3 2021         | _        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 20.1  | 202  | 4    | 4       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 57.6 2023         | ^        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 1.3   | 202  | 4    | 1       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 158.1 2008        | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •    |         |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 39.7 2020         |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |      |         |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 72.0 2023 •       | Т        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 0.1   | 202  | 3    | 1       |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 34.2 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2   | 202  | 4    | 1       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 2.8 2019 •        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | •     | •    | •    | •       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 2.0 2017          | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |      |         |
| larticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       |      | •    |         |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 9.5 2024 •        | 4        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •     | •    | •    | •       |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 35.3 2024         | T        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •     |      | •    | •       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 20.0 2011         | •        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •     | •    | •    | •       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 47.9 2018         | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •     |      | •    | •       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 201  | 8    |         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |      |      |         |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 21.8 2024         | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 33.6  | 202  | 3    | , =     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 76.9 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 58.6  | 202  | 3    | , -     |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 93.6 2023         | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.93  | 202  | 3    | , =     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 32.4 2025         | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 202  | 3    | 1       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •    | •    |         |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 41.2 2022         | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |      |         |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                   | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 14.0  | 201  | 2    |         |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 4.2 2022          | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •    | •    | •       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 0.0 2015          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •     | •    | •    |         |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 20.9 2024         | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 35.4  | 201  | 0    |         |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 20.5 2021         | ·        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 202  |      |         |
|  | 8.4 2022          | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 0.0   | 202  |      |         |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                             |                   | →        | Exports of major conventional wayners (TIV constant million LICD por  |       |      | -    |         |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.0 2022          | 7        | 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 202  | 4    | •       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.7 2023 •        | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.6  | 202  | 5    | J       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.5 2021          | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 9110  |      |      |         |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 1.5 2021          | Ť        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       |      |      |         |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |                   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |       | -    | -    | ,       |
| ajusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 10.3 2022         |          |   |       |      | 4    |         |
|  | 10.3 2022         | -        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 2.1   | 202  | 2 -  |         |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 5.8 2021 •        | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 2.1   | 202  | 2    |         |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 12.5 2023         | ->       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •    | •    | •       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 12.3 2023         |          |   |       |      |      |         |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018          | 4        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | 201  |      |         |
| rictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *  Chiltred profits of publicationals (LICC billion)  |       | 202  |      |         |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 0.9 2018          |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |       | 202  |      |         |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 202  |      |         |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

# **Country Score Country Rank** 14/167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

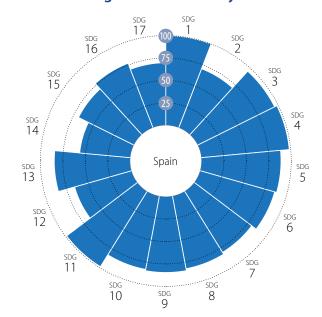
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

2.7

Missing data

0%

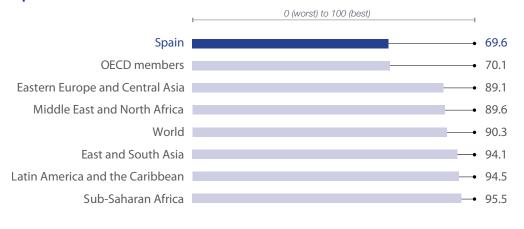
# **Average Performance by SDG**



#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



# **International Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



# **SPAIN**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value          | Year | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year R            | Ratin | g Tre |
|---|----------------|------|--------|----------|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                | 2025 |        | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 99.5 2025               | •     |       |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |                | 2025 |        | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 95.4 2023               | •     |       |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger  | 13.7           | 2022 | •      | 7        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 112.6 2023<br>3.8 2023  |       |       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5            | 2022 | •      | 1        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   | 60.3 2025               | •     |       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6            | 2022 | •      | •        | universities (worst 0–100 best)   |                         |       |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *  | 0.7            | 2022 | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 2.3 2023                |       | 1     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *   | 90.0           | 2022 | •      | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                                  | 1.4 2022                | •     |       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 15.7           | 2022 | •      | 7        | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 222.5 2023<br>7.9 2022  |       |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |                | 2022 |        | <b>+</b> | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | 14.0 2020               |       |       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                | 2022 |        | T        | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 27.6 2022               |       | •     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)<br>/ield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | 0.8<br>44.5    | 2018 |        | 4        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                         |       |       |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |                | 2023 |        | •        | Gini coefficient  | 33.9 2021               | •     |       |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                | 2022 |        |          | Palma ratio   | 1.2 2022                | •     | •     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 2.7            | 2023 | •      | 4        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 13.1 2022               | •     | •     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   |                | 2023 |        | <b>†</b> | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                         |       |       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |                | 2023 |        | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 2003                | •     | •     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 5.9            | 2023 | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )   | 10.2 2023               | •     | -     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1            | 2023 | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.9 2022               |       |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 93             | 2021 | •      | 1        | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 24.1 2022               |       | -     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)<br>age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and | ,,,            |      |        | ÷        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 97.2 2025               |       |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0           | 2019 | •      | •        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 97.5 2020               | •     |       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 3.5            | 2021 | •      | 4        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 11 2 2022               |       |       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 83.7           |      |        | 1        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 11.3 2022               |       |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                | 2021 |        | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.8 2024<br>6.8 2024    |       |       |
| sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.9           | 2022 |        | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 53.3 2024               |       |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 93.0           | 2023 | •      | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 32.6 2024               |       |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 85.3           | 2021 | •      | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 4.7 2023                |       |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |                | 2024 |        | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.8 2019                |       |       |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |                | 2022 |        | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                         |       |       |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 16.7           |      |        | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.7 2023                | •     |       |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 19.8           | 2020 | •      | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.1 2024                | •     |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                |      |        |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.1 2023                | •     |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 98.5           |      |        | T        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 68.4 2021               | •     | _ '   |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.7           |      |        | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                         |       |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.1<br>100.0  |      |        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 85.9 2023               | •     | •     |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 52.0           |      |        | <b>1</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 52.4 2024               |       | •     |
| risa score (worst 0–600 best)   | 477.3          |      |        | Ţ        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 32.1 2018               |       |       |
| 'ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 14.2           |      |        | <b>→</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 51.5 2019               |       |       |
| Inderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 27.3           |      |        | 4        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 12.0 2019               |       |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                |      |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.6 2018                | _     |       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 00.0           | 2024 |        |          |   | F7.6 2022               |       |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 89.0           | 2024 | •      | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 57.6 2023<br>51.3 2023  |       |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 98.5           |      |        | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86 2023               |       |       |
| latio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 84.3           |      |        | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.00 2023               |       |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 44.3           |      |        | T        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 16.7 2022               |       |       |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 6.2            | 2023 | •      | <u> </u> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                         |       |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                |      |        |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7 2023                | •     |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.9           |      |        | 7        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.86 2023               |       |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.9           |      |        | 1        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 17.5 2022               | •     |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 43.3           |      |        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 2020              | •     |       |
| 1 3   | 88.3<br>,984.7 |      |        | 4        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.0 2024               | •     |       |
| pulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 99.6           |      |        | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | * 0.0 2021              | •     |       |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 90.0           |      |        | Ţ        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 1.8 2024                | •     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 70.0           | LULL |        | Ť        | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.4 2025               |       |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0          | 2022 | •      | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.70 2023               |       |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0          |      |        | <b>†</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.70 2023               |       |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                | 2023 |        | <b>†</b> | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.65 2023               |       |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 19.0           |      |        | <b>→</b> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 115.9 2022              |       |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                |      |        |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                         |       | Ī     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.6           | 2023 | •      | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 11.5 2022               | •     |       |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |                | 2022 |        | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |                         |       |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 98.3           |      |        | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.3 2024                | -     |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                |      |        |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** **                   | **    |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.78           |      |        | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 60 2024                 |       |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |                | 2018 |        | 1        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) **  | 56.6 2022<br>* 0.0 2021 |       |       |
| (ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 54.3           |      |        | •        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0 2021<br>94.3 2023 |       |       |
| imployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 66.1           | 2024 |        | T        | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.0 2025               |       |       |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  | 120            | 2022 |        | 1        |   | U1.U ZUZJ               | _     | _     |





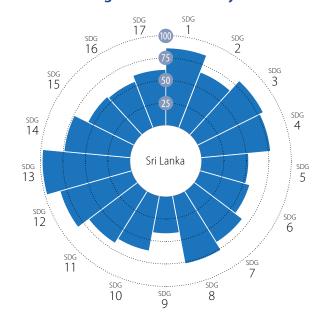
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.2

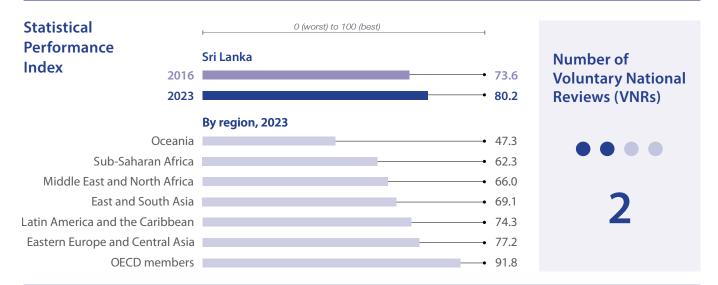
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## **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **SRI LANKA**

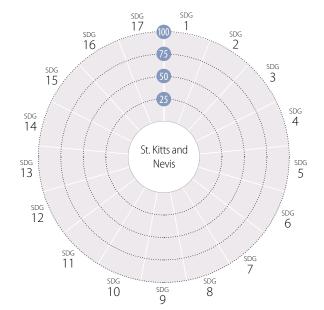
| OG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tre                    |  | Value Year Rati       |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 3.0 2025 •                               |  | 99.6 2025             |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 12.8 2025 • 🔻                            |  | 51.2 2023             |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 68.5 2023             |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 4.1 2022 • 1                             |  | 2.4 2023              |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 17.3 2016 • •                            | 3 3  | 26.1 2025             |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 15.1 2016 • •                            |  |                       |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 78.4 2016                                |  | 0.2 2023              |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 10.6 2022 🔸 🔻                            | · ·  | 0.1 2022              |
| ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 • 1                             |  | 13.7 2023             |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.0 2022                                 | ·  |                       |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018 • 1                             |  | 37.7 2019             |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2022                                 |  | 1.7 2019              |
| G3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                       |
| ternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 18.3 2023 • 1                            |  | 44.7 2022             |
| natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 4.1 2023 • 1                             |  | 20.5 2023             |
| tality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.1 2023 • 1                             |  | 80.7 2022             |
| dence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 62.0 2023 • 🔫                            |  | 61.5 2020             |
| v HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023 • 1                             |  |                       |
| -standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 13.9 2021 • 1                            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2020              |
| betes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 13.5 2021                                | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.0 2022              |
| -standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 92.0 2019 •                              |  | 15.3 2024             |
| abient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 11 5 2021                                | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.9 2024              |
| ic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 11.5 2021 • 1                            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 13.6 2024             |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 77.5 2023                                | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 4.2 2024              |
| lescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 16.5 2015                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2023              |
| ns attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.5 2016                                | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                       |
| iving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0 2023 • 1                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.9 2023              |
| ersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>orst 0–100 best)   | 66.7 2021 • 7                            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.7 2024              |
| ective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.9 2024 • •                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2021              |
|   | 3.9 2024                                 | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                       |
| G4 – Quality Education  |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 50.0 2023             |
| cipation rate in pre-primary organized learning of children aged 4 to 6)  | 48.6 2023 • 🕨                            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 57.3 2024             |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   | 96.0 2023 • 🔫                            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 11.7 2018             |
| er secondary completion rate (%)  | 96.2 2022                                | F: 1   | 11.9 2019             |
| acy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0 2022                                | Ciab associated and the second of (O)  | 4.0 2019              |
| G5 – Gender Equality  | 33.0 Z0ZZ •                              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018              |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |  | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                       |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | 73.9 2024 🔸 🔫                            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 43.7 2023             |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.7 2022 • 🕨                            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 43.9 2023             |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 45.3 2024                                |  | 0.56 2023             |
| s held by women in national parliament (%)  | 9.8 2025                                 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023              |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | J.0 2023 •                               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.2 2022              |
|   | 89.3 2022                                |  | 1.2 2022              |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |  |  | 3.3 2019              |
| -   |  |  |                       |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 90.8 2022                                |  | 0.80 2023             |
| propagenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 1.1 2015                                 | · 1 1 1 7  | 69.0 2018             |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 404.5 2024 • 1                           |  | 98.9 2019             |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  | Children in what die shild leber (%)   | 32.0 2024             |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 • 1                           |  | 0.8 2016              |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 35.5 2022                                | 1 7 1 1 1  | • 0.0 2024 •          |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.2 2023 • 1                             | 100,000 population)  | 20.0 2025 4           |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 20.2.2024                                | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.9 2025             |
| ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 29.3 2021 • 1                            |  | 0.46 2023             |
| 68 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.40 2023             |
| sted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.8 2023 • •                            | harbara and a second a second and a second a | 0.50 2023             |
| -   | 6.5 2022                                 | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                       |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.6 2023              |
| ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 89.3 2021 • 1                            | For high income and all OFCD DAC countries International consessional  |                       |
| ins of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 89.3 2021 • 1                            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                       |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.9 2025                                 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • • •                 |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a bible-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 4.9 2025 • <b>-</b> 0.60 2023 • <b>-</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 11.0 2023             |
| ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Ilts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  I work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 4.9 2025                                 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   | 11.0 2023<br>6 0 2024 |
| ins of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) imployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 4.9 2025 • <b>-</b> 0.60 2023 • <b>-</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |                       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available



## **Country Score Country Rank NA** /167 NA ● Regional Average = 70.3

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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



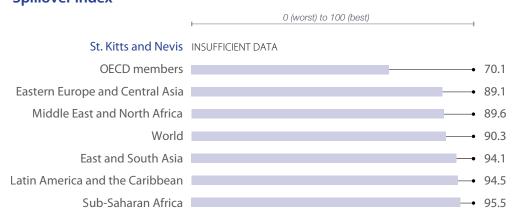
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38%

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value | Year | Rating | Trend    |  |       | Year   |     | Tren |
|---|-------|------|--------|----------|--|-------|--------|-----|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |       |      |        |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 | 2025   |     | 1    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •     | •    | •      | •        | Population using the internet (%)  | 76.4  | 2023   | 3 • | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |       |      |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 137.3 | 2023   | •   | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5   | 2022 | •      |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | •     | •      | •   | •    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.6   | 2022 | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | * 0.0 | 2025   |     | •    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 6 0.7 | 2022 | •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |     |      |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •     | •    | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 3 2023 | 3   | T    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 45.6  | 2022 |        | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | •     | _      | •   |      |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | •     | •    | •      | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 146.7 | 2023   | 3 • | 7    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |       |      |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |        |     |      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.3   | 2018 | •      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   |       |        |     |      |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0   | 2014 | •      | •        | Palma ratio  | •     | •      | •   | •    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |      |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |        |     |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 73.5  | 2023 | •      | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022   |     | 1    |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.3  | 2023 | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 9.1   | 2023   | •   | 1    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.3  | 2023 | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       |        |     |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 2.5   | 2023 | •      | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | •     | •      | •   | •    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.3   | 2023 | •      | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |        |     |      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       | •    | •      |          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.7   | 2020   | ) • | •    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |       |      |        | _        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 15.0  | 2022   | •   | •    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |       |      | •      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | •      |     | •    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 22.1  | 2021 |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | •     | •      |     | •    |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |       | 2021 |        | -        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       |        |     | •    |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |       | 2023 |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •     | •      |     | •    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |       | 2001 |        | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     | •      | •   | •    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 100.0 |      |        | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |        |     |      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95.0  | 2023 | •      | T        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 4.9   | 2023   | •   | 4    |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)                                     | 79.0  | 2021 | •      | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       |        |     | •    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •     | •    | •      |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | * 0.0 | 2023   | •   | •    |
|   |       | _    | _      | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |        |     |      |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |       |      |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 51.7  | 2023   | 8   | 1    |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                 |       |      |        |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 66.6  | 2024   | •   | 4    |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 06.8  | 2021 |        | 4        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | •     |        | •   | •    |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   | 120.4 |      |        |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 97.0  | 2019   | •   | 4    |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 120.4 | 2010 | •      | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 41.3  | 2019   | •   | 1    |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |       | _    |        | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | •     | •      | •   | •    |
|   |       |      |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |        |     |      |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                              | 74.6  | 2024 | •      | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 56.8  | 2023   | 3   | 1    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 105.2 | 2022 |        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | •     | •      | •   | •    |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |       |      | 0      | •        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46  | 2023   | 8   | 1    |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 313   | 2025 |        | 4        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |       | 2023   |     | 4    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 51.5  | 2023 | Ť      | ÷        | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.0   |        |     |      |
|   | 00.6  | 2017 | •      | •        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |        |     |      |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) |       | 2017 |        | •        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 23.6  | 2022   | ) 👝 | 4    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |       | 2017 |        | 4        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       |        |     | 4    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |       | 2022 |        | 7        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |       | 2023   |     |      |
|   |       | 2015 |        | •        |  | 00.0  | 2022   | •   | •    |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                            | •     | •    | •      | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   |       | •      | •   |      |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |      |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       |        |     |      |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |      |        | T        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | •     | •      | •   | •    |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 | 2022 | •      | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | * 0.0 | 2024   | •   | •    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.1   | 2023 | •      | 7        | 100,000 population)  |       |        |     |      |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.0   | 2021 |        | _        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.66  | 2027   |     | _    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.6   | 2021 | •      | 7        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |     | 7    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |       |      |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023   |     | 4    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 58.5  | 2023 |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.63  | 2023   | -   | 4    |
| victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | •     | •    | •      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |        |     |      |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | •     | •    |        | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.6   | 2022   | 0   | 7    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |       | -    | -      |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |       |        |     |      |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | •     | •    | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       |        | _   | 4    |
|   | 0.70  | 2023 | •      | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **    | **     | **  | ×    |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.70  | _    | _      | -        |  |       |        |     |      |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •    | •      | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | * 0   | 2024   | •   | •    |
|   | •     | •    | •      | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)          |       | 2024   |     | 1    |

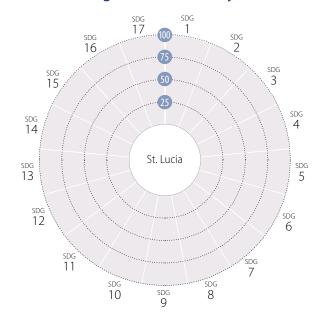
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available

### ST. LUCIA

#### **Overall Performance**



#### **Average Performance by SDG**

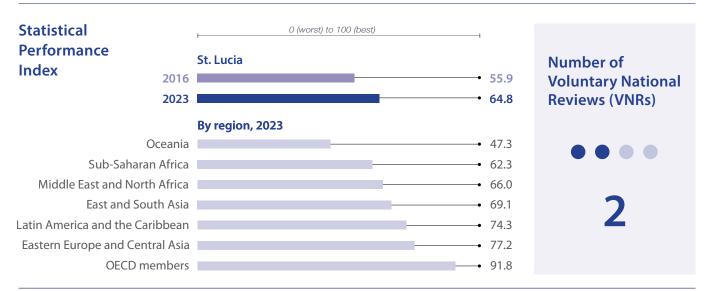


#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing 23% data





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## ST. LUCIA

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year |     | g Tre |
|---|------------|--------|----------|--|-------|------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.6 202    | 5      | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0 | 2025 | •   | 1     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.0 202    | 5 •    | 1        | Population using the internet (%)  | 70.1  | 2023 | } • | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |            |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 65.1  | 2023 | } • | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | • •        | •      |          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | •     | •    | •   |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.5 201    | 2 •    | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | . 00  | 2025 | 5   |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.7 2012   | 2      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |     |       |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | • •        | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 | } • |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 33.5 202.  | 2 •    | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | •     |      | •   |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 202    | 2 •    | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 16.9  | 2018 | 3 • | . (   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | • •        |        |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |     |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.2 201    | 8      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   |       | 2015 |     | . (   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 15.6 201   | 6 •    | •        | Palma ratio  | 2.3   | 2015 | •   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |            |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |     |       |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 44.0 202   | 3      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |     |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.0 202   | 3      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |       | 2023 |     | •     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 15.5 202   |        | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 2022 |     | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 1.3 202    | 3      | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | •     | •    | •   |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 202    | 3      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 15.5 202   | 1 •    | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |     | (     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |            |        |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 11.2  | 2022 | . • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 28.0 2019  | 9 •    |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | •    | •   |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.9 202    | 1      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | •     | •    | •   |       |
| re expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.7 202   |        | 1        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       |      |     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 24.0 202   |        | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •     | 207  | •   |       |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 202  |        | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1   | 2020 | ) • | -     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 74.0 202   |        | Ţ        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |            |        | Ť        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 2.8   | 2023 | } • |       |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 76.8 202   | 1 •    | T        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •     | •    | •   |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | • •        | •      | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *                            | 0.0   | 2023 | -   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |            |        |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |     |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 01.7.202   | 2      | _        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              |       | 2023 |     | •     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 91.7 202   | 3      | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 54.9  | 2024 | •   | •     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.9 202   | 3 •    | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | •     |      | •   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 85.0 202   | 3 •    | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •     | •    | •   |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0 201  | 2 •    | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019 | _   | ,     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |            |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | •     | •    | •   | _     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 75.1 202   | 4 •    | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.6  | 2023 | 3   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 106.1 202  | 2      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | •     | •    |     |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 83.2 202   | 4      | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.78  | 2023 | 8   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 10.5 202   | 5      | 4        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0   | 2023 | •   |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |            |        |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | •     | •    | •   |       |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 96.9 202   | 2 •    | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 83.4 202   | 2 •    | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 36.9  | 2022 | 0   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 14.3 202   | 2      | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76  | 2023 | 3   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 34.7 201   | 5      | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 63.7  | 2022 | 0   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | • •        | •      |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 92.0  | 2012 | 0   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |            |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 59.0  | 2024 |     |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 202  | 2      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 3.3   | 2012 | 2   |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 92.5 202   |        | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    |       | 202  |     |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                    | 1.3 202    |        | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2024 |     |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 0.4 202    | 1 •    | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63  | 2023 |     |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | J.T ZUZ    |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |       |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 77.0.202   | 2      |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  |       | 2023 |     |       |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 77.9 202   | _      |          |  | 0.07  | 2023 | , - |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |            | -      |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)              | FO    | 2022 | ) _ |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 40.6.202   | •      | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 5.8   | 2022 |     |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 10.6 202   |        | 7        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       | -    |     |       |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.66 202   | 3 -    | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 19.4  | 2017 | 7   |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | • •        | •      | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 0     | 2024 | •   |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)   | • •        | •      |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.3   | 2021 | •   |       |
|   |            |        |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | (10   | 2023 |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available

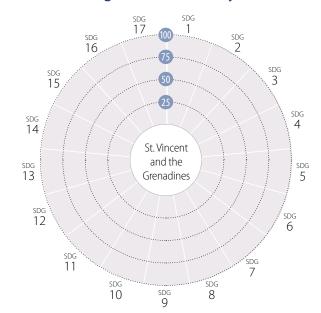


### ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

#### **Overall Performance**



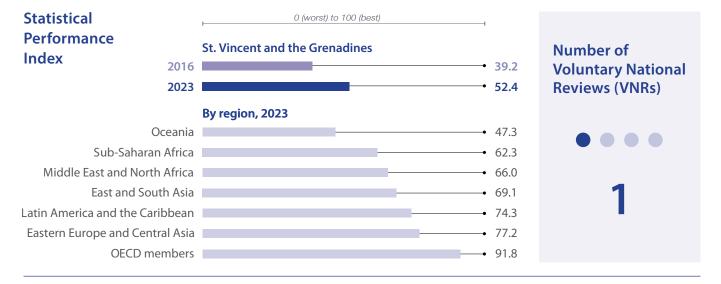
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

Missing 31% data





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES Performance by Indicator

| 5DG1 – No Poverty  | Value | rear  |     |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |        | lue Y            |     |   | y In |
|--|-------|-------|-----|---|--|--------|------------------|-----|---|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |       |       |     |   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |        | .2 2             |     | • | •    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •     | •     | •   | • | Population using the internet (%)  |        | 5.0 20           |     | • |      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |       |     |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 62     | 2.3 20           | 023 | • | •    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.8   | 2022  | •   | 1 | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | -      |                  | •   | • | _    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | •     | •     | •   | • | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | * 0    | 0.0 20           | 025 | • |      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |       |       |     | • | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |        |                  |     |   |      |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •     | •     | •   | • | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |        | ).1 20           |     | • | •    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 33.3  | 2022  | •   | 4 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |        | ).1 20           |     |   |      |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.4   | 2022  | •   | 4 | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 9      | 0.6 20           | 023 | • |      |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 31.6  | 2022  | •   | 1 | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |        |                  |     |   |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.5   | 2018  |     | 7 | Gini coefficient   | -      |                  |     | • |      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       |       |     | • | Palma ratio  |        | •                | •   | • |      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |       |     |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |        |                  |     |   |      |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 55.8  | 2023  | •   | 1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | -      |                  | •   | • |      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.8   | 2023  | •   | 1 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 11     | .3 20            | 023 | • |      |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.6  | 2023  |     | 1 | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 97     | .9 20            | 018 | • |      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 14.0  | 2023  | •   | 4 | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | (      | •                | •   | • |      |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •     |       |     |   | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |        |                  |     |   |      |
| age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |       |       |     |   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0      | ).8 20           | 020 | • |      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 23.6  | 2021  |     | 4 | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 10     | 0.6 20           | 022 | • |      |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 34.0  | 2010  |     |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |        | •                | •   | • |      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 34.0  | 2019  | , 😈 |   | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |        |                  | •   | • |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 4.8   | 2021  | •   | 1 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |        |                  | •   | • |      |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 71.2  | 2023  | •   | 7 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1      |                  | •   | • |      |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 37.1  | 2021  | •   | 1 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1      | .5 20            | 023 | • |      |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 99.0  | 2021  | •   | 1 | SDG13 – Climate Action   |        | .5 2             | 023 |   | -    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 90.0  | 2023  | •   | 7 | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /cap                           | ita) 2 | .3 20            | U23 |   |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 68.8  | 2021  |     | 1 | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |        |                  | 023 |   |      |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 00.0  | 2021  |     |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |        | 0.0 20           | 022 |   |      |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •     | •     | •   | • |  | 0      | .0 2             | 023 | _ | -    |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |       |     |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | () 26  | 2.2              | 022 |   |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 66.3  | 2021  | •   | J | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (9   |        | 5.3 20           |     | • |      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 00.5  | 202 I |     |   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |        | .5 20            | 024 | • |      |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.0  | 2018  |     | • | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |        |                  |     |   |      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 105.6 | 2023  | •   | 1 | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |        | 0.0 20           |     | • |      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |       |       |     | • | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0      | ).3 20           | 019 | • |      |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |       |     |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |        | •                | •   | • | _    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 70.0  | 2024  |     |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   |        |                  |     |   |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 78.3  | 2024  | -   |   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (   | %) 45  | .6 2             | 023 | • |      |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.5 | 2022  | •   | 1 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (  | %) (   | •                |     | • |      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 73.9  | 2024  | •   | 1 | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.7    | 74 20            | 023 | • |      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 21.7  | 2025  | •   | 4 | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0      | 0.0 20           | 023 | • |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |       |     |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1      | •                | •   | • |      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 97.7  | 2018  |     |   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |        |                  |     |   | Г    |
| opulation using at least basic armining water services (%)   | 89.7  |       |     | • | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 41     | .2 2             | 022 | • |      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 7.9   |       |     | 1 | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |        | .2 2.<br>76 21   |     |   |      |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 36.1  |       |     | • | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |        | 1.2 21           |     |   |      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |       | 2013  |     |   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |        |                  | 022 |   |      |
|  | •     | _     | •   | • | 7. 3.  |        | •                | 024 | • |      |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |       |     |   | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 63     | 1.0 20           | 024 | • |      |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 |       |     | 1 | Children involved in child labor (%)   |        | •                | •   | • |      |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 90.0  | 2022  | •   | 7 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | * 0    | 0.0 20           | 024 | • |      |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.6   | 2023  | •   | 7 | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |        | •                | •   | • |      |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 3.0   | 2021  | •   | - | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 06     | 54 20            | 023 |   |      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 5.0   | 2021  |     | Ť | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |        | 47 20            |     |   |      |
|  | 70.2  | 2022  |     |   |  |        |                  |     | _ |      |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.3  | 2023  | -   | • | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 bes  | t) U.5 | 57 20            | 023 | _ |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | •     | -     |     |   | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |        |                  |     |   |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)       | •     | •     |     | • | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession |        | ).5 20           | 022 | • |      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 17.7  | 2025  | •   | 7 | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |        |                  |     |   |      |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63  | 2023  | •   | 1 | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 25     | i.6 21           | 017 | • |      |
|  |       | •     | •   | • | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | *      | 0 2              |     | • |      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | _     |       |     |   |  |        | V 4              | JAT | _ |      |
|  |       | 6     |     |   |  | Λ      | 1 2              | 021 |   |      |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | •     | •     | •   | • | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                            |        | ).1 20<br>!.4 20 |     | • |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



### **SUDAN**

#### **Overall Performance**

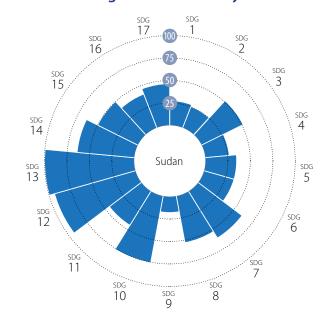
## **Country Score Country Rank 161** /167 49.1 ● Regional Average = 53.9

+ 5.3

Missing

data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



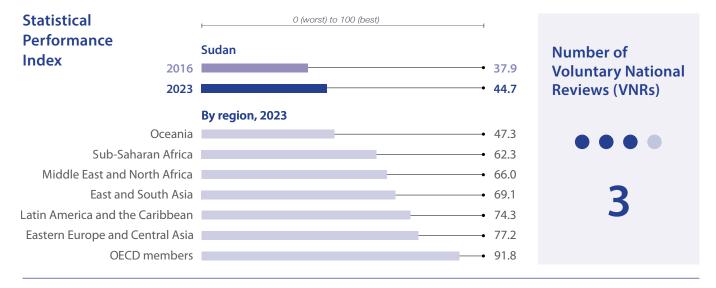
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



5%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating     |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value  |      | ating | fre |
|---|-----------------------|----------|--|--------|------|-------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 33.7 2025             | 4        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 48.8 2 | 2025 | •     | 4   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 58.2 2025 •           | <u>+</u> | Population using the internet (%)  | 26.4 2 | 2020 | •     | •   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                       |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 51.9 2 | 2023 | •     | 7   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 11.4 2022 •           | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.3 2  | 2023 | •     | -   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 38.2 2014 •           | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 0.0 2  | 025  | •     |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 16.3 2014 •           |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |        |      |       |     |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 24.0 2014 •           | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2  |      | •     | -   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 17.0 2022 •           | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2  |      | •     | (   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022 •            | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | 3.7 2  | 2020 | •     | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.8 2022              | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |        |      |       |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1 2018 •            | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 34.2 2 | 2014 | •     |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | • • •                 |          | Palma ratio  | 1.4 2  | 2014 | •     | -   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                       |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |        |      |       |     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 255.7 2023 •          | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 73.7 2 | 2022 | •     | •   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 24.8 2023 •           | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 31.6 2 |      | •     | •   |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 50.1 2023 •           | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 82.1 2 | 2022 | •     |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 50.0 2023 •           | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 16.6 2 | 2020 | •     |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023              | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |        |      |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                                     | 21.2 2021             | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.2 2  | 2020 | •     |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                            | Z1.Z ZUZ1             | -        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 2.2 2  | 2022 | •     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                                | 145.0 2019            | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 2  | 2024 | •     | •   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                       | -        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 0.3 2  | 2024 | •     |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 19.6 2021             | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 35.0 2 | 2024 | •     |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 66.3 2023             | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.6 2  | 2024 | •     |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                                     | 86.8 2013             | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2  | 2018 | •     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 77.7 2014             |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |        |      |       |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 51.0 2023             | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 0.4 2  | 2023 | •     |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)                         | 43.5 2021             | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.1 2  | 024  | •     |     |
|   | 4.1 2017              |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              |        | •    | •     |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.1 2017              |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |        |      |       |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                       |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 48.0 2 | 2023 | •     |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                    | 38.0 2019 •           |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 48.6 2 | 024  | •     |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 56.2 2019             |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 38.2 2 |      | •     |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 54.3 2018             |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 11.2 2 |      | •     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 73.0 2018             |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 1.6 2  | 2009 | •     |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   | 73.0 2010             |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | •      | •    | •     |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                       |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |        |      |       | Γ   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                 | 36.6 2024 •           | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 17.8 2 | 2023 | •     |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 82.7 2022             | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 0.0 2  | 023  | •     |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 23.4 2022             | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 2 |      |       |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 27.7 2019             |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.52 2 | 023  |       |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 27.7 2019             |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.2 2  | 0022 | •     |     |
|   | 640, 2022             | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 0.2 2  | .022 | _     | H   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |                       |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   |        |      |       |     |
| epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 36.9 2020             | <b>→</b> |  | 0.61.1 | 0000 |       |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 118.7 2022            |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.61 2 |      | •     |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015              | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 20.4 2 |      | •     |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                | 154.1 2024 •          | <u>T</u> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 67.3 2 |      | •     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                       |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 15.0 2 |      |       |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 63.2 2022 •           | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 18.1 2 | 2014 | •     |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    | 65.6 2022 •           | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    | 0.0 2  | 2024 | •     |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 1.2 2023              | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30.3 2 | 2025 | •     |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 22.3 2021 •           | 4        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.31 2 | 2023 | •     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                       |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.38 2 |      | •     |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 4.0 2023              | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.31 2 |      | •     |     |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.0 2022              | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |        |      |       | ĺ   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                              | 15.3 2014             | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.2 2  | 2022 | •     |     |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                                       |                       |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 |        | •    | •     |     |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 7.5 2022              | T        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |        | _    | _     |     |
| in damantal labor rights are affectively guaranteed (worst 0 1 best)                                  | 0.29 2023 •           | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 8.8 2  | 2016 | •     |     |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                                   |                       |          | C . T II . C . (I 0 . 100)   | 0 -    | 0004 |       |     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0 2018 •            | T        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | U 2    | 2024 | •     |     |
| , ,   | 0.0 2018 • 0.1 2018 • | •        | Corporate lax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *      | 0.0 2  |      | •     |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available



### **SURINAME**

#### **Overall Performance**

## **Country Score Country Rank 67** /167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

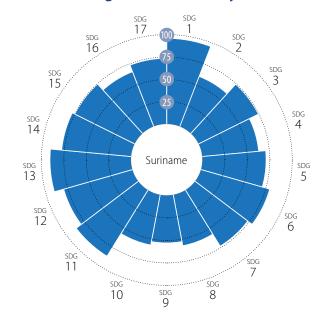
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

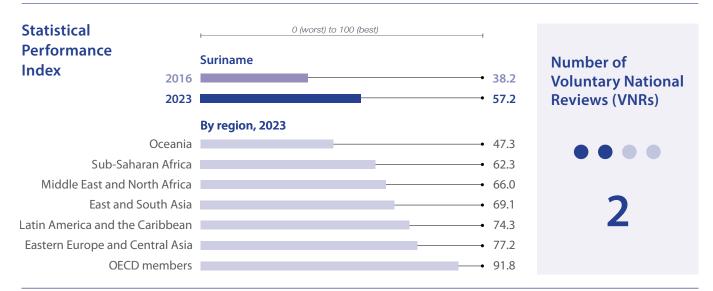
Missing data

16%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **SURINAME**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value                               | Year Ra  | iting | Trend                         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value   | Year   | Ratin | g Tren                                |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.2                                 | 2025   | •     | <b>→</b>                      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 81.6  | 2025   | •     | 7                                     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 4.3                                 | 2025   | •     | <b>→</b>                      | Population using the internet (%)   | 78.4  | 2023   | •     | 1                                     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                                     |  |       |                               | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 138.1   | 2023   | •     | 1                                     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 10.1                                | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                      | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |   |  | •     | •                                     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.3                                 | 2018   | •     | •                             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of **  | 0.0   | 2025   |       |                                       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.5                                 | 2018   | •     |                               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | 2023   |       |                                       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 28.1                                | 2018   | •     |                               | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2023   | •     | 7                                     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 29.0                                | 2022   | •     | 1                             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •   |  | •     | •                                     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2                                 | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                      | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | •   | •  | •     | •                                     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.8                                 | 2022   | •     | 1                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |   |  |       |                                       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.6                                 | 2018   | •     | 1                             | Gini coefficient  | 39.2  | 2022   | •     | •                                     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.8                                 | 2010   | •     |                               | Palma ratio   | 1.8   | 2022   | •     | •                                     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                     |  |       |                               | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |   |  |       |                                       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 83.6                                | 2023   | •     | 1                             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 15.8  | 2022   | •     | 1                                     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.9                                 | 2023   | •     | 1                             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 16.4  | 2023   | •     | 7                                     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.2                                | 2023   | •     | 1                             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 88.7  | 2022   | . •   | -                                     |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 29.0                                | 2023   | •     | <b>→</b>                      | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •   | •  | •     | •                                     |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.8                                 | 2023   | •     | <b>→</b>                      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |   |  |       |                                       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 18.7                                | 2021   | •     | 7                             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4   | 2020   | •     | •                                     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 10.7                                | LUZ I  | _     |                               | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 11.1  | 2022   | •     | •                                     |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 51.0                                | 2019   | •     |                               | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •   | •  |       | •                                     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                                     |  |       | al.                           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •   | •  | •     | •                                     |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)<br>Life expectancy at birth (years)  |                                     | 2021<br>2023                                   | •     | 7                             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •   | •  |       |                                       |
| Life expectancy at Dirth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |                                     |  | •     | ^                             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •   | •  | •     | •                                     |
|  | 45.9                                |  | •     | <b>T</b>                      | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.0   | 2022   | •     | _1                                    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 100.0                               |  | •     | 4                             | SDG13 – Climate Action  |   |  |       |                                       |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 71.0                                | 2023   |       | •                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.3   | 2023   | •     | =                                     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.7                                | 2021   | •     | 4                             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •   | •  | •     | •                                     |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.3                                 | 2015   | •     | •                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023   | •     |                                       |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |                                     |  |       |                               | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |   |  |       |                                       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                                     |  |       |                               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 74.2  | 2023   | •     | 7                                     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 80.6                                | 2021   | •     | 4                             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 78.8  | 2024   | •     | 7                                     |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 78.2                                | 2021   | •     | 4                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 7.7   | 2018   | •     | 1                                     |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 41.3                                | 2021   | •     | 1                             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 26.0  | 2019   | ) •   | 4                                     |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.9                                | 2021   | •     | •                             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 9.3   | 2019   | 0     | -                                     |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |                                     |  |       |                               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018   | •     | •                                     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 60.7                                | 2024   |       | _                             | SDG15 – Life on Land  |   |  |       |                                       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 69./                                | 2024   | •     | 7                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 51.2  | 2023   | •     | -                                     |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 104.3                               | 2022   | •     | 1                             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 49.4  | 2023   | •     | -                                     |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 70.0                                | 2024   | •     | 1                             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.99  | 2023   | •     | 1                                     |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 31.4                                | 2025   | •     | 1                             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1   | 2023   | •     | 4                                     |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                     |  |       |                               | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •   |  | •     | •                                     |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.0                                | 2022   | •     | 1                             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |   |  |       |                                       |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 90.0                                | 2022   | •     | 7                             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 7.2   | 2022   | •     | -                                     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 4.0                                 | 2022   | •     | 1                             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.76  | 2023   | •     | 7                                     |
|  | 396                                 | 2015   | •     | •                             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 37.1  | 2022   |       | •                                     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 32.0                                |  |       | _                             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |   |  |       | -                                     |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 99.0                                |  |       |                               |   | 98.3  | 2018   | •     | -                                     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   |                                     |  | •     |                               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |   | 2018<br>2024   |       | 4                                     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | •                                   | •  |       |                               |   | 40.0  | 2024   | •     |                                       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  | 99.0                                | 2022   | •     | 1                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  | 40.0  | 2024   |       |                                       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.0<br>95.5                        | 2022   | •     |                               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 40.0  | 2024   |       |                                       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.0<br>95.5                        | 2022   | •     | 1                             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  **  | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0  | 2024   |       |                                       |
| Goarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2                 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023                           | •     | <b>↑</b>                      | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5                                | 2024<br>2018<br>2024                                 |       |                                       |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2                 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023                           | •     | <b>↑ ↑</b>                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51                        | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025                         |       | 1                                     |
| Cocarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Co <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Cobord Policy (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2                 | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021           | •     | <b>↑ ↑</b>                    | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42                | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 |       | 1                                     |
| Cocarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Co <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Copulation with access to electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021           | •     | ^ ^ <del>7</del> <del>7</del> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42                | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         |       | 4                                     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023           | •     | ^ ^ <del>/</del> ~            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42<br>0.50        | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |       | 4                                     |
| Cocarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Copulation with access to electricity (%)  Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7         | 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021           | •     | ^ ^ <del>7</del> <del>7</del> | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42<br>0.50        | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         |       | 1                                     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7<br>56.0 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023           | •     | ^ ^ <del>/</del> ~            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42<br>0.50        | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |       | 1                                     |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7<br>56.0 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>• | •     | ^ ^ <del>/</del> ~            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42<br>0.50        | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |       | + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7<br>56.0 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>• | •     | ^ ^ <del>/</del> ~            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42<br>0.50        | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |       | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 99.0<br>95.5<br>1.2<br>11.7<br>56.0 | 2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>•<br>• | •     | ^ ^ <del>/</del> ~            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 40.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>74.5<br>0.51<br>0.42<br>0.50<br>6.7 | 2024<br>2018<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |       | 1                                     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available

### **SWEDEN**

#### **Overall Performance**

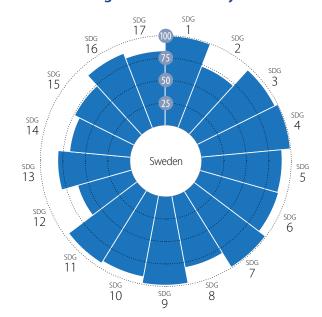
# **Country Score Country Rank 2** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

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

Missing data

2%

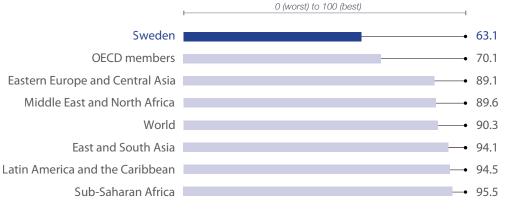
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **SWEDEN**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year  | - |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year             | Ratin | ıg Tı |
|--|---------|-------|---|----------|--|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.8     | 2025  | • | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.6 2025              | •     | , ,   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |         | 2025  |   |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 95.7 2023              |       |       |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger   | 8.4     | 2022  | • | <u> </u> | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)           | 132.4 2023<br>4.2 2023 |       | , ,   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5     | 2022  |   | 4        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  |                        |       |       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *   |         | 2022  |   |          | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.0 2025              | •     |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  |         | 2022  |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 4.3 2023               |       | •     |
| Winimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 90.0    |       |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.4 2022               |       |       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 15.3    | 2022  | • | 4        |  | 2,621.4 2023           |       |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022  |   | <b>→</b> | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 17.4 2022              |       |       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 6.1     | 2022  | • | 1        | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)       | 15.1 2020<br>37.1 2022 |       |       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018  |   | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 37.1 2022              | _     |       |
| /ield gap closure (% of potential yield)<br>exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2023  |   |          | Gini coefficient   | 29.8 2021              | •     | , ,   |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 0.5     | 2022  | _ |          | Palma ratio  | 1.1 2022               | •     | ,     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 4.0     | 2023  | • | 4        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 9.4 2022               | •     | ,     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023  |   | 4        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                        |       |       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023  |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0 2022             | •     |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2023  |   | <b>†</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 5.3 2023               | •     |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |         | NA    |   | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 89.3 2022              | •     | •     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |         | 2021  |   | •        | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 21.8 2022              |       |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 7.9     | 2021  | _ | •        | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |                        |       |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 8.0     | 2019  | • | •        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 89.0 2020              | •     | _     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.1     | 2021  |   | •        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                        |       |       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2021  |   | 4        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 6.6 2022               |       |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2022  |   | <b>*</b> | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.9 2024               |       |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | NA    |   | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)               | 10.7 2024              |       |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2023  |   | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 30.4 2024<br>42.9 2024 |       |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  | 85.3    | 2021  | • | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 11.1 2024              |       |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 7.3     | 2024  | • | 1        | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2022               |       |       |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 2.5     | 2023  | • | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.7 2022               |       |       |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 20.8    | 2023  | • | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                           | 3.5 2023               | •     | ,     |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 8.7     | 2022  | • | <u> </u> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 7.3 2024               |       | ,     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |       |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2024               |       | ,     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.1    |       |   | 1        | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 36.0 2021              | •     | )     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |         | 2023  |   | 1        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                        |       |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%) *   | 99.3    |       |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 60.6 2023              | •     | ,     |
|  | 100.0   |       |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.6 2024              | •     |       |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 487.4   | 2023  |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 39.2 2018              | •     | 1     |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   | 15.0    |       |   | 4        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 21.6 2019              |       |       |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   |         | 2022  |   | Ţ        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.6 2019               |       |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 27.2    | LULL  | _ | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018               | •     | _     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |         |       |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                        |       |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 86.4    | 2024  |   | T        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 59.5 2023              |       |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 102.8   | 2022  | • | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 59.8 2023              |       | ,     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 90.4    | 2024  | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.99 2023              |       |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 45.0    | 2025  | • | 1        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)                       | 0.0 2023<br>28.6 2022  |       |       |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 7.3     | 2023  | • | <u> </u> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 20.0 2022              | _     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |       |   |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1 1 2022               |       |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 99.7    | 2022  | • | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 1.1 2023<br>0.92 2023  |       |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.9    | 2022  | • | <b>→</b> | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 27.0 2022              |       | ,     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |         | 2022  |   | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0 2021             |       |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |         | 2020  |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 80.0 2024              |       |       |
|  | 2,562.2 |       |   | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 2021             |       | ,     |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)  | 99.7    |       |   | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 2.5 2024               |       |       |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 95.6    | 2022  | _ | <u> </u> | 100,000 population)  |                        |       |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 100.0   | 2022  |   | •        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 88.1 2025              |       |       |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   |       |   | <b>T</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80 2023              |       |       |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)<br>2) <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) | 100.0   | 2022  |   | <b>1</b> | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.79 2023<br>0.88 2023 |       |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |         | 2023  |   | <b>†</b> | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 79.8 2022              |       |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 31.3    | ∠∪∠ I |   |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 19.0 2022              |       |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.0    | 2023  |   | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 16.6 2022              |       |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |         | 2023  |   | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                        |       |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |         |       |   | ,        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.8 2024               | •     | 1     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 99.7    | 2021  | • | <b>→</b> | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | ** **                  | **    | ÷     |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.82    | 2023  | • | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 57 2024                | •     |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |         | 2018  |   | +        | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 44.6 2022              | •     |       |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  | 87.8    | 2018  | • | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 2021             | •     |       |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)  | 76.7    | 2024  | • | 1        | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 94.4 2023              |       |       |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |         |       | • |          | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 60.1 2025              |       | ,     |



## **Country Score Country Rank 26** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

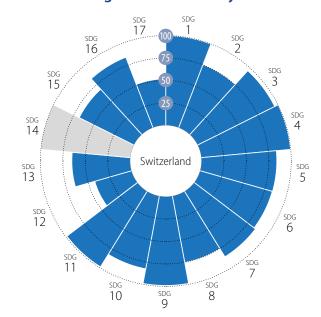
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 2.4

Missing data

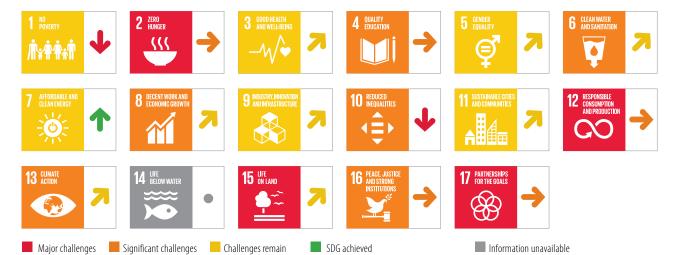
6%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

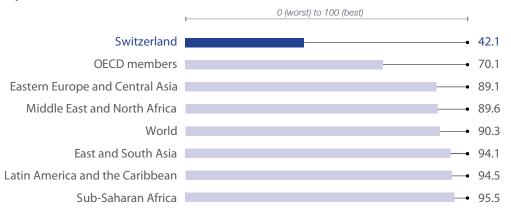
Stagnating



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement • Information unavailable

#### **International Spillover Index**

◆ Decreasing



Moderately improving

**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **SWITZERLAND**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year               | Ratino | J Tre | end         | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value   | Year       | Ratin | ng Tre |
|---|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|--|---------|------------|-------|--------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.2 2025                 |        | ٠.    |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 100.0   |            |       | 1      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.4 2025                 | •      | -     | >           | Population using the internet (%)  | 97.3    | 2023       | 8     | . 4    |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 10.1 2021                | •      | 1     | <b>b</b>    | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 109.3   | 2023       | 8     | 1      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                          |        |       |             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 4.4     | 2023       | •     | 1      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022                 |        | 1     | 1           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                | 79.7    | 2025       | •     | , 1    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | * 2.6 2022               |        | •     |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 5.8     | 2023       | 3     | 1      |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | * 0.7 2022               |        |       |             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |         | 2021       |       |        |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | * 90.0 2022<br>12.1 2022 |        | _     |             |  | 6,080.6 |            |       | ,      |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.5 2022                 |        | 3     | _           | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 10.2    | 2021       | •     | 1      |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 6.1 2022                 |        |       | 4           | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 26.7    | 2014       | •     |        |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018                 |        |       | •           | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 25.2    | 2022       | 2 •   | 2      |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)  | 64.1 2023                |        | •     | D           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |         |            |       |        |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.3 2022                 | •      | •     |             | Gini coefficient   |         | 2020       |       | •      |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                          |        |       |             | Palma ratio  |         | 2021       |       |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 5.5 2023                 | •      | 1     | 1           | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 19.8    | 2021       | •     |        |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.8 2023                 | •      | 1     | 1           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |         |            |       |        |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 3.9 2023                 | •      | 1     | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |         | 2008       |       |        |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 5.4 2023                 |        | _1    | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                             | 100.0   | 2023       |       |        |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023                 |        | 1     |             | Population with rent overburden (%)  |         | 2022       |       |        |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 7.5 2021                 | •      | 1     | 1           | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |         | 2025       |       |        |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 10.0.001                 |        |       |             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  |         | 2020       |       |        |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 10.0 2019                |        |       | N.          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |         |            |       |        |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.4 2021                 | •      | 1     | 1           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.6     | 2022       | 2     | . (    |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  | 84.0 2023                |        | _1    | 1           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 11.5    | 2024       | •     | , =    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 1.4 2022                 |        | 1     |             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 21.9    | 2024       | •     | , =    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA NA                    | •      |       |             | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 25.3    | 2024       |       | 7      |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 95.0 2023                |        | 1     |             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 90.0    | 2024       | •     | •      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)    | 86.3 2021<br>6.9 2024    |        | 1     |             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2024       |       | •      |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   | 1.3 2022                 |        |       | 4           | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9     | 2022       | 2 -   | 7      |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  | 20.5 2022                |        | j     | <b>L</b>    | SDG13 – Climate Action   |         |            |       | Щ.     |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 16.1 2022                |        |       |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                 |         | 2023       |       |        |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                          |        |       |             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) |         | 2024       |       |        |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.2 2023                | •      | 1     | 1           | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2024       |       |        |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 100.0 2023               | •      | 4     | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 71.0    | 2021       |       |        |
|   | * 98.8 2023              | •      | 1     | 1           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | NA      | NA         |       | . (    |
|   | * 100.0 2022             | •      | •     | •           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |         | NA         | •     | ) (    |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)   | 52.1 2023                |        | 1     | 1           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |         | NA         | •     | ) (    |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 497.9 2022               |        |       | •           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | NA      | NA         | •     | •      |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |                          |        | 7     |             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | NA      | NA         | •     |        |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)   | 19.5 2022                | _      | •     | _           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.5     | 2018       | 3 •   | •      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                          |        |       |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |            |       |        |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 88.7 2024                | •      | 1     | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |         | 2023       |       | , -    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 95.0 2022                | •      | 7     | 7           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |         | 2023       |       | •      |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 85.9 2024                |        | 1     | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023       |       |        |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 38.5 2025                | •      | 1     | <b>N</b>    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)<br>Imported deforestation (m²/capita)                                       |         | 2023       |       |        |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)   | 12.1 2022                | •      | 7     | 7           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 25.5    | 2022       | _     |        |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                          |        |       |             | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.6     | 2021       |       |        |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0 2022               | •      | 1     | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023<br>NA |       |        |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.9 2022                |        | _1    | 1           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         | 2022       | )     | ا ا    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 6.5 2022                 |        | 1     |             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0   |            |       |        |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 93.9 2015                |        |       |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2024       |       | , =    |
|   | 6,211.3 2024             |        | 7     | ~           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0   | 2021       | •     |        |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)                                    | 96.7 2022<br>99.8 2022   |        | 1     |             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 12      | 2024       | 1 •   |        |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 99.0 2022                | _      | _     | -           | 100,000 population)  |         |            |       |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022               |        | 1     |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2025<br>NA |       |        |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                | 100.0 2022               |        | 1     |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | NA         |       |        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.5 2023                 |        | 1     |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |         | NA         |       |        |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 27.7 2021                |        | 1     |             | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2022       |       |        |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                          |        |       |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |         |            |       |        |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.9 2023                | •      | •     |             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.0     | 2022       | 0     |        |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2022                 |        | •     |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |         | 2024       |       | , ,    |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 99.5 2021                |        | 4     |             | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |         |            |       |        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                          |        |       | '           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **      |            | **    | *      |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | NA NA                    | •      |       |             | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |         | 2024       |       |        |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 5.1 2018                 |        |       | 7           | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 103.9   | 2022       |       |        |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)<br>Employment-to-population ratio (%)                                  | 165.0 2018<br>80.4 2024  |        | 1     |             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2021       |       | - 1    |
| Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)   |                          |        |       |             | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2025       |       |        |
| (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 11.7 2021                |        | - (   |             |  |         |            |       |        |

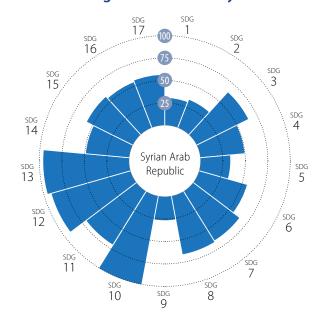
## **Country Score Country Rank 131** /167 Regional Average = 65.6

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

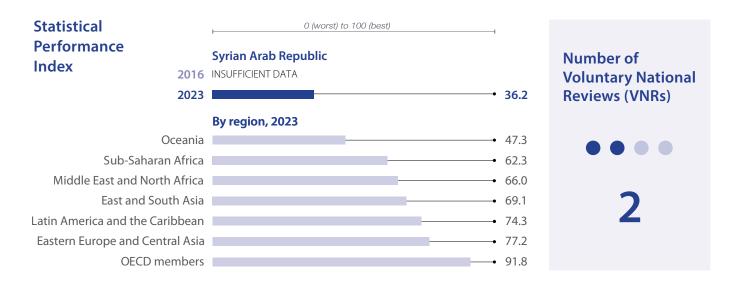
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11%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rati             | ing Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year                          | Ratin | ıg T |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 28.5 2025                   | • •       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 84.5 2025                           | •     | )    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 63.9 2025                   | • 4       | Population using the internet (%)  | 34.7 2019                           | •     | ,    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                             |           | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 31.2 2023                           | •     | ,    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 34.0 2022                   | • 4       | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.2 2023                            | •     | ,    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 27.9 2010                   |           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 17.8 2025                           |       |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 11.5 2010                   |           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.0 2023                           |       |      |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 31.2 2019                   |           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2023                            | •     | , ,  |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 33.9 2022                   | • 4       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1 2022                            | •     | , ,  |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022                    | 7         | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 3.7 2023                            | •     | )    |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.0 2022                    | • 4       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                     |       |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018                    | • 1       | Gini coefficient   | 26.6 2022                           | •     | )    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 7.8 2010                    |           | Palma ratio  | 0.9 2022                            | •     | )    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                             |           | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                     |       |      |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 20.4 2023                   | • 1       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 41.1 2022                           | •     | )    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.0 2023                   | • 1       | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 30.2 2023                           |       | 1    |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 20.6 2023                   | • 1       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 85.5 2022                           | •     | 1    |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 17.0 2023                   | 7         | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | • •                                 | •     | 1    |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.0 2023                    | • 1       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                     |       |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.3 2021                   | • →       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.6 2020                            | •     | 1    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                             |           | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.6 2022                            |       | )    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 95.0 2019                   | •         | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.6 2024                            |       |      |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 29.9 2021                   | • ↓       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.6 2024                            | •     |      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.1 2023                   | •         | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 7.4 2024                            |       | •    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 54.0 2007                   |           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 2.6 2024                            | •     | )    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 96.2 2009                   | •         | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | • •                                 | •     |      |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 66.0 2023                   | 7         | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                                     |       |      |
|   | 00.0 2023                   |           | ${\rm CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)}$   | 1.1 2023                            | •     | j    |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)  | 64.1 2021                   | 7         | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.7 2024                            |       | j    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.5 2018                    |           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | • •                                 | •     | į    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 3.3 2010                    |           | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                     |       |      |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                             |           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 2023                            | •     | ,    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 46.5 2024                   |           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 42.2 2024                           | •     | į    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 78.2 2024                   | •         | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | • •                                 |       | į    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 42.4 2023                   |           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 33.0 2019                           | . •   | ,    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.0 2021                   | • 1       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 8.3 2019                            | •     | ,    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                             |           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                            | •     | ,    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 62.0.0004.4                 |           | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                     |       |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 62.8 2024                   | • →       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 0.0 2023                            | •     | ,    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 81.3 2022                   | • →       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 0.0 2023                            | •     | į    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 21.2 2024                   | • →       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.95 2023                           | •     | ,    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 9.6 2025                    | • ↓       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0 2023                            | •     | ,    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                             |           | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.8 2022                            | •     | ,    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.1 2022                   | • →       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                     |       | Ī    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 95.0 2022                   |           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.1 2010                            | •     | ï    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 124.4 2022                  | - 1       | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | • •                                 | •     | )    |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 7.2 2015                    |           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 50.5 2004                           | •     | )    |
|   | 736.8 2024                  |           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 96.0 2006                           |       | )    |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                             |           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 12.0 2024                           |       | )    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 89.0 2022                   | -         | Children involved in child labor (%)   | • •                                 |       | )    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 90.5 2022                   |           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                                     |       |      |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.3 2023                    |           | 100,000 population)  | * 0.0 2024                          |       |      |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                             |           | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 15.8 2025                           | •     | 1    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.1 2021                    | • →       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | • •                                 |       | 1    |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                             |           | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | • •                                 | •     | 1    |
| (instead CDD array the instance (instance 0, 100 heart)   | 67.4 2022                   | •         | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | • •                                 | •     |      |
| -   | 8.7 2022                    | •         | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                     |       |      |
| -   |                             |           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.5 2022                            | •     |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 23.3 2011                   |           | FOR DIGD-INCOME AND All OFCI DIAC COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL CONCESSIONAL  |                                     |       | j    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a<br>mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 23.3 2011 <b>1</b> 2.7 2025 | • →       | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | • •                                 | _     |      |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   |                             |           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • •                                 |       |      |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |                             |           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.2024                              | 0     | ,    |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 12.7 2025                   |           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | * 0 2024                            |       |      |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 12.7 2025                   |           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 6 0 2024<br>6 0.0 2021<br>36.2 2023 | •     | )    |

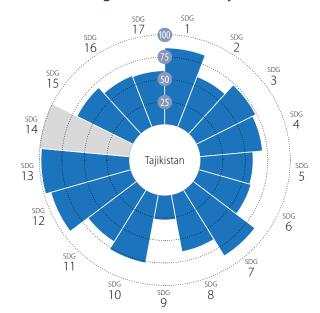
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





6.5

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



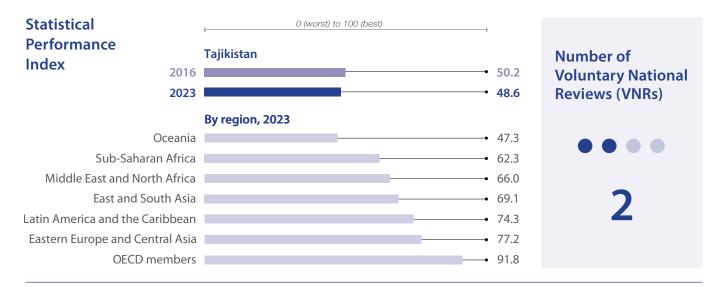
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



7%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year F |   | _ |
|--|-------------------|----------|---|------|--------|---|---|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 3.5 2025          |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |      | 2025   |   |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 13.5 2025 •       | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 8.7 2022          | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5  | 2023   | • |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 17.5 2017         |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                         | 0.0  | 2025   | • |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 5.6 2017          |          |   | 0.0  | 2022   |   |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 22.5 2017         |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2023   |   |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.8 2022         | 4        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)    |      | 2020   |   |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022          | <b>→</b> |   | 3.3  | 2022   | _ | - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.3 2022          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient   | 240  | 2015   |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.4 2018          | 1        |   |      | 2015   |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2008          | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.4  | 2015   | _ | _ |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 171  | 2022   |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 13.9 2023         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)                                   |      | 2022   |   |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.6 2023         | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2023   |   |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 27.3 2023         | 1        |   |      |        |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 79.0 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 40.6 | 2020   | _ | - |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.6  | 2020   |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 18.1 2021 •       | 1        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2020   |   |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)<br>ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |                   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALY) per 1,000 population)               |      | 2022   |   |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 204.0 2019 •      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) |      | 2024   |   |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.9 2021         | 1        | Air poliution associated with imports (DALYS per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)             |      | 2024   |   |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.8 2023         | <b>→</b> |   |      | 2024   |   |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 41.8 2019         | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2024   |   |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 94.8 2017         |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.5  | 2023   | _ |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 96.0 2023         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 0.0  | 2022   |   |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                          |      | 2023   |   |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.3 2021         | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2024   |   |   |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.4 2024          | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0  | 2023   | • |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |        |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 11 4 2017         | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    |        | • |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 11.4 2017         |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •    |        | • |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.8 2017 🔸       | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •    |        | • |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 88.3 2017 •       |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •    |        | • |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.8 2017 •       | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.0  | 2010   |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018   | _ |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 56.4 2024         | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 16.0 | 2022   |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | 2023   |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 93.6 2022         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 62.0 2024         |          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023   |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.0 2025         | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      | 2023   |   |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.7  | 2022   | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 81.9 2022 •       | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |        |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 96.7 2022 •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.9  | 2020   | • |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 69.9 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •      | • |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 5.2 2015 •        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | •    |        | • |   |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 407.6 2024 •      | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 95.8 | 2017   | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 19.0 | 2024   | • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •    |        | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 86.1 2022 •       | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0  | 2024   |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 0.4 2023          | 4        | 100,000 population)   |      |        |   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 0.4 2023          | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 32.2 | 2025   | • |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 34.9 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •    |        |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •      | • |   |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.6 2023 •       | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •    | •      | • |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 14.0 2022 •       | •        | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  |      |        |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)             | 39.5 2021 •       | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 7.6  | 2023   | • |   |
| nobile money service provider (70 or population agea 15 or over)   | 12.0 2025         | <b>4</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |      |        |   |   |
|  |                   |          |   | 171  | 2022   |   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                              |                   |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 1/.1 | 2022   | _ |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.1 2018          | •<br>→   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *                |      | 2022   |   |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)<br>undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                           |                   | •<br>•   |   | 0    |        | • |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available





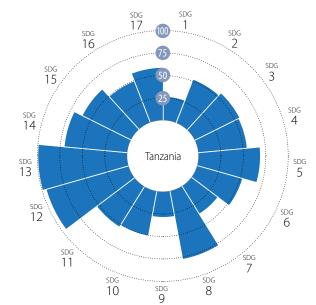
+ 5.7

Missing

data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**

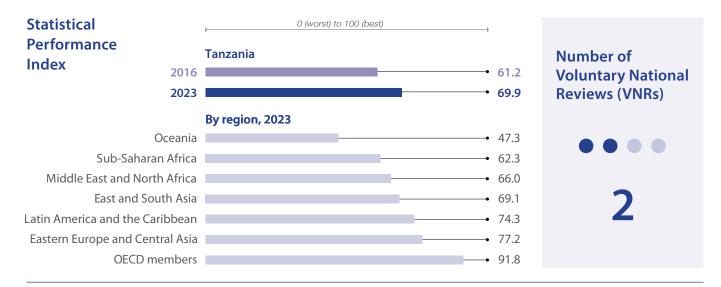


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value  | Year F   | ating | Trend                                   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value  | Year   | Ratin | ng T |
|---|--|--|-------|---|---|--|--|-------|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 34.3   | 2025   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 72.8   | 2025   | •     | ,    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 58.8   | 2025   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | Population using the internet (%)   | 29.1   | 2023   | •     | )    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |  |  |       |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 32.3   | 2023   | •     | )    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 23.8   | 2022   | •     | 1                                       | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8  | 2016   | •     |      |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 30.0   | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8   | 2025   |       |      |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.1  | 2022   | •     | 1                                       | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 17.0   | 2023   |       |      |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 18.8   | 2022   | •     |   | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2023   | •     | )    |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 12.6   | 2022   | •     | 1                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5  | 2013   | •     | 1    |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.1  | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.1  | 2015   | •     | _    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.6  | 2022   | •     | 1                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |  |       |      |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.8  | 2018   | •     | 1                                       | Gini coefficient  | 40.5   | 2018   | •     | )    |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.4  | 2019   | •     |   | Palma ratio   | 1.9  | 2018   | •     | )    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |  |  |       |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |  |       |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 275.8  | 2023   | •     | 7                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 70.1   | 2022   | •     | ,    |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.6   | 2023   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 20.5   | 2023   | •     | )    |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 38.9   | 2023   | •     | 1                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 63.4   | 2022   | •     | )    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 183.0  | 2023   | •     | 7                                       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 50.8   | 2020   | •     | )    |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.9  | 2023   | •     | 1                                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |  |  |       |      |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 18.8   | 2021   | •     | 1                                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.5  | 2020   | •     | )    |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 10.0   | ZVZ I  |       | *                                       | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.9  | 2022   | •     | )    |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 128.0  | 2019   | •     |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.2  | 2024   | •     | 1    |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 1 E O  | 2021   | •     | <b>1</b>                                | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4  | 2024   | •     | 1    |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 15.8   | 2021   |       |   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |  | 2024   |       | 1    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 112.3  |  |       | 7                                       | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 2.6  | 2024   | •     | )    |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |  | 2020   |       |   | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3  | 2023   | •     | _    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91.0   |  |       | <b>T</b> →                              | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |  |       |      |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 91.0   | 2023   |       |   | ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3  | 2023   | •     | )    |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 42.6   | 2021   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.2  | 2024   | •     | )    |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.8  | 2024   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0  | 2023   | •     | j    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |  |  |       |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |  |       |      |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |  |  |       |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 54.0   | 2023   | •     | ,    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 64.9   | 2023   | •     | 7                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 43.9   | 2024   | •     | )    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 85.9   | 2023   | •     | 7                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 23.5   | 2018   | •     | ,    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 35.4   | 2023   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 6.3  | 2019   | •     | )    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 87.1   | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.3  | 2019   | •     | )    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |  |  |       |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018   | •     | )    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | F.C. F   | 2024   |       | _                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |  |       |      |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 56.5   | 2024   |       | 7                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 66.0   | 2023   | •     | )    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 81.3   | 2022   |       | <b>→</b>                                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 44.6   | 2023   | •     | )    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 91.7   | 2024   | •     | 1                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.68   | 2023   | •     | ,    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 37.8   | 2025   | •     | 7                                       | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4  | 2023   | •     | ,    |
|   |  |  |       |   | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   |  | วกวว   | •     | ,    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |  |  |       |   |   | 0.9  | 2022   |       |      |
|   | 60.8   | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.9  | 2022   |       |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |  | 2022<br>2022   |       | <b>→</b>                                |   |  | 2022   | •     | )    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 30.6   |  | •     |   | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 3.7  |  |       |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)<br>pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)<br>eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 30.6<br>13.0   | 2022   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.7<br>0.71  | 2020   | •     | ,    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) ethropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 30.6<br>13.0   | 2022<br>2022<br>2018   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0  | 2020<br>2023   | •     |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) spulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4   | 2022<br>2022<br>2018   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7  | 2020<br>2023<br>2021   | •     |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) athropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4  | 2022<br>2022<br>2018   | •     | <b>→</b>                                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0  | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022   | •     |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8  | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024   | •     | →<br>↑<br>↑                             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8  | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014   |       | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water water water that receives treatment (%) parce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pog7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022   | •     | →<br>↑<br>↑                             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8  | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2024                                 |       | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) by emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6  | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022                                 | •     | → ↑ • ↑ ¬ ¬ →                           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0                                 | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2024<br>2025                         |       | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) pure water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels (%)   | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022                                 | •     | → ↑ • ↑ ¬ ¬ →                           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46                 | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 |       | •    |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to be pulatio | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9  | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                 | •     | → ↑ • ↑ ¬ ¬ → ¬ ↓                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35         | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         |       |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) to ensist one from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9  | 2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                         | •     | → ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35         | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                 |       |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) earce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation w | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9  | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                 | •     | → ↑ • ↑ ¬ ¬ → ¬ ↓                       | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35         | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023         |       |      |
| poulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) poulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy poulation with access to electricity (%) poulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output wttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9<br>61.3<br>2.9<br>52.4                       | 2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021 | •     | → ↑ · · · ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35         | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023         |       |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9<br>61.3<br>2.9<br>52.4<br>2.6                | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025 | •     | → ↑ · ↑                                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35         | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023         |       |      |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) pershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) parce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9<br>61.3<br>2.9<br>52.4<br>2.6<br>0.58        | 2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023 |       | → ↑ · · · ↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35<br>0.48 | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023         |       |      |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) enthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy epulation with access to electricity (%) epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) enemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) endamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9<br>61.3<br>2.9<br>52.4<br>2.6<br>0.58        | 2022<br>2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025 |       | → ↑ · ↑                                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 3.7<br>0.71<br>50.0<br>67.7<br>41.0<br>24.8<br>0.0<br>53.7<br>0.46<br>0.35<br>0.48 | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023         |       |      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) parce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) prewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 30.6<br>13.0<br>14.4<br>113.4<br>45.8<br>9.2<br>1.6<br>14.9<br>61.3<br>2.9<br>52.4<br>2.6<br>0.58<br>0.0 | 2022<br>2018<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023 | •     | → ↑ · ↑                                 | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 3.7 0.71 50.0 67.7 41.0 24.8 0.0 53.7 0.46 0.35 0.48 4.2 4.2 4.7                   | 2020<br>2023<br>2021<br>2022<br>2024<br>2014<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |       |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available







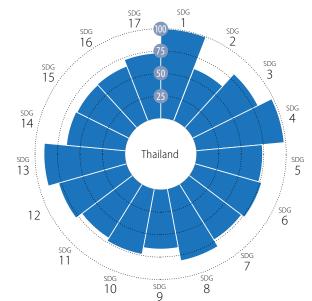
+ 7.1

Missing

data

1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*

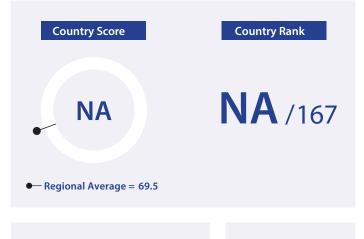




<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | Value Year Rating Tre        |  | Value Year Rati                    |
|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.6 2025 • 1<br>0.9 2025 • 1 |  | 98.2 2025                          |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.9 2025 • 1                 |  | 89.5 2023                          |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 121.4 2023                         |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.6 2022                     |  | 3.7 2023                           |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 12.4 2022                    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.2 2025                          |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.2 2022                     |  | 0.4.2022.4                         |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 72.1 2022                    |  | 0.4 2023                           |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 15.4 2022                    |  | 1.2 2022                           |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.2 2022                     |  | 18.5 2023                          |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.1 2022 • 1                 | ·  |                                    |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 • -                 |  | 34.9 2021                          |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 107.9 2022 • •               |  | 1.4 2021                           |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                    |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 34.5 2023 • -                |  | 7.3 2019                           |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 5.2 2023 • 1                 |  | 25.3 2023                          |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.2 2023 • 1                 |  | 92.5 2022                          |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 157.0 2023 • -               |  | 26.5 2020                          |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023 • 1                 |  |                                    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 14.5 2021 • =                | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.2 2020                           |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 202.                         | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 10.5 2022                          |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 46.0 2019                    | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.4 2024                           |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | _                            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 3.5 2024                           |
| 7 1 1 2   | 25.4 2021                    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 42.7 2024                          |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.4 2023                    | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 11.3 2024                          |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 23.5 2021                    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2024                           |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.6 2022 • 1                | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                                    |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 92.0 2023 • -                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.7 2023                           |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 82.0 2021 • 1                | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.1 2024                           |
|   | 6.2 2024                     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 2024                           |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 0.2 2024                     | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                    |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 44.0 2023                          |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                                    | 96.9 2023                    |  | 62.4 2024                          |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.4 2023 •                  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 46.3 2018                          |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 140.1 2023                   | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 37.4 2019                          |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  |                              | Field and the state of the stat | 1.4 2019                           |
| , , , , ,   | 98.2 2022 • 1                | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018                           |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                              | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                                    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                | 89.1 2024 • =                | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 68.0 2023                          |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 97.4 2022 • 1                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 36.3 2023                          |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 78.8 2024                    |  | 0.76 2023                          |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   |                              |  |                                    |
| ,   | 19.6 2025 • 2                | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.2 2023 <b>4</b> .9 2022 <b>6</b> |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                              |  | 4.9 2022                           |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 2022                   | _  | 4.0. 2011                          |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 99.0 2022                    |  | 4.8 2011                           |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 23.0 2022 • 1                |  | 0.79 2023                          |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 18.1 2015                    |  | 4.9 2022                           |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 866.3 2024                   |  | 99.8 2022                          |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 34.0 2024                          |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.9 2022 • 1                |  | • • •                              |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 86.1 2022 • 1                | 1 1  | 0.0 2024                           |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.3 2023 • 2                 | 100,000 population)  |                                    |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  |                              | Press Freedom Index (Worst U–100 best)   | 56.7 2025                          |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 15.8 2021 • -                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.60 2023                          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 2023                          |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.5 2023 • •                |  | 0.46 2023                          |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.7 2022                     | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                                    |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 95.6 2021 • 1                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.4 2023                           |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                                    |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 0.6 2025                     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |                                    |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.55 2023 • •                | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 20.0 2023                          |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.7 2018 • =                 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2024                             |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 27.7 2018                    | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   | 0.0 2021                           |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                              | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.1 2023                          |
|   |                              | - Statistical Ferformance index (Worst 0-100 best)   | 01.1 2023                          |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available

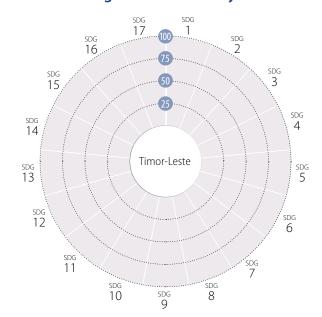


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

Missing data

22%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |       | Year Ra |   |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year |   | - |
|--|-------|---------|---|------------|---|------|------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 20.7  | 2025    | • | <b>→</b>   | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 79.5 | 2025 | • |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 46.1  | 2025    | • | <b>→</b>   | Population using the internet (%)   | 34.0 | 2023 | • |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |       |         |   |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 29.0 | 2023 | • |   |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 15.9  | 2022    | • | <b>1</b>   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •    | •    | • |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 46.7  | 2020    | • | <b>→</b>   | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 0.0  | 2025 | • |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.3   | 2020    | • | 1          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0  | 2023 |   |   |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 39.8  | 2020    | • |            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1  | 2023 | • |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 2.4   | 2022    | • | 1          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | •    |      |   |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2   | 2022    | • | <b>4</b>   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) *  | 0.0  | 2023 | • |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 2.0   | 2022    | • | <b>4</b>   | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |      |   |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.0   | 2018    | • | <b>4</b>   | Gini coefficient  | 28.7 | 2014 | • |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   |       |         |   | •          | Palma ratio   | 1.1  | 2014 | • |   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |       |         |   |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |      |   |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 192.4 | 2023    | • | 7          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 33.9 | 2022 | • |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 22.2  | 2023    | • | <b>→</b>   | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 12.3 | 2023 | • |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 50.0  | 2023    | • | 7          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 83.6 | 2022 |   |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 498.0 | 2023    | • | <b>→</b>   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •    |      |   |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1   | 2023    | • | 1          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |      |   | Ì |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  |       |         |   | _          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.1  | 2020 | • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.1  | 2U2     | • | 7          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.6  | 2022 | • |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 186.0 | 2019    | • |            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •    | •    | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |       |         | _ |            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •    | •    | • |   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 12.0  |         | • | 7          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •    | •    | • |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 67.7  |         | • | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •    | •    | • |   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 41.9  |         | • | •          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 2023 | • |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 56.7  | 2016    | • | •          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |      |   |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 72.0  | 2023    | • | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 0.5  | 2023 | • |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 52.3  | 2021    | • | <b>→</b>   | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •    |      | • |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |       |         |   |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.8  | 2023 | • |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |       | •       | • | •          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |   |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |       |         |   |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 196  | 2023 | • |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 58.9  | 2020    | • | •          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2024 |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |       |         |   |            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      | 2018 |   |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 94.8  |         | • | •          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2010 |   |   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 88.9  |         |   | T          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019 |   |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 85.1  | 2020    | • | Ψ          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  |      |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |       |         |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      | _ |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 55.3  | 2024    | • | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 15.6 | 2023 |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 02.0  | 2022    |   |            |   | 43.0 | 2023 |   |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 83.2  |         | • | <b>/</b> 1 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2022 | • |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 85.3  |         |   | T          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |   |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 35.4  | 2025    | • | Ψ_         | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      | 2023 | • |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |       |         |   |            | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •    | •    | • |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 87.0  | 2022    | • | 1          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |   |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 58.4  | 2022    | • | <b>→</b>   | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.1  | 2015 | • |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 28.3  | 2022    | • | <b>→</b>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •    | •    | • |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 8.7   | 2015    | • | •          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 23.8 | 2017 | • |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |       |         |   | •          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 60.4 | 2016 | • |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |       |         |   |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.0 | 2024 | • |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 99.7  | 2022    | • | 1          | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 9.2  | 2016 | • |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 17.7  |         | • | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0  | 2024 |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      |       |         | • | 1          | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2024 |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.2   | 2021    | • | <b>→</b>   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      |      |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | U.Z . | -v4 I   | _ |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      |      |   |   |
|  | FF 0  | 2022    |   |            | · -   |      |      |   |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.9  |         |   | •          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | -    |      | _ | ĺ |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.1   | 2022    | • |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | •     | •       | • | •          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 13.3 | 2022 | • |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.7   | 2025    | • | 1          | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | -    | -    |   |   |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •     |         |   |            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 51.5 | 2022 | • |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •       | • | •          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  | 0    | 2024 | • |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |       |         |   |            | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  |      | 2021 |   |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |       | -       |   |            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2023 |   |   |
|  |       |         |   |            |   |      |      |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available





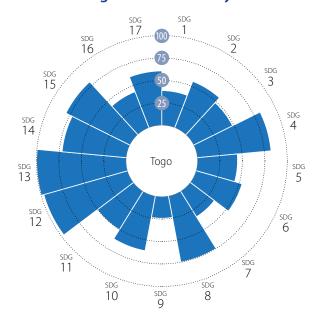
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+13.3

Missing data

4%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



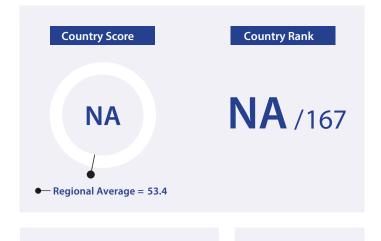




<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | Value Year F           |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |      | Year |   | - |
|--|------------------------|---|----------|---|------|------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 22.1 2025<br>47.9 2025 |   | ^<br>→   | Population using the internet (%)   |      | 2025 |   |   |
| ***  | 47.9 2025              | • | 7        |   |      |      |   |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 12.0.2022              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   |      | 2023 |   |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 12.8 2022              |   | T        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.3  | 2023 |   | , |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 23.8 2017              |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 0.0  | 2025 | • | ) |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 5.7 2017               |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.0  | 2023 |   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 18.6 2017              |   | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | 2014 |   |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.6 2022              |   |          | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  |      | 2023 |   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022               |   | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 30.1 | 2023 | _ |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.2 2022               |   | *        | Gini coefficient  | 27.0 | 2021 |   |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018               |   | <b>→</b> | Palma ratio   |      | 2021 |   |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.1 2020               | • |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 1./  | 2021 | _ | _ |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                        |   |          |   | 20.5 | 2022 |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 348.9 2023             |   | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   |      | 2022 |   | ′ |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 23.1 2023              |   | <b>→</b> | " 3   |      | 2023 |   |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 58.3 2023              |   | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      | 2022 |   |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 30.0 2023              |   | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 38./ | 2020 |   | , |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3 2023               | • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 0.4  | 2020 |   |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 25.4 2021              | • | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |      | 2020 |   | , |
| required and are spiratory disease in adults aged 50 to 70 years (%) age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and |                        |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALVs per 1,000 population)                           |      | 2022 |   | , |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 223.0 2019             | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 2024 |   | 1 |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 22.7 2021              | • | 7        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      | 2024 |   | , |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.7 2023              |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2024 |   | , |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 79.0 2016              |   | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2024 |   | ) |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 69.4 2017              |   |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1  | 2024 | • | ) |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 72.0 2023              |   | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |      |   |   |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                        |   | Ť        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |      | 2023 |   | , |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.0 2021              |   | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2024 |   |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.3 2024               | • | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0  | 2023 | • | , |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                        |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |   |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                        |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    |      | • | ) |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.8 2023              | • |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 13.5 | 2024 | • | , |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.3 2023              | • | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      |      | • | þ |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 58.3 2023              | • | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019 |   | ) |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 88.0 2019              | • | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019 |   |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                        |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018 | • | ) |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 40.0.2024              |   | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land  |      |      |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 48.8 2024              | • | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 79.5 | 2023 | • | ) |
| latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 58.4 2022              | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •    |      | • | ) |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 93.3 2024              | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.87 | 2023 | • | ) |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 15.0 2025              | • | <b>4</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5  | 2023 | • | ) |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                        |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 0.8  | 2022 | • | ) |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 71.0 2022              | • | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |   | Ī |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 19.2 2022              |   | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | •    | •    | • | ) |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 3.4 2022               |   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.75 | 2023 | • | ) |
| anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015               |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 60.0 | 2021 | • | ) |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 108.2 2024             |   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |      | 2017 |   | ) |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | . COLL EVET            |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2017 |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 57.2 2022              |   | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)  |      | 2017 |   |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 |                        |   | <u>^</u> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |      |      |   |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 11.9 2022<br>2.8 2023  |   | 7        | 100,000 population)   |      | 2024 |   |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                        |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |      | 2025 |   |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.3 2021              | • | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |   |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                        |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |   |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 55.8 2023              | • |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.50 | 2023 | • | , |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.4 2022               | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |   |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 49.6 2021              | • | <b>1</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.5  | 2022 | • | , |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                         | 1.9 2025               |   | <u>'</u> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •    | •    | • | ) |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.53 2023              |   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15 1 | 2022 |   |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018               |   | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *   |      |      |   | ٔ |
| lictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                        |   |          |   |      | 2024 |   | , |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 5.6 2018               | • |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 bost)                                       |      | 2021 |   |   |
|  |                        |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | OO.  | 2023 | - | 1 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available

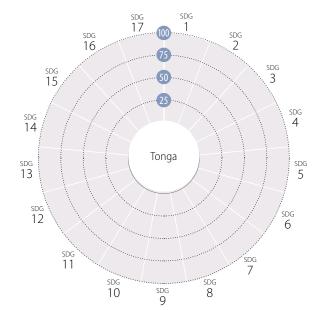


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* NA

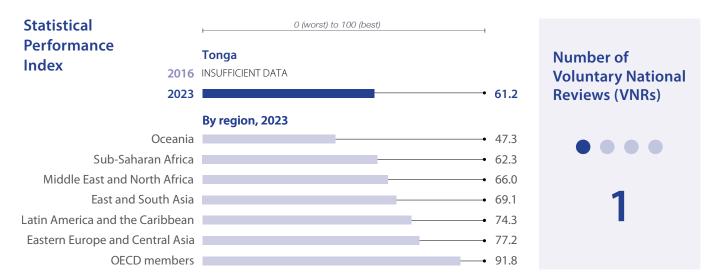
Missing data

30%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



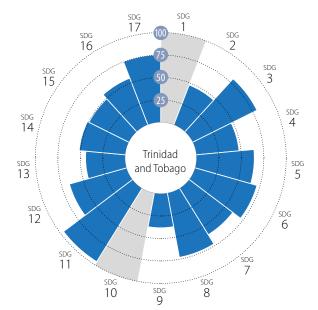
| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | Value<br>0.7 |     | 11 nati<br>25 • | - | 10110    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                            | 100.0 | Year           |            | , |
|--|--------------|-----|-----------------|---|----------|--|-------|----------------|------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (%)  |              |     | 25              |   | <b>十</b> | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 202            |            |   |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 1.1          | 202 | 2.5             |   | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |       | 202            |            |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |              |     |                 |   | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 00.5  | 202            |            |   |
| Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              |     |                 |   |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  |       |                |            | , |
| Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)   |              | 201 |                 |   | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 202            | 5          | ) |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 53.5         | 201 |                 |   | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.2   | 202            | 3          |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 71.7         |     |                 |   | <b>T</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.12  |                |            |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |              |     |                 |   | •        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |       | 201            | 6          |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 2.3          | 202 | 22              |   | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 10.5  | 201            |            | Ė |
|  | 0.7          |     |                 |   | _        | Gini coefficient   | 27.1  | 202            | 1 4        |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |              | 201 |                 |   | 7        | Palma ratio  |       | 202            |            |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | •            | •   |                 | _ | •        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 1.0   | 7 202          |            | _ |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |              | 200 |                 |   |          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.3   | 202            | <b>1</b>   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 66.8         |     |                 |   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |       |                |            | Ĺ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |              |     | 23              |   | 1        | "3" '  |       | 202            |            |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |              |     | 23              |   | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |       | 202            |            |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |              |     | 23              |   | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •     | •              | _          | _ |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •            | •   |                 |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |                |            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 26.9         | 202 | 21              |   | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 202            | -          | 1 |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |              |     |                 |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 4.0   | 202            | 2          | , |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 52.0         | 201 | 9               |   |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       |                |            | 1 |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.5          | 202 | 21              |   | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       |                |            | , |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.9         |     |                 |   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |       |                |            | ) |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 30.0         |     |                 |   | •        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •     | •              |            | ) |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.3         |     |                 |   | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     | •              | _          | ) |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 99.0         |     |                 |   | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |                |            |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |              |     |                 |   | i        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 1.9   | 202            | 3          | ) |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.7         | 202 | 21              |   | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •     | •              | •          | ) |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | •            | •   |                 |   | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) *  | 0.0   | 202            | 3          | ) |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |              |     |                 |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |                |            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |              |     |                 |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 19.2  | 202            | 3          | ) |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 75.1         | 202 | 23              |   | •        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.6  | 202            | 4          | ) |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 99.5         | 202 | 23              |   | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 0.7   | 201            | 8          | ) |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.9         | 202 | 23              |   |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 0.0   | 201            | 9          | ) |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.4         | 202 | 21              |   | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0   | 200            | 9          | ) |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |              |     |                 |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | •     | •              | •          | ) |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 40.0         | 202 |                 |   | _        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |                |            |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 49.8         | 202 | 24              |   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 26.1  | 202            | 3          | ) |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.5        | 202 | 22              |   | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | •     | •              | •          | ) |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 65.3         | 202 | 24              |   | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72  | 202            | 3          | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 7.1          | 202 | 25              |   | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •     | •              | •          | ) |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |              |     |                 |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | •     | •              | •          | þ |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.8         | 202 | 22              |   | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |                |            | Ī |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 95.3         |     |                 |   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 0.9   | 201            | 9          | • |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | •            | •   |                 |   | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •              | •          | ) |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 27.6         | 201 | 5               |   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 7.4   | 201            | 6          | ) |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 27.0         |     |                 |   | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |       | 201            |            |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |              |     |                 |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | •              |            | ) |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0        | 201 | )) -            |   | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 26.1  | 201            | 9 🚅        |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                 | 89.5         |     |                 |   | <b>1</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |       |                |            |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |              |     |                 |   |          | 100,000 population)  | 0.0   | 202            | 4          | • |
| O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)   | 2.7          | 202 | 23              |   | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.4  | 202            | 5          | , |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.2          | 202 | 21              |   | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | •              | 0          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |              |     |                 |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       |                |            | • |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.8         | 201 | 22 =            |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |       |                | -          |   |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | ٥.در         | 202 |                 |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |                |            | ĺ |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |              | -   |                 |   |          | •  | 0.1   | 202            | 3 -        |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | •            | •   |                 |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 9.1   | 202            | ٥ (        | , |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 2.1          | 202 | 25              |   | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •     | •              | •          | ) |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •            | •   |                 |   | •        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 7/ 5  | 202            | n <i>-</i> |   |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | •            | •   |                 |   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   |       |                |            |   |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |              |     |                 |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |       | ) 202<br>) 202 |            |   |
|  |              |     |                 |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 202            |            |   |
| (per 100,000 population)   |              |     |                 |   |          |  |       |                |            |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available





#### **Average Performance by SDG**



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

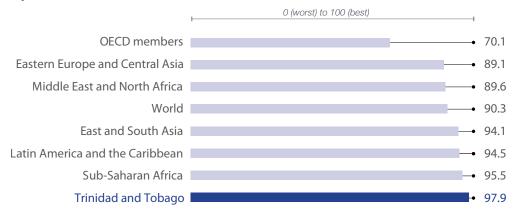


Missing 18% data

#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

| SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty bandcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | Value   | legi   | natiilg |  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  |  | Year   |     |
|---|---|--|---------|--|--|--|--|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |   |  |         |  |  |  | 2025   |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | •   | •  | •       | •  | Population using the internet (%)  |  | 2023   |     |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |  |         |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  |  | 2023   |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 12.6  |  |         | 1  | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4  | 2023   |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |   | 2011   |         | •  | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 0.0  | 2025   |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.4   | 2011   |         |  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.2  | 2021   |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •   | •  | •       | •  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |  | 2023   |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 28.1  |  |         | Ψ  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |  | 2022   |     |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |   | 2022   |         | <b>→</b>                                   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 3.9  | 2023   | •   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.6   | 2022   | •       | 7  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |  |  |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.3   | 2018   | •       | 4  | Gini coefficient   |  |  |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 4.8   | 2022   | •       | •  | Palma ratio  | •  | •  | _   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  |         |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |  |  |     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 54.1  | 2023   | •       | <b>→</b>                                   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 0.0  | 2017   |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.9  | 2023   | •       | 1  | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 13.9   | 2023   | •   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 19.1  | 2023   | •       | 1  | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | •  |  | •   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 21.0  | 2023   | •       | <b>→</b>                                   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | •  | •  | •   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | •   |  |         | •  | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |  |  |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 20.3  | 2021   | •       | _  | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.4  | 2020   | •   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 20.5  | 2021   | _       | 7  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 15.4   | 2022   | •   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 20.0  | 2019   |         |  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •  | •  | (   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |   |  |         |  | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •  | •  | (   |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |   | 2021   | •       | T  | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |  |  | (   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 73.5  |  |         | <b>→</b>                                   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | •  | •  | (   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 36.0  |  |         | •  | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3  | 2023   |     |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0   | 2017   | •       |  | SDG13 – Climate Action   |  |  |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.0  | 2023   | •       | 1  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 22.4   | 2023   |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 75.0  | 2021   | •       | 1  | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | •  | •  |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |   |  |         |  | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 59   | 2023   |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9   | 2024   | _       | Ψ  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |  |  | _   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |  |         |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 8.5  | 2023   |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 33.5  | 2023   | •       | •  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |  | 2023   |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |   |  |         |  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |  | 2018   |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 70.7  |  |         | •  | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |  | 2019   |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 71.9  |  |         |  | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |  | 2019   |     |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 92.0  | 2022   | _       | •  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |  | 2018   |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |         |  | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.1  | 2010   | _   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 53.1  | 2024   | •       | 1  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 22.0   | 2021   |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |   |  |         |  |  |  | 2023   |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 102.2   |  |         | T  | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |  | 2023   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 75.2  | 2024   |         | 1  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |  | 2023   |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.8  | 2025   | •       | <u>+</u>                                   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1  | 2023   | . ( |
|   |   |  |         |  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | •  | •  | -   |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |  | _       |  | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |  |  |     |
|   | 98.9  | 2022   |         | 1  |  |  |  | •   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 98.9<br>93.9  |  |         | 7  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 40.4   | 2022   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |   | 2022   | •       | •  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |  | 2022   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 93.9<br>20.3  | 2022   | •       | 7  |  | 0.69   |  |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 93.9<br>20.3  | 2022<br>2022   | •       | 7  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 0.69<br>62.3   | 2023   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015   | •       | 7<br>1                                     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1   | 2023<br>2020<br>2022   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015   | •       | 7<br>1<br>0                                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0   | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>•  | •       | 7<br>1                                     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3  | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>•<br>2022<br>2022                                    | •       | 7<br>1<br>0                                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3  | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024   |     |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) peshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) peshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) performed by the freshwater resources (%) performed by the freshwater freshwater resources (%) population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) performed by the freshwater freshwater freshwater resources (%) performed by the freshwater freshwater freshwater resources (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) performed by the freshwater freshwater resources (%) performed by the freshwater freshwater freshwater resources (%) performed by the freshwater fr            | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0   | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>•  | •       | 7<br>1<br>0                                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3  | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022   |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) onthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>•<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6                                 | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023                                 | •       | <b>7</b> ↑ • • • ↑ ↑                       | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0   | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022<br>2024<br>2025                                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>•<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6                                 | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>•<br>2022<br>2022                                    | •       | 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59                                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                         |     |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) pershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) particle wastewater that receives treatment (%) particle wastewater that receives trea            | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>•<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0                          | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023                         | •       | 7<br>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33                         | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023                 |     |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0                               | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                         | •       | ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33                         | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023                         |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0                               | 2022<br>2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023                         | •       | 7<br>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0                               | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                         | •       | ^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2022<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 93.9 20.3 4.2 100.0 100.0 3.6 0.0 54.9 4.7 80.8                                   | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2017 | •       | 7  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0<br>54.9<br>4.7<br>80.8<br>4.5 | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025 | •       | 7  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023                 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 93.9 20.3 4.2 100.0 100.0 3.6 0.0 54.9 4.7 80.8                                   | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025 | •       | 7  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  IDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0<br>54.9<br>4.7<br>80.8<br>4.5 | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025 | •       | 7  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57                 | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2024<br>2024<br>2025<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) unthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) independent of the consumption of the con | 93.9<br>20.3<br>4.2<br>100.0<br>100.0<br>3.6<br>0.0<br>54.9<br>4.7<br>80.8<br>4.5 | 2022<br>2015<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025 | •       | 7  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0.69<br>62.3<br>96.1<br>41.0<br>4.3<br>0.0<br>79.7<br>0.59<br>0.33<br>0.57<br>5.8<br>• *** | 2023<br>2020<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023<br>2023 |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



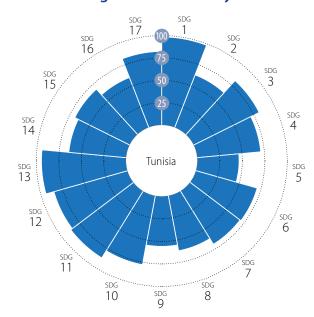
# **Country Rank Country Score 66** /167 ● Regional Average = 65.6

Missing

data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating 1 |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year |     | _   |
|--|---------------------|----------|---|------------|-----|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.9 2025 •          | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 97.7 2025  | •   | •   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.8 2025 •          | 1        | Population using the internet (%)   | 72.4 2023  | 3   | , , |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                     |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 95.1 2023  | •   | , . |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 3.2 2022            | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.1 2018   | }   |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.4 2018            | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 32.3 2025  |     |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.1 2018            |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 32.3 2023  | ,   |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 63.2 2018           | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.8 2023   | 3   | , • |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 26.8 2022 •         | <b>1</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.7 2019   | •   | j   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022            | <b>→</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 18.3 2022  | 2 • | ) ( |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.6 2022 •          | 7        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |     |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 •          | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 33.7 2021  | •   |     |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 2018            | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.4 2021   | •   | )   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                     |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |     |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 35.7 2023 •         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 7.6 2022   | 2 - |     |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.4 2023            | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 21.0 2023  | 3   |     |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 12.9 2023 •         | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.8 2022  | •   | 1   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 38.0 2023 •         | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 76.9 2020  | ) • | ,   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023            | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |     |     |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 13.0 2021 •         | <b>1</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7 2020   | •   | ,   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)                                     | 13.0 2021           | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.9 2022   | 9   | ,   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 56.0 2019           | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.5 2024   | •   | , . |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                     | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.7 2024   | •   | )   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |                     | <u>ተ</u> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 19.9 2024  | •   | , , |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   |                     | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 11.1 2024  | •   |     |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 4.0 2021            | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 2.9 2023   | 3   | ,   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.5 2018           |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |            |     |     |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 96.0 2023 •         | 7        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 2.6 2023   | }   | , , |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)                                   | 67.1 2021 •         | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.0 2024   |     | •   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 4.6 2024            | <b>.</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.3 2023   | 8   |     |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | 4.0 2024            | _        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |            |     |     |
| •  |                     |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 40.3 2023  | 8   | , • |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)                            | 41.1 2002           |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 54.8 2024  | •   | , , |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.9 2023 •         | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 22.3 2018  | 3   | , , |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  |                     | <b>1</b> | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 18.6 2019  | •   | ,   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 00.5 2021           | <b>1</b> | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 9.3 2019   | •   | •   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 30.2 2022           | Ė        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018   | 3   | ,   |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                     |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |            |     |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 69.0 2024 •         | 4        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 39.8 2023  | 8   | , , |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 83.7 2022           | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 43.4 2023  | 8   | , , |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 40.8 2024           | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.95 2023  |     | , , |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.8 2025           | <b>4</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.4 2023   | 3   | , , |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                     |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.9 2022   |     | , , |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.2 2022 •         | <b>1</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |            |     |     |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |                     | <u>+</u> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.7 2020   | ) • |     |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                     | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.78 2023  |     | ,   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 73.7 2015           |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 54.9 2021  |     | ,   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)                       |                     | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 99.9 2018  |     |     |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1,211.7 2021        | _        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.0 2024  |     | ,   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •        | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 2.3 2012   |     |     |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) |                     | ተ<br>ተ   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |            |     |     |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                                    | 99.9 ZUZZ <b>9</b>  |          | 100,000 population)   | 0.0 2024   | •   | )   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5 2023 •          | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.5 2025  | •   | )   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 1.7 2021 •          | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.54 2023  |     | )   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 2021                |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.34 2023  |     |     |
|  | 53.5 2023           | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.59 2023  |     |     |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)                  | 2.3 2022            | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.39 2023  | _   |     |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                                      |                     |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 10.7.2022  |     |     |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 36.9 2021 •         | <b>→</b> |   | 10.7 2023  | , • |     |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 15.8 2025           | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • •        | •   | j   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.43 2023           | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 29.9 2012  | ) 👝 |     |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                                      |                     | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *  |            |     |     |
| Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                     |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  *   | 0 2024     |     |     |
| ·  | 13.5 2018 •         |          |   | 0.0 2021   |     |     |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                     |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 75.8 2023  |     |     |

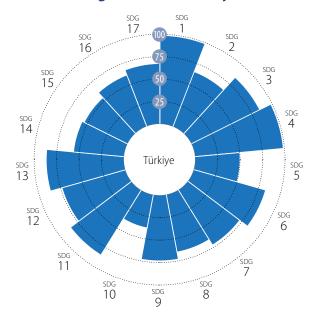
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data}$  not available



# **Country Rank Country Score 73** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Missing 3% data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**

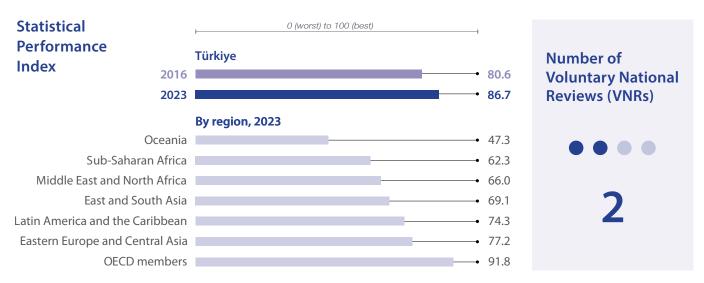


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





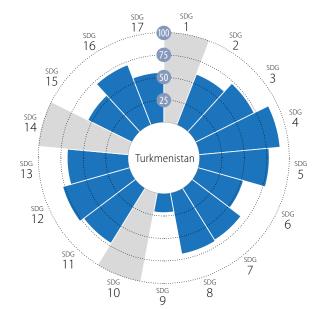
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   |         |            |     | g Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year             |          | _ |
|---|---------|------------|-----|---------------|---|------------------------|----------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |         | 2025       |     | T             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 98.7 2025              |          |   |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |         | 2025       |     | 1             | Population using the internet (%)   | 87.3 2024              |          |   |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 13.2    | 2022       | 2 • | <u> </u>      | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 84.5 2023              |          |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |            |     |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  | 3.4 2023               | 3        | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2022       |     | 1             | universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.2 2025              | 5        |   |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2018       |     | •             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.8 2023               | 3        | • |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2018       |     | •             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.3 2022               | 2        |   |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)<br>revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) |         | NA         |     | •             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 127.4 2023             | 3        |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022       |     | •             | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)   | 7.1 2022               | 2        | Þ |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2017       |     | <b>1</b>      | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  | NA NA                  | •        | D |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |         | 2018       |     |               | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)  | 51.0 2022              | 2        | Þ |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)   |         | NA         |     |               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                        |          |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  |         | 2022       |     | •             | Gini coefficient  | 44.4 2021              | •        | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 1.5     | 2022       | -   |               | Palma ratio   | 2.2 2022               | •        |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 146     | 2023       | 3   | 4             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  | 11.9 2022              | 2        |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023       |     | 4             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                        |          |   |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023       |     | 4             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 14.1 2022              | 2        | , |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2023       |     | <b>*</b>      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 25.9 2023              | 3        |   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |         | NA         |     | •             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 98.3 2022              | 2        | ) |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |         |            |     |               | Population with rent overburden (%)   | 14.9 2020              | ) •      |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 15.4    | 2021       | •   | T             | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)  | 76.6 2025              | 5        |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  | 46.0    | 2019       |     | •             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 80.6 2020              | )        | Þ |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |         |            |     |               | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                        |          |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2021       |     | 1             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 10.5 2022              | 2        | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2023       |     | <b>→</b>      | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 9.9 2024               |          | Þ |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2022       |     | 1             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 4.4 2024               | 1 -      |   |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2019       |     |               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 46.3 2024              | 1        | þ |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |         | 2023       |     | <b>→</b>      | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 15.9 2024              | 1        |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2021       |     | +             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2 2024               | 1        | Þ |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   |         | 2024       |     | 4             | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 2021               | •        | þ |
| p in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)   |         | 2020       |     |               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                        |          | Ī |
| p in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  |         | 2022       |     | 1             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 5.0 2023               | 3        | , |
| ily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  | 28.3    | 2022       | 2 • | 4             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 2.8 2024               | 1 •      | þ |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |            |     |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2024               | 1        | þ |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 99.2    | 2022       | •   | 1             | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)  | 22.8 2021              | •        | þ |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  |         | 2022       |     | 1             | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                        |          | Ī |
|   | * 96.0  |            |     |               | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 3.8 2023               | 3        | • |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 100.0   |            |     |               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 58.9 2024              | 1        | þ |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |         | 2023       |     | T             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 57.5 2018              | 3        | þ |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 461.7   |            |     | T             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 19.0 2019              | 9        | þ |
| riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |         |            |     | •             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 5.4 2019               | 9        | ) |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 38.7    | 2022       | •   |               | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2018               | 3        | D |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |            |     |               | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                        |          |   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 62.2    | 2024       |     | $\rightarrow$ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 2.3 2023               | 3        | • |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   |         |            |     | _             | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 4.2 2023               | 3        | þ |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)     |         | 2022       |     | 7             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90 2023              | 3        | D |
|   |         | 2024       |     | 7             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2023               | 3        | D |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)<br>ender wage gap (% of male median wage)                                 |         | 2025       |     | <b>→</b>      | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 7.0 2022               | 2        | D |
| 3 3 1 1   | 10.0    | 2018       | 3 - | •             | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                        |          | Ī |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |            |     |               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 3.2 2023               | 3        |   |
| epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  |         | 2022       |     | 7             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.80 2023              | 3        | D |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |         | 2022       |     | 1             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 12.4 2022              |          |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2022       |     | •             | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 98.4 2018              | 3        | þ |
| hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   |         | 2020       |     |               | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 34.0 2024              | 1        | þ |
|   | 1,558.3 |            |     | 7             | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 3.8 2019               | 9        | ) |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   |         | NA         |     | •             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.6.2027               | 1 _      |   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | /8./    | 2022       |     | <u> </u>      | 100,000 population)   | 0.6 2024               |          | _ |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |            |     |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 29.4 2025              |          | ) |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   |            |     | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.55 2023              |          | • |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  |         | 2022       |     | 1             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.41 2023              |          |   |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                  |         | NA<br>2021 |     |               | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.46 2023              |          |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.0    | 2021       | •   | <u>+</u>      | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)   | 399.9 2022             | <u>/</u> |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |            |     |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                        |          |   |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2023       |     | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 5.4 2022               | 2        | ) |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 15.6    | 2022       | 2   | •             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | NA NA                  | •        | j |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 74.1    | 2021       | •   | 1             |   |                        |          |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |            |     |               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *                            | 25.8 2022<br>0 2024    |          |   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023       |     | <b>+</b>      |   |                        |          |   |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |         | 2018       |     | 1             | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 61.1 2022              |          |   |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018       |     |               |   | 0.0 2021               |          |   |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 55.2    | 2024       | -   | 7             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)                 | 86.7 2023<br>49.0 2025 |          |   |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  | 25.0    | 2022       |     | 4             | mack of coalities, support to observational and the Moist 0—100 pest)   | 47.0 2025              | , =      | • |



#### **Average Performance by SDG**

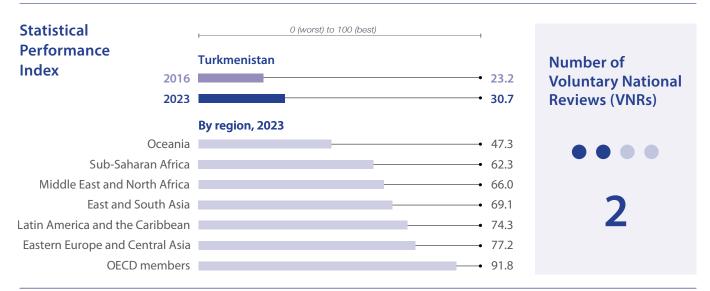


#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing 18% data





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value   | Year     | Rating | Trer |  | Value |      |   | g Tre |
|--|---------|----------|--------|------|--|-------|------|---|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         |          |        |      | • •  | 63.6  |      |   | - 7   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | •       | •        | •      | •    |  | 21.3  |      |   | -     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |          |        |      |  | 49.2  |      |   |       |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 4.1     | 2022     | •      | 4    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 2.2   | 2018 | • |       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 7.2     | 2019     | •      | •    | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                                      | 0.0   | 2025 | • |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.1     | 2019     | •      | •    | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |      |   |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 69.4    |          |        | •    | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023 |   | •     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 21.4    | 2022     | •      |      | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2022 |   | •     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |         | 2022     |        | - 3  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                               | •     | •    | • |       |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |         | 2022     |        | 4    | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |      |   |       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7     | 2018     | •      | 4    | Gini coefficient   |       |      | • |       |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | •       | •        | •      | •    | Palma ratio  | •     | •    | • | _     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |          |        |      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |      |   |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 4.5     | 2023     | •      | 1    | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |   |       |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.8    | 2023     | •      | 4    | 43 ,   | 36.0  |      |   |       |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 40.0    | 2023     | •      | 4    |  | 83.7  |      |   |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 49.0    | 2023     | •      | 4    |  | 54.1  | 2020 | • |       |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |         |          |        |      | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |      |   |       |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 25.7    | 2021     | •      | 4    | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.3   | 2020 |   |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | - **    |          |        | i    | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022 |   |       |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 88.0    | 2019     | •      | •    | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |   |       |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.0     | 2021     | •      | 1    | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     |       | 2024 |   |       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 70.1    |          |        | 4    |  | 56.9  |      |   |       |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 22.4    |          |        |      | 3 1 13 1 7   | 14.6  |      |   |       |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 99.7    |          |        | 4    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | •     | •    | • |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 98.0    |          |        | 4    | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |      |   |       |
| Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 50.0    | 2023     |        | •    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 9.8   | 2023 | • |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 74.7    | 2021     |        | 7    | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.7   | 2024 | • |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.5     | 2021     | •      | 4    | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | •     | •    | • |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |          |        |      | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |   |       |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |         |          |        |      | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | •     |      |   |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |         |          |        |      | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | •     | •    | • |       |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 97.3    | 2023     | •      | •    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  |       |      |   |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 78.7    | 2022     | •      | •    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | •     | •    | • |       |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8    | 2005     | •      | •    | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       |      |   |       |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |          |        |      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0   | 2018 | • | _     |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 76.7    | 2024     |        | ,    | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |   |       |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | /0./    | 2024     |        |      |  | 14.0  | 2023 | • |       |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 94.4    | 2022     | •      | 4    | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 12.7  | 2023 | • |       |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 104.7   | 2024     | •      | 1    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.98  | 2023 | • |       |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 25.6    | 2025     | •      | 1    | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | •     | •    | • |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |          |        |      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 2.3   | 2022 | • |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 100.0   | 2022     | •      | 1    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 99.8    | 2022     | •      | 1    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.0   | 2015 | • |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 135.2   | 2022     | •      | 7    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |       |      |   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 34.1    | 2015     | •      | •    | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 10.9  | 2006 | • |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                                | 5,127.4 | 2024     | •      | 4    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 99.9  | 2019 | • |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |          |        |      | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.0  | 2024 | • |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0   | 2022     | •      | 1    | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 0.3   | 2016 | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.8    |          |        | 4    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    |       |      |   |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   |         |          |        |      | 100,000 population) *  | 0.0   | 2024 |   |       |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.9     | 2023     | •      | 7    | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 19.1  | 2025 | • |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 0.1     | 2021     | •      | 4    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •    | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |          |        |      | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •    | • |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.0    | 2023     | •      | •    | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | •     |      | • |       |
| ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 11.9    |          |        | •    | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |   | ĺ     |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |         |          |        | _    | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 3.5   | 2023 | • |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 40.6    | 2017     | •      |      | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | ر.ر   | _04. | • |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.5     | 2025     | •      | -    | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   |       |      |   |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | •       |          | •      | •    | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |       |      | • |       |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.6     | 2018     | •      | -    | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0     | 2024 |   |       |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |         |          |        |      | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *   |       | 2021 |   |       |
| ictims of modern slavery embodica in imports   |         | 71 1 I X |        | - 0  |  | 5.0   | -041 | _ |       |
| (per 100,000 population)   | 44.3    | 2010     |        |      | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 30.7  | 2027 | _ |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available







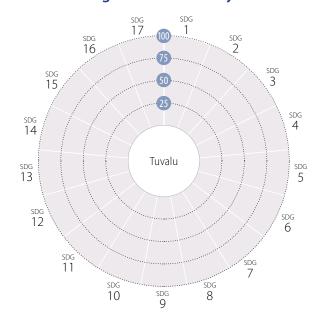
#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

NA

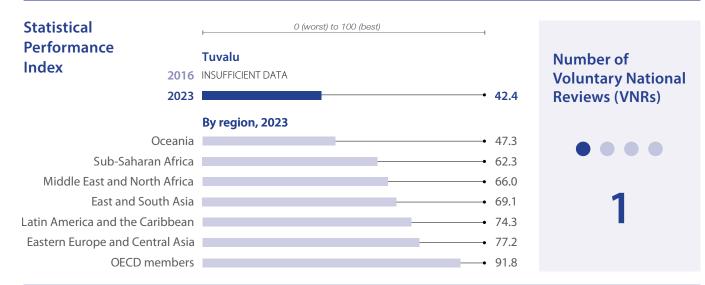
Missing data

45%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



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|--|--|------|-------|--|-------|--------|-----|--------|
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| treadment of watering incliniter under Systans of age (56)  1.2 3.210  |  |      |       |  | •     | •      | •   |        |
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| unam Impolit Level Berd 2-3 avant) entire selected pleth tomes per hectare of harmested broth and inside Mitorge Management rides dest 0-141 worst) 13 2016  |  |      |       |  | 0.2   | . 202. |     |        |
| seedly yeld from the pre- hecture of three-ted land)   |  |      | •     |  |       |        |     |        |
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| Section of Near Land Well-Being   Section (Section Section (Section Section                          | ,  |      |       | ·  | 20.1  | 201    |     |        |
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| ple-standardized death rate dust cardio-recorded disease, cancer, didutestes, or chromic registratory (disease) and this saged 3to 17 you profit of pollution (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to pollution (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to pollution (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 10,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population (per 10,000 population)  affect death sper to 1,000 population)  affect de                       | 1 1 1 2  | -    |       |  |       |        |     |        |
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| perstanded rade death rate actividuale to household air pollution and minerial raily pollution (per 100,000 population)  affic deaths (per 10,000 population)  1.79 2011   |  | •    | •     |  |       |        |     |        |
| after pollution (per 100,000 population)  179 2021   |  |      |       | 75   | 2.4   |        |     |        |
| affile deaths (per 100,000 population)  for expertancy at hith (pears)  foliace ent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  43.8 2018  95.2 2023  • Noting ent entisions associated with imports (lig/capita)  150,0013  • SDG13 – Climate Action  COppensions from fossil feel combistion and cement production (ICOp/capita)  150,0013  • OFG14 — Life Bealow Water  Mean area that is protected in imports (NCOp/capita)  150,0014  • OFG14 — Life Bealow Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  150,0014  • OFG15 — Life Gene Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  150,0015  • OFG16 — Life Bealow Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  150,0015  • OFG16 — Life Bealow Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  150,0015  15                       |  |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| fix expectancy at birth (years)  67, 17003  78, 2018  79, 2020  79                       | (per 100,000 population) 17.9 2021                             | 1 •  | •     |  |       |        |     |        |
| Jodescent fertility rate (britis per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) that started by sizelle health personnel (%) provising infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) provising infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) provising infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) provising infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) provision in fant in coverage (BHC) index of service coverage provision of the provision                        | cy at birth (years) 67.1 2023                                  | 23   | -     |  |       |        |     |        |
| spot source of the standard by skilled health personnel (%) 945 2020 946 2023 947 2024 948 2023 949 2023 949 2023 949 2024 949 20                       | tility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 43.8 2018 | 8 •  | •     |  |       | •      | •   |        |
| univining infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 94.0 2023    The commercial health roverage (UHC) index of service coverage (UHC) index of servi                       | d by skilled health personnel (%) 99.5 2020                    | 0 •  | •     |  |       |        |     |        |
| inviersal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0 – 10 best)    Coultive Education   Coultive Edu                       | nts who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 94.0 2023      | 23   | 1     |  | 1) 1( | 202    | 3 ● |        |
| bigsture well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  DG4 - Quality Education  rificipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  Abort children aged 4 to 6)  By 32 2023  This caught from overexpolited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  DG5 - Gender Equality  Bear of population aged 15 to 24)  By 60 females aged 15 to 24)  By 60 females aged 15 to 49)  By 60 females aged 15 to 49                       |  | 1 •  | 4     |  |       | 202    |     |        |
| SDG14 - Life Below Mater  DG4 - Quality Education  stricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (%) of children aged 4 to 6)  95.1 2023   | J Dest)  |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) for children aged 4 to 6) for coarning or permitary organized learning flower secondary completion rate (%) flower seconda                       |  | •    | _     |  |       |        |     |        |
| Intropation rate in pre-pinnary organized learning (%)  95.1 2023 • ↑  Cecan Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  95.2 2024 • ↑  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  96.7 2024 • ↑  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  27 2019  28 2029 • ↑  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  28 2029 • ↑  Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  29 20 20 • ↑  Manie biodiversity theats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.8 2022 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.7 2024 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  50 45.8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  60 8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  60 8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  60 8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  60 96 8 2025 • ↑  Manie biodiversity threats embodiled in imports (per million population)  60 96 8 2025 •                        | •  |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  80.2 2023  80.2 2023  80.2 2023  80.2 2023  80.2 2023  80.2 2023  80.2 2023  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2025  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2025  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2024  80.2 2025  8                       |  | 23   | 1     | ,        |       | 202    | 1   |        |
| Fish caught ty trawling or dredging (%) 0.0 2019  Preserver rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 98.8 2019 99.3 2012 98.8 2019                       |  | 17   |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  PGS - Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atto of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atto of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Bost in defmale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  PGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Possible with the service of available freshwater resources)  Possible with the service of available freshwater resources)  Possible with the service of available freshwater resources)  Possible and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Possible and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Possible of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Possible of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Possible of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Possible of modern slavery embodied in imports (per million population)  Possible of meale-to-male leabor force and services (%)  Possible of meale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Possible of meale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Possible of meale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Possible of meale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Possible of meale-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Possible of meale-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Permanent deforestation (% forest area, 3-year average)  Permanent deforestation (worst 0—1 best)  Possible of available freshwater resources  Permanent deforestation (worst 0—1 best)  Possible of available freshwater resources  Permanent deforestation (worst 0—1 best)  Possible of available freshwater resources                       |  |      | , T   |  |       |        |     |        |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  DGG - Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  45.7 2024 ◆  Altitude of female-to-male planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Imported deforestation (m²/capital  Moan set late is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean                        |  |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| semand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  45.7 2024   45.7 2024                         |  | 9    | _     | -  |       |        | •   |        |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Bed List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  Permanent deforestation (m*/capita)  Permanent deforestation (m*/capita)  Permanent deforestation (m*/capita)  Pode - Clean Water and Sanitation  population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  population with access to electrically (%)  population with access to electricity (w)  population with access to electricity output (wnctO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  press F            |  |      |       | SDG15 – Life on Land                           |       |        |     |        |
| Atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  atio of female-to-male mad parlament (%)  ation of female-to-male mad store of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  ation of female-to-male mad store of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  ation of female-to-male mad store of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  ation of female-to-male mad store of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  ation of female-to-male mad store survival (worst 0–1 best)  ation of modern slavery (worst 0–100 best)  ation of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ation of modern slavery                       |  | 24   | =     |  | )     | •      | •   |        |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  ats held by women in national parliament (%)  DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  opulation using at least basic drinking water resources)  opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  or carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  opulation with access to electricity (%)  Opulation with access to electricity output  (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  obligated GDP growth inde |  | 7 -  | 4     |  |       | •      | •   |        |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Planticipas (per 100,000 population)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Forms is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Forms is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  Forms is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita)  Formicides (per 100,000 population)  Imported deforestation (m²/Capita                       | ,  |      |       |  |       |        | •   |        |
| Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  Imported deforestation (m² capita)  Imported deforestation (m² capita)  Imported deforestation (m² cap                       |  |      |       |  |       | •      |     |        |
| SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  83.5 2022   |  |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Ou 2019  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Ou 2019  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Our Prison population with access to electricity (%)  Oughalion with access to electricity (%)  Oughalion with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Oughalion with access to clean fuel sand technology for cooking (%)  Oughalion with access to clean fuel sand technology for cooking (%)  Oughalion with access to electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Press freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Oughalion with access to electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Press freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Output in total final energy consumption (%)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–10 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–10 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–10 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–10 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–10 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output in the cess to electricity (worst 0–1 best)  Output i                       |  | 7    | 4     |  |       |        |     |        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Citims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  * 0 2026  * 0 2027  * 0 2027  * 0 2028  * 0 2028  * 0 2029  * 1 2020  * 1 2020  * 2 2020  * 2 2020  * 2 2020  * 2 2020  * 3 2020  * 2 2020  * 2 2020  * 3 202                       |  |      |       |  | 0.0   | 201    | 9   |        |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **O.0 2024  **O.0 20                       | -  |      |       |  | 0.0   | 201    |     |        |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 87.2 2020  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) 4.0 2020  population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2022   |  | _    |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  4.0 2020  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corporate GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Cottims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Intelligence of the Goals and technology for cooking (%)  To 2021  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  26.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0.0 2024  * 0.0                        |  |      |       |  | 87.7  | 202    | ) - |        |
| Children involved in child labor (%)  4.0 2020  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Exports of major conventions are lawful and adequately (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Exports of administrative pr                       |  |      | _     | 7.   |       |        |     |        |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  and work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  For hogh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0.0 2024  * 2024  * 2025  * 2026  * 2027  * 2028  * 2028  * 2028  * 2028  * 2029  * 2                       | ••   | 12   |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  (MtCO2/TWh)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  26.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0 2024  |  |      |       |  | 4.0   | 2021   | ) - |        |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  attal work-related accidents embodied in imports  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  26.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  tatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0 2024  | 3, 3 1 1   | .2 - | ٦     |  | * 0.0 | 202    | 1 • |        |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  amobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  and amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  and amental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  and amount and and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  DG9 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  * 0 2024   |  |      | •     |  |       |        |     |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0 2021   |  | 1 •  | -     |  |       |        |     |        |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  SULTS of population or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Indiamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  26.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  |  | _    |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  modamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  26.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  * 0 2024   |  | 3 📥  |       | · -  |       |        |     |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Indiamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  26.2 2023  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021   |  | ۰    |       |  |       |        |     | ĺ      |
| robile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Tor high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  |  |      | 4     |  | 26.5  | 202    | 2   |        |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021  |  | •    |       |  |       | 202.   | )   |        |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  otal work-related accidents embodied in imports   |  | •    | -     |  | •     | •      | •   |        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * 0 2024  ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021   | <del>-</del>   |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  * 0.0 2021   | - , -  | •    |       |  | * (   | 202    | 1   |        |
| 5 Thirted profits of Hiditaliationals (052 billion) 0.0 2021   |  | _    |       |  |       |        |     |        |
| (per 100,000 population) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 42.4 2023  |  |      |       |  |       |        |     |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### **UGANDA**

#### **Overall Performance**

## **Country Score Country Rank** 142/167 55.8 ● Regional Average = 53.9

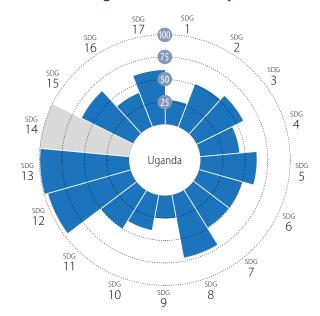
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.8

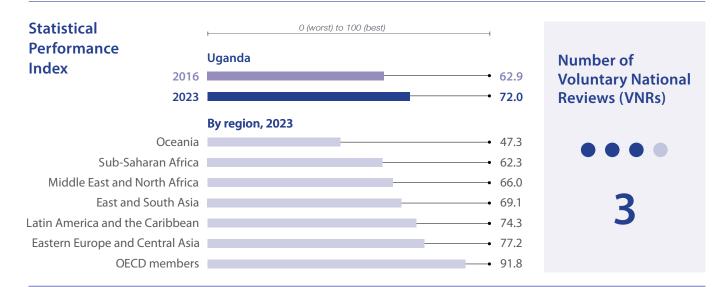
Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

### **UGANDA**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year I | Ratin | g Tre |
|---|-------------------|----------|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 33.1 2025 •       | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 74.9  | 2025   | •     | 1     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 57.7 2025 •       | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 15.3  | 2023   | •     | -     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 32.8  | 2023   | •     | 4     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 36.9 2022 •       | •        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.2   | 2018   | •     | •     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 25.4 2020 •       | 7        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 27.9  | 2025   |       | 4     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | 3.6 2020          | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 27.5  | 2023   |       |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                           | 13.6 2020 •       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2023   | •     | -     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 7.9 2022 •        | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.3   | 2023   | •     | -     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.3   | 2022   | •     | •     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                      | 2.3 2022 •        | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |        |       |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 0.8 2018 •        | 1        | Gini coefficient  | 42.7  | 2019   | •     | (     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                           | 0.4 2021 •        | •        | Palma ratio   | 2.1   | 2019   | •     | -     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |        |       |       |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                       | 170.3 2023 •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 52.7  | 2022   | •     | •     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.9 2023         | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 29.7  | 2023   | •     | •     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 38.8 2023         | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 52.5  | 2022   | •     | •     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 198.0 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 44.5  | 2020   | •     |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                           | 0.9 2023          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |        |       |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       | 21.5 2021         | -        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6   | 2020   | •     | (     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)              | 21.2 2021         |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 0.9   | 2022   | •     | (     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 163.0 2019        | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.2   | 2024   | •     | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>affic deaths (per 100,000 population) |                   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.4   | 2024   | •     |       |
|   | 16.0 2021         | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 10.6  | 2024   | •     |       |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 68.3 2023         | ^        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 2.8   | 2024   | •     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 111.4 2017        |          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.2   | 2023   | •     | -     |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 91.0 2022         | T        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |        |       |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                             | 91.0 2023 •       | T        | $\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)   | 0.1   | 2023   | •     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)           | 48.6 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.4   | 2024   | •     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                             | 4.5 2024          | 7        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0   | 2023   | •     |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   | 1.5 2021          |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |        |       |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                      |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | •      | •     |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 34.4 2010 •       |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | •      | •     |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 89.0 2017         | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | •      | •     |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 26.2 2017         |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | •      | •     |       |
| reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 91.8 2022         | Φ.       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | •      | •     |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   | Ť        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 2018   | •     |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |        |       |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 64.0 2024         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 72.2  | 2023   | •     |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 67.0 2022 •       | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 48.5  | 2023   | •     |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               | 89.6 2024         | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74  | 2023   | •     |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 34.1 2025         | •        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.5   | 2023   | •     | •     |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 1.8   | 2022   | •     |       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)                               | 59.3 2022         | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |        |       |       |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                   |                   | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 8.8   | 2022   | •     |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                               | 5.8 2022          | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.54  | 2023   | •     |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 0.0 2015          | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 48.8  |        |       |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eg/capita)  |                   | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 32.2  |        |       |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 110.7 2021        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 26.0  |        |       |       |
| epulation with access to electricity (%)  | 47.1 2022 •       | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 18.1  |        |       |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (70)   | 0.6 2022          | 1        | Exports of major conventional warning (TIV constant million LICD nor  |       |        |       |       |
| 2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output                          | 0.0 2022          | •        | 100,000 population)   | 0.0   | 2024   | •     |       |
| MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.0 2023 •        | 1        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 37.6  | 2025   | •     |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                              | 38.8 2021         | Λ.       | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.39  |        |       |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   | Ť        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.40  |        |       |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 47.4 2023 •       | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.58  |        |       |       |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 4.2 2022          | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 00    | _023   |       |       |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                |                   | _        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 3 E   | 2022   |       |       |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                         | 65.9 2021 •       | 1        |   | 5.5   | 2023   |       |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 3.1 2025          | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     |        | •     |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                      | 0.39 2023         | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 120   | วกวา   |       |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                 | 0.39 2023         | -        |   | 13.8  |        |       |       |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * Shifted profits of multipationals (USS billion)   |       | 2024   |       |       |
|   | 3.2 2018          |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) *  | 0.0   | 2021   |       |       |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 3.2 2010          |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.0  | 2022   | _     |       |

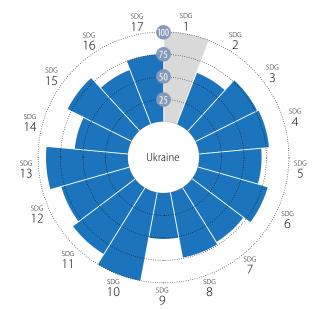
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





NA

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



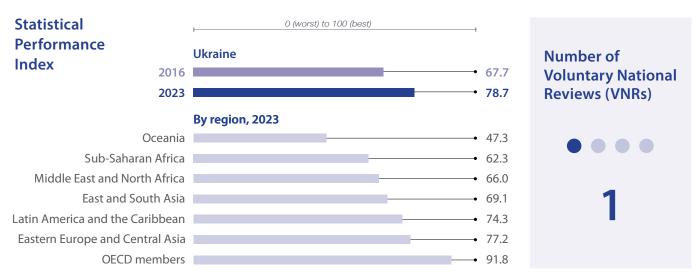
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



3%

data



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value               | Year F       | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value        | Year R            | Rating | Tren      |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------|----------|--|--------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                     |              |        | •        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.9         | 2025              | •      | 1         |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |                     |              |        | •        | Population using the internet (%)  | 82.4         | 2023              | •      | 1         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                     |              |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 81.6         | 2023              | •      | 1         |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.8                 | 2022         | •      | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.4          | 2023              |        | 4         |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 22.9                | 2000         | •      | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 24.0         | วกวร              |        | 7         |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 8.2                 | 2000         | •      | •        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 24.0         | 2023              | _      |           |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | •                   |              | •      | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6          | 2023              | •      | 1         |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.6                | 2022         | •      | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.3          | 2023              | •      | 1         |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3                 | 2022         | •      | <b>4</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 35.2         | 2023              | •      | 1         |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.6                 | 2022         | •      | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |              |                   |        |           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.4                 | 2018         | •      | 1        | Gini coefficient   | 25.6         | 2020              | •      | 1         |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.2                 | 2022         | •      | •        | Palma ratio  | 0.9          | 2020              | •      | 1         |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                     |              |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |              |                   |        |           |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 15.0                | 2023         | •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 1.1          | 2018              | •      | •         |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 4.7                 | 2023         | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 12.5         | 2023              | •      | 1         |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 8.1                 | 2023         | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 76.4         | 2022              | •      | 1         |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 112.0               | 2023         | •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 83.9         | 2020              | •      | •         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2                 | 2021         | •      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |              |                   |        |           |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 240                 | 2021         |        | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0          | 2020              | •      | 0         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 24.0                | ZUZ I        | •      | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.2          | 2022              | •      | •         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 79.0                | 2019         | •      |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 10.0         | 2024              | •      | 7         |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  |                     |              |        |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.6          | 2024              | •      | 4         |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   |                     | 2021         |        | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 37.9         | 2024              | •      | 4         |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)  |                     | 2023         |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 6.6          | 2024              | •      | 4         |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                     | 2021         |        | T        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1          | 2023              | •      | 7         |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |                     | 2014         |        |          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |              |                   |        |           |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 83.0                | 2023         | •      | Т        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 3.8          | 2023              | •      | 7         |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 75.5                | 2021         | •      | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.3          | 2024              | •      | 4         |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 47                  | 2024         |        | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0          | 2023              | •      | •         |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4./                 | 2024         | _      | 7        | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |              |                   |        |           |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                     |              |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 67.4         | 2023              | •      | -         |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 76.0                | 2021         | •      | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 64.4         | 2024              | •      | 4         |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 9/1                 | 2021         | •      | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 23.6         | 2018              | •      | -         |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)   |                     | 2021         |        | Ť        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 31.7         |                   |        | 4         |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   |                     | 2021         |        | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 21.4         | 2019              | •      | 4         |
| ,   | 99.9                | 2021         | _      | _        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |              | 2018              |        | •         |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                     |              |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |              |                   |        |           |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 75.3                | 2024         | •      | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 59.8         | 2023              | •      | 4         |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 106.7               | 2022         |        | 4        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 57.3         | 2023              | •      | 4         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |                     | 2021         | •      | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.94         |                   |        | 1         |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |                     | 2025         |        | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |              | 2023              |        | 4         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   | 21.2                | 2025         | Ť      |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |              | 2023              | •      | 4         |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 02.6                | 2022         |        | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 1.0          | 2022              |        | Ť         |
| Population using at least basic unifinity water services (%)  |                     | 2022         |        | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.8          | 2021              |        | 4         |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |                     | 2022         |        |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.76         |                   |        | -         |
|   |                     |              |        |          | ·  |              |                   |        |           |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                     | 2015         |        | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 35.6<br>99.8 |                   |        | -         |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 684.1               | 2024         | •      | 7        |  |              |                   |        | _         |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                     |              |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 35.0         |                   |        | 7         |
| Population with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0               |              |        | T        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 3.2          | 2012              | •      | •         |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 94.9                | 2022         | •      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.2          | 2024              | •      |           |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.3                 | 2023         | •      | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population)  | 62.0         | າດາເ              |        | _         |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 0.0                 | 2021         |        | _        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 63.9         |                   | -      | 7         |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 8.9                 | 2021         | •      | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.63         |                   | •      | 1         |
|   |                     |              |        |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.53         |                   | •      | 4         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 73.9                | 2023         |        | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.39         | 2023              | •      | 7         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |                     | 2022         | •      | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |              |                   |        |           |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 12.8                |              |        | 4        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 10.2         | 2022              | •      | 1         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                     | 2021         |        |          |  |              |                   |        |           |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 83.6                |              |        | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |              | •                 |        | 0         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 83.6<br>9.8         | 2021         | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •            | •                 | •      | •         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 83.6<br>9.8<br>0.63 | 2021<br>2023 | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 33.0         |                   | •      | -         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 83.6<br>9.8<br>0.63 | 2021         | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * |              | •<br>2022<br>2024 | •      | 4         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 9.8<br>0.63<br>0.2  | 2021<br>2023 | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0            | 2024<br>2021      | •      | 9 9 9 9 1 |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

# **Country Score Country Rank** 80/167 ● Regional Average = 65.6

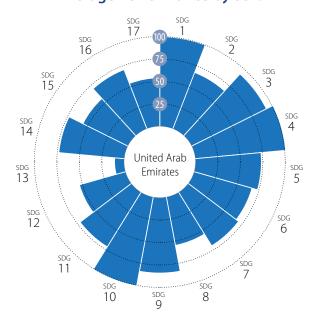
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

9.9

Missing data

3%

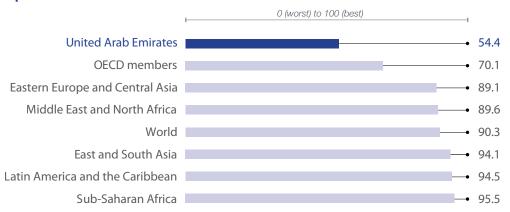
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | ١   | Value              | Year                 | Ratin         | g Tr | end          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Ye           | ear Rat                | n |
|--|-----|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|------|--------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |     | 0.3                | 2025                 | •             | •    | <b>&gt;</b>  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 96.2 20            | )25                    | ) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |     | 0.6                | 2025                 | •             | •    | <del>}</del> | Population using the internet (%)   | 100.0 20           | )23 (                  | • |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 211.7 20           | )23 (                  | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   |     | 2.7                | 2022                 | 2             | •    | 1            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 4.1 20             | )23 (                  | • |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | *   | 2.6                | 2022                 | 2             |      | •            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 57.0 20            | )25 (                  |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | *   |                    | 2022                 |               |      |              | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 1.0.26             | 222                    |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  |     |                    | 2022                 |               | (    |              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 20             |                        |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 3   |                    | 2022                 |               | •    | •            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.5 20<br>191.3 20 |                        |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |     |                    | 2022                 |               |      | <b>→</b>     |   | 191.5 20           | )23                    | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4   |                    | 2022                 |               |      | T            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient   | 26.4.26            | 10.4                   |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |     |                    | 2018                 |               |      | <b>→</b>     | Palma ratio   | 26.4 20<br>0.9 20  |                        |   |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |     | 0.0                | 2021                 | _             | -    |              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 0.9 20             | 710                    | Ė |
|  |     | 2.5                | 202                  |               |      | <b>1</b>     | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 0.0 20             | 122                    |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |     |                    | 2023                 |               |      | T<br>T       | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 51.2 20            |                        |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  |     |                    | 2023                 |               |      | <u>ተ</u>     | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 99.6 20            |                        |   |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |     |                    | 2023                 |               |      | <b>†</b>     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 45.1 20            |                        |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |     | 0.0                |                      |               |      | •            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  | 45.1 20            | ,20                    | i |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.6 20             | 120                    |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |     | 11.6               | 2021                 | •             | •    | <b>→</b>     | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 18.3 20            |                        |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |     | 70.0               | 2019                 | ) <u>~</u>    |      |              | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 8.3 20             |                        |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | ,   | /0.0               | 2019                 | , –           |      |              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 21.3 20            |                        |   |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |     | 5.9                | 2021                 | •             | •    | 1            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 51.9 20            |                        |   |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 8   |                    | 2023                 |               | •    | T            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 57.6 20            | )24 (                  | ) |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |     |                    | 2022                 |               | •    | T            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.4 20             | )23                    |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |     |                    | 2022                 |               | •    | T            | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                    |                        |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | ٥   | 96.0               | 2023                 | 3             | •    | <b>→</b>     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 24.2 20            | )23 (                  | ) |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 8   | 31.8               | 2021                 | •             | •    | 1            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 11.8 20            | )24                    | • |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |     | 6.8                | 2024                 | 1             |      | <b>1</b>     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 42.3 20            | )23 (                  | Þ |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |     | 0.0                |                      |               |      | Ė            | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                    |                        |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 53.5 20            | )23 (                  | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 9   | 99.8               | 2023                 | 3             |      | •            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.3 20            | )24 (                  | ) |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 9   | 99.8               | 2023                 | 8             | (    | •            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 13.3 20            | )18 (                  | • |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 10  | 04.2               | 2023                 | 3             | •    | 1            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 4.9 20             |                        |   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 10  | 0.00               | 2022                 | 2             | (    | •            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 0.6 20             |                        |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 1.0 20             | )18 (                  | , |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 6   | 51.1               | 2024                 | 1 •           |      | <b>→</b>     | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 50.2.20            | ) ) ) ·                |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 58.2 20            |                        |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |     |                    | 2022                 |               |      | T            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)<br>Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 26.4 20            |                        |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  |     |                    | 2024                 |               |      | <b>7</b>     | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.84 20            | )23                    | • |
| ,  | -   | 0.00               | 2023                 | )             |      |              | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 12.6 20            | 122                    |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 1/  | 20.0               | 2022                 |               |      | <b>1</b>     | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 12.0 20            | )22                    | _ |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |     |                    | 2022                 |               |      | T →          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.7 20             | 122                    |   |
| ·  |     |                    | 2022                 |               |      | <b>→</b>     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.92 20            |                        |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | ,   |                    | 2015                 |               |      |              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 38.2 20            |                        |   |
|  |     |                    | 2012                 |               |      | <b>↑</b>     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 100.0 20           |                        |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | ر,ر | 13.0               | 202                  | †             |      | •            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.0 20            |                        |   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 1/  | 20.0               | 2022                 |               |      | <b>1</b>     | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 00.0 20            | 72.1                   |   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |     |                    | 2022                 |               |      | <b>†</b>     | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   |                    |                        | i |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 10  | JU.U               | 2022                 | _             |      |              | 100,000 population)   | 0.9 20             | )24                    |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |     | 1.4                | 2023                 | 3             | -    | 7            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 26.9 20            | )25 (                  |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |     | 1.0                | 2021                 | •             |      | <b>→</b>     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.61 20            |                        |   |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.72 20            |                        |   |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | ı   | 55.2               | 2023                 | 3             |      | •            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.65 20            |                        |   |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   |     |                    | 2022                 |               |      | •            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 20                 |                        | ĺ |
| and the contract of the contra |     |                    |                      |               |      |              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.7 20             | )22                    |   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |     | ) F =              | 202                  |               | -    | T            |   | 0                  | _                      |   |
| 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   | 35.7               | 2021                 |               |      |              | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |                    |                        |   |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | }   |                    | 2021                 |               |      | <b>&gt;</b>  | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.3 20             | )24                    |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  |     | 2.1                |                      | 5             | •    | <b>→</b>     |   |                    | )24                    |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | (   | 2.1<br>0.42        | 2025                 | 5 •<br>8 •    | •    | <b>→</b>     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |                    | <del>(*</del> *        | * |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | )   | 2.1<br>0.42<br>3.9 | 2025                 | 5 • 8 • 8 • 8 | •    | →<br>↓<br>↓  | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | ** *<br>82 20      | ** *<br>)24 <b>(</b>   | * |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | )   | 2.1<br>0.42<br>3.9 | 2025<br>2025<br>2018 | 5 • 8 • 8 • 8 | •    | <b>+</b>     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | ** *<br>82 20      | ** *<br>)24 (<br>)21 ( | * |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data} \ {\sf not} \ {\sf available}$ 

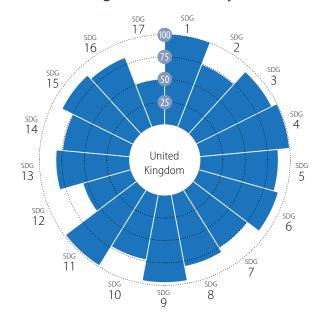
# **Country Score Country Rank 11** /167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Missing

data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



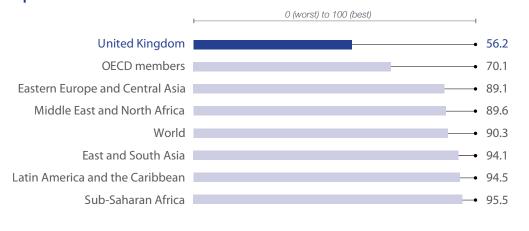
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Ye            | ear Ratin  | ıg Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value            | Year Rati                   |
|---|---------------------|------------|----------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.1 20              | )25 •      | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.1             | 2025                        |
| verty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   |                     | 025        |          | Population using the internet (%)  | 96.3             |                             |
| verty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  | 11.8 20             | )22 -      | •        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)              |                  | 2023 <b>•</b> 2023 <b>•</b> |
| VG2 – Zero Hunger  Valence of undernourishment (%)  | 25.20               | 022        | 4        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3  |                  |                             |
| valence of undernourisment (79) valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *   |                     | 022        | •        | universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 96.8             | 2025                        |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |                     | 017        |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |                  | 2023                        |
| nimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) *   | 90.0 20             | 022 •      | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)         | 2.9 .<br>819.6 : | 2021                        |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 26.8 20             |            |          | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  |                  | 2023                        |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)<br>ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   |                     | 022 •      |          | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 36.5             |                             |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 20              |            |          | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)   | 34.0             | 2022                        |
| eld gap closure (% of potential yield)  | NA N                |            | •        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                  |                             |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 21.8 20             | 022 🔵      |          | Gini coefficient   | 32.4             |                             |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                     |            |          | Palma ratio  |                  | 2022                        |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 8.3 20              |            | 1        | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities                                   | 14.9             | 2022                        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 2.7 20              |            | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  *  | • 0.0            | 2022                        |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)<br>cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 4.5 20<br>7.6 20    |            |          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |                  | 2023                        |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 7.0 20<br>NA N      |            | •        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0            | 2022                        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 11.0 20             |            |          | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 18.5             |                             |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 11.0 20             | JZ I 💆     |          | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)   |                  | 2025                        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                                       | 13.0 20             | 019        | •        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  SDG13 Posponsible Consumption and Production                    | 95.7             | 2020                        |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 2.4 20              | 021        | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)                                  | 171              | 2022 4                      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 81.3 20             |            | 1        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 17.1 I           | 2022<br>2024                |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 8.3 20              | 021 •      | 1        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |                  | 2024                        |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | NA N                |            |          | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 31.1             | 2024                        |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.0 20<br>87.8 20  |            | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 35.5             | 2024                        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)<br>ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                 | 6.7 20              |            | 4        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |                  | 2019                        |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  | 7.3 20              |            | <b>→</b> | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.7              | 2022                        |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   | 20.4 20             | 019        | •        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 15               | 2023                        |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 11.2 20             | )22 •      | 1        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |                  | 2023                        |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                     |            |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |                  | 2024                        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 98.6 20             |            |          | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)   | 57.9             | 2021                        |
| et primary enrollment rate (%) bwer secondary completion rate (%)  *  | 99.9 20<br>99.9 20  |            |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                  |                             |
|   | 100.0 20            |            |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 84.2             |                             |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  | 49.4 20             |            |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)      | 61.6             |                             |
| ISA score (worst 0–600 best)  | 494.4 20            | 022        | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)                       |                  | 2018<br>2019                |
| ariation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  | 11.0 20             | )22 🔸      | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |                  | 2019                        |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 24.3 20             | )22 •      | 4        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |                  | 2018                        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                     |            |          | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                  |                             |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 85.9 20             | 024        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 83.4             | 2023                        |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 100.7 20            | 022        | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 90.9             |                             |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 86.4 20             |            | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                      |                  | 2023                        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 40.5 20             |            |          | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  |                  | 2023 <b>•</b> 2022 <b>•</b> |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  | 13.3 20             | 023 •      | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.1             | 1022                        |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 100 5 1             | 222 -      |          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.4              | 2022                        |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0 20<br>99.1 20 |            |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.90             |                             |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 14.4 20             |            |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |                  | 2022                        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 85.8 20             |            |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0            |                             |
|   | 2,160.4 20          |            |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%)  *  |                  | 2024 <b>•</b> 2021 <b>•</b> |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   | 99.8 20             |            |          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                  |                             |
| opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)  | 98.1 20             | 022        | 1        | 100,000 population)  |                  | 2024                        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1000 5              | 122 -      |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   |                  | 2025                        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 20            |            |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                   |                  | 2023                        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) |                     | 023        | _        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                  | 2023 <b>•</b> 2023 <b>•</b> |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.1 20             |            |          | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  |                  | 2023                        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                     |            |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                  |                             |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.6 20             | 023        |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 14.1             | 2022                        |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.8 20              | )22 •      | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.5              | 2024                        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 99.8 20             | 021        | 1        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | **               | ** *                        |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                         | 0.69 20             |            |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 93               | 2024                        |
| andamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |                     | )23<br>)18 |          | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)   |                  | 2024                        |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)   | 83.5 20             |            | •        | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |                  | 2021                        |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 75.1 20             |            |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 88.9             | 2023                        |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  | 10.4 20             | 222        | •        | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 56.1             | 2025                        |

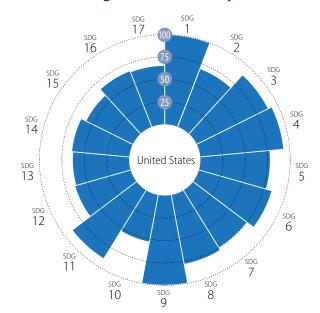
## **Country Score Country Rank** 44 / 167 ● Regional Average = 78.1

Missing

data

2%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



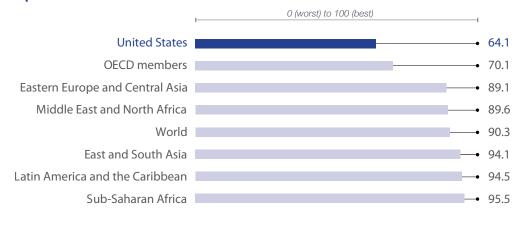
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



#### **International Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **UNITED STATES**

| 5DG1 – No Poverty   |         |            |   | g Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Y    |      | _ |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------------|--|------------|------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |         | 2025       |   | T             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 99.8 20    |      | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  |         | 2025       |   | 1             | Population using the internet (%)  | 93.1 20    |      | • |
| overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)   | 18.1    | 2023       | • | 1             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 184.8 20   |      |   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |            |   |               | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                     | 3.9 20     | 023  | • |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5     | 2022       | • | 1             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3                                | 97.8 20    | 025  | • |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.4     | 2018       | • |               | universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)         | 1.8 20     | าาว  |   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 0.1     | 2018       | • |               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 3.6 20     |      | - |
| Alinimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | NA      | NA         |   |               | ·  |            |      |   |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 42.0    | 2022       | • | 1             | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)  | 1,561.2 20 |      |   |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4     | 2022       | • | $\rightarrow$ |  | 10.6 20    |      |   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 8.1     | 2022       | • | 1             | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)   | 26.9 20    |      |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.5     | 2018       | • | 1             | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)                                   | 38.6 20    | J22  | • |
| ield gap closure (% of potential yield)   | NA      | NA         | • |               | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |            |      |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 12.3    | 2022       | • |               | Gini coefficient   | 41.3 20    |      | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |            |   |               | Palma ratio  | 1.8 20     |      | • |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 16.6    | 2023       | • | 4             | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)   | 22.9 2     | 023  | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023       |   | <b>*</b>      | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |            |      |   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023       |   | 4             | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | * 0.0 20   | 022  | • |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |         | 2023       |   | <b>*</b>      | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 8.7 20     | 023  | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   |         | 2023<br>NA |   |               | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 99.6 20    |      | • |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | NA      | NA         |   |               | Population with rent overburden (%)  | 29.0 2     |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 13.7    | 2021       | • | 1             | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)                             |            |      |   |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |         |            |   |               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                                    | 62.1 20    |      | • |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 14.0    | 2019       | • |               |  | UZ.1 ZI    | J_U  | Ĭ |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 14 7    | 2021       | • | J.            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 0 =        | 0.00 |   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |         | 2021       |   | 7             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 9.3 20     |      | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |         | 2023       |   | 1             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 4.5 20     |      | • |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |         | 2022       |   | -             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 10.2 20    |      |   |
| •   |         |            |   | <b>A</b>      | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 67.2 20    |      |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |         | 2023       |   | T             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 26.8 20    | 024  |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2021       |   | T             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 1.5 20     | 024  |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  |         | 2024       |   | 7             | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.5 20     | 018  | • |
| ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  |         | 2020       |   |               | SDG13 - Climate Action   |            |      |   |
| ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)   |         | 2022       |   | 4             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 14.5 20    | 023  | • |
| aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)   | 8.9     | 2022       | • | <u> </u>      | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.5 2      |      |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |            |   |               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 2.9 2      |      |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 86.5    | 2022       | • | 4             | Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (%, worst 0–100 best)                                   | 22.6 2     |      |   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.0    | 2022       | • | 1             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 22.0 2     | JZ 1 | Ť |
| • •   | * 98.8  |            |   | -             |  | 22.0.2     |      |   |
| , , ,   | * 100.0 |            |   | •             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 33.9 20    |      | • |
| ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  |         | 2019       |   | •             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 73.6 20    |      | • |
| SA score (worst 0–600 best)   | 489.4   |            |   | 7             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 23.9 20    |      |   |
|   |         |            |   | .1.           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 22.0 20    | 019  |   |
| riation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)   |         |            |   | 4             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 8.7 20     | 019  |   |
| nderachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)  | 33.9    | 2022       | • | <b>*</b>      | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.5 20     | 018  |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |            |   |               | SDG15 – Life on Land   |            |      | П |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 80.2    | 2024       |   | 4             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 38.3 20    | 123  |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  |         |            |   |               | Mean area that is protected in feel-esthal sites important to biodiversity (%)                         |            |      | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 101.2   | 2022       | • | 1             | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 20    |      | , |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 83.9    | 2024       | • | 1             | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.83 20    |      |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.7    | 2025       | • | 7             |  |            |      |   |
| ender wage gap (% of male median wage)  |         | 2023       |   | <b>→</b>      | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 18.6 20    | J22  | _ |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |            |   |               | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |            |      |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 100.0   | 2022       |   | <b>1</b>      | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.8 20     | 023  |   |
| opulation using at least basic difficulty water services (%)  |         | 2022       |   | 4             | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 20    | 023  |   |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   |         | 2022       |   |               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 26.2 20    | 021  |   |
| eshwater withdrawai (% of available freshwater resources)  nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                  |         |            |   |               | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                                   | 100.0 20   | 021  |   |
|   |         | 2015       |   | •             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65.0 20    | 024  |   |
|   | 2,146.8 |            |   | <b>→</b>      | Children involved in child labor (%)   | * 0.0 20   |      |   |
| opulation using safely managed water services (%)   |         | 2022       |   | T             | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                                    |            |      |   |
| pulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)   | 97.0    | 2022       | • | <b>→</b>      | 100,000 population)  | 3.6 20     | J24  | • |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |            |   |               | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.5 20    | 025  |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   | 2022       | • | 1             | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48 20    | 023  |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0   | 2022       | • | 1             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.55 20    | 023  |   |
| $O_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)  | 1.2     | 2023       | • | 7             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.71 20    | 023  |   |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |         | 2021       |   |               | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)  | 524.4 20   |      |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |         |            |   |               | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 2          |      | Í |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 72 5    | 2022       |   | •             | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 145.2      | 122  |   |
| ,   |         | 2023       |   |               | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 14.5 20    | JZZ  | • |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 3.3     | 2022       | • |               | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                                   | 0.2 20     | 024  |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 95.0    | 2021       | • | 1             | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **         | **   | * |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |         |            |   |               | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 46 20      |      |   |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023       |   | 4             |  |            |      | ٠ |
| ital work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |         | 2018       |   | <b>→</b>      | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)  Shifted profits of multipationals (USS hillion)            | 72.6 20    |      | - |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  |         | 2018       |   | •             | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | * 0.0 20   |      | • |
| mployment-to-population ratio (%)   | 71.9    | 2024       | • | 1             | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 93.4 20    |      |   |
| outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)  |         |            |   |               | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)                             | 5.1 20     | 025  |   |

### **URUGUAY**

#### **Overall Performance**

# **Country Score Country Rank 38** /167 ● Regional Average = 70.3

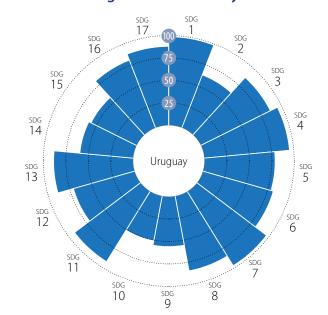
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**



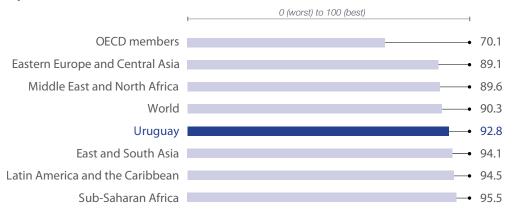
#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



#### International **Spillover Index**



**Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** 

<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **URUGUAY**

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |       | Year |     | y I |
|--|-------------------|----------|--|-------|------|-----|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   |                   | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |       | 2025 |     |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 1.1 2025 •        | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 110.2 |      |     |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.5 2022          | T        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2./   | 2023 | 3 - |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.9 2018          | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                        | 12.0  | 2019 | •   | )   |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.4 2018          |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6   | 2023 | 2 _ |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 69.8 2018         | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 33.3 2022         | +        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.5 2022          | <b>+</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 23./  | 2023 | )   |     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.3 2022          | 1        | •  | 10.6  | 202  |     |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018          | •        | Gini coefficient   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.5 2021          | •        | Palma ratio  | 1.9   | 2022 |     | _   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 0.0   | 202  |     |     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 15.3 2023         | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 4.1 2023          | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |       | 2023 |     |     |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 6.7 2023          | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 100.0 |      |     |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 42.0 2023         | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | /3.5  | 2020 | ) - | _   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023          | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       | 202  |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 17.4 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020 |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |       | 2022 |     |     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 16.0 2019 •       | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024 |     |     |
| offic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.0 2021         | 7        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)  | 78.1 2023         | 7        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 146.2 |      |     |     |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 26.8 2021         | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 100.0 2021        | 1        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3   | 2023 | 3   |     |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 95.0 2023         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 2.2   | 202  |     |     |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         |       | 2023 |     |     |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 81.5 2021 •       | Т        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024 |     |     |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.7 2024          | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | •     | •    | •   | _   |
| OG4 – Quality Education  |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |      |     |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 00.2.2022         | _        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 98.2 2022         | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |     |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.9 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |       | 2018 |     |     |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  | 87.5 2022 •       |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |       | 2019 |     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.1 2022 •       | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |       | 2019 |     |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018 | 3   |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 86.6 2024         | 4        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |       |      |     |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 80.0 2024         |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2023 |     |     |
| itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 106.7 2022 •      | 1        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.3  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 80.7 2024 •       | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.91  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 28.3 2025 •       | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2   | 2023 | 3   |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 16.4  | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.5 2022 •       | 1        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |      |     |     |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 98.3 2022 •       | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 11.3  | 2022 | 2   |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 12.1 2022 •       | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.69  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 26.3 2015         | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 8.7   | 2022 | 2   |     |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 679.2 2024        | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 99.8  | 2013 | 3   |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 76.0  | 2024 | 1   |     |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •      | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)   |       | 2010 |     |     |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 100.0 2022        | 1        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |       |      |     |     |
| to the state of th | 0.6 2023          | →        | 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 2024 |     |     |
|  | E1 7 2021 🐣       | 4        |  |       |      |     |     |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 51.7 2021         | _        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| GR – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 70.6 ****         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |       | 2023 |     |     |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.9 2023         |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.84  | 2023 | 3   |     |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 1.9 2022 •        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |      |     |     |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 74.1 2021 •       | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 10.8  | 2022 | 2   |     |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 8.5 2025          | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | •     |      | •   |     |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.83 2023 •       | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **    | **   | **  |     |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5 2018          | <b>→</b> | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  **   | . 0   | 2024 | 1   |     |
| tims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 25 0 2010 -       |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   |       | 2021 |     |     |
| per 100,000 population)  | 25.8 2018 •       |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2023 |     |     |
|  |                   | _        | Statistical Lettormanice mack (WODS U= 100 DCSU)   | U1.1  | ∠U∠. | , • |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available

# **Country Rank Country Score 62** /167 ● Regional Average = 72.0

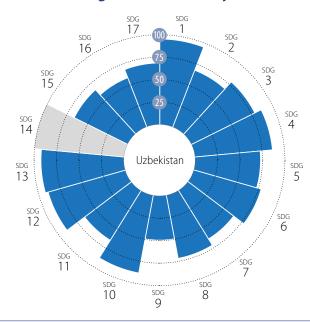
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**

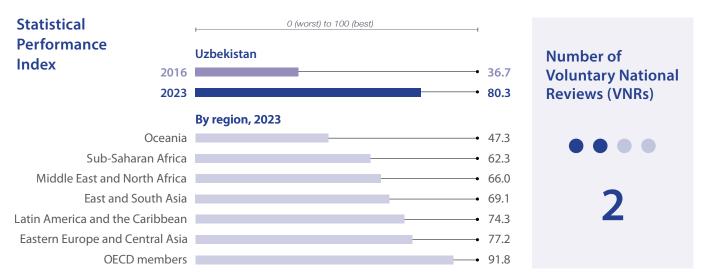


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





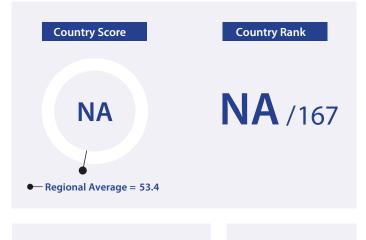
<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

|   |   | Year R   | , |   | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |  | e Yea  |  | ing |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|-----|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.8   | 2025   | • | 1                                       | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 88.5   | 202  | !5   |     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 4.2   | 2025   | • | 1                                       | Population using the internet (%)   | 89.0   | 202  | 3  | •   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |  |   |   | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 106.5  | 202  | :3   |     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 2.5   | 2022   | • | 1                                       | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4  | 1 202  | :3   |     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 6.5   | 2021   | • | •                                       | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 30.4   | 1 202  | 5  |     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.4   | 2021   | • |   | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |  |  |  |     |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 56.1  | 2021   | • | •                                       | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |  | 2 202  |  |     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 30.0  | 2022   | • | 4                                       | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |  | 202  |  |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |   | 2022   |   | 1                                       | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 15.5   | 202  | !3   | _   |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |   | 2022   |   | 1                                       | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |  |  |  |     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7   | 2018   | • | 4                                       | Gini coefficient  |  | 2 202  |  |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1   | 2021   | • |   | Palma ratio   | 1.1  | 202  | 2  | _   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  |   |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |  |  |  |     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 26.5  | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |  | 202  |  |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.6   | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  |  | 202  |  |     |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 13.3  | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |  | 2 202  |  |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 57.0  | 2023   | • | 7                                       | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 21.9   | 202  | 0 •  |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1   | 2023   | • | 1                                       | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |  |  |  |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 24.6  | 2021   | • | 1                                       | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   |  | 1 202  |  |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |   |  |   |   | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |  | 7 202  |  |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 152.0   | 2019   | • |   | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |  | 202  |  |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 93  | 2021   | • | 1                                       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |  | 2 202  |  | •   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  |   | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |  | 1 202  |  |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   |   | 2022   |   | Ţ                                       | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |  | 202  |  |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   |   | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0  | 202  | 4  | _   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  |   | 2023   | • | 1                                       | SDG13 – Climate Action  |  |  |  |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   |  |   |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |  | 202  |  |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.8  | 2021   | • | 7                                       | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |  | 202  |  |     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.2   | 2024   | • | 1                                       | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.2  | 2 202  | 4  |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |  |   |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |  |  |  |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   | 2022   |   |   | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •  |  |  |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 65.9  | 2022   | • | T                                       | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •  | •  | •  |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 99.4  | 2024   | • | 1                                       | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | •  | •  |  |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 95.6  | 2023   | • | 1                                       | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •  | •  | •  |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 100.0   | 2022   | • | 1                                       | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | •  |  |  |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |  |   |   | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 201  | 8  | _   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 01.7  | 2024   |   | _                                       | SDG15 – Life on Land  |  |  |  |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 01.2  | 2024   |   | 7                                       | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 20.5   | 202  | !3   |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.3  | 2022   | • | 7                                       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 19.2   | 2 202  | :3   |     |
| itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 54.5  | 2024   | • | 1                                       | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.97   | 7 202  | :3   | D   |
|   | 38.0  | 2025   |   |   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |  | 202  | 3  | D   |
| ats neid by women in national parliament (%)  |   |  |   | <u>T</u>                                |   | 0.0  |  | 2  | Þ   |
|   |   |  |   | T                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  |  | 3 202  |  |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 96.6  | 2022   | • | <b>T</b>                                | . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,   |  |  |  |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   |   | 2022<br>2022   | • | <b>T</b>                                | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 1.8  |  | 1.   | Ð   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |   | 2022   | • |   | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 1.8  | 3 202  |  |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) sshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 96.3<br>121.8   | 2022   | • | 1                                       | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.8  | 202  |  |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 96.3<br>121.8   | 2022<br>2022<br>2019   | • | <b>↑</b>                                | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 1.8  | 1 202  | 3  |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2019   | • | <b>^</b>                                | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 1.8<br>1.4<br>0.90   | 1 202  | 2  |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2   | 2022<br>2022<br>2019<br>2024   | • | <b>^</b>                                | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 1.8<br>1.4<br>0.90<br>100.0<br>32.0                                      | 3 202<br>4 202<br>9 202<br>9 202   | 22   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation wathdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2  | 2022<br>2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022   | • | ^ / / / / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 1.8<br>1.4<br>0.90<br>100.0<br>32.0<br>20.6                              | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>0 202<br>0 202<br>5 202   | 22 44 42   | •   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water water that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8   | 2022<br>2022<br>2019<br>2024   | • | ^ ~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0                                 | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>0 202<br>0 202<br>5 202<br>0 202  | 13 12 14 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 | •   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water water that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6  | 2022<br>2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022   | • | ^ ~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0  35.2                           | 3 202<br>4 202<br>4 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202   | 12 14 12 14  | •   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water water that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6  | 2022<br>2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022   | • | ^ ~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 1.8 1.4 0.90 100.0 32.0 20.6 * 0.0 35.2 0.48                             | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 13   | •   |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation wastewater that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access 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access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulatio | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6  | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0  35.2  0.48  0.60               | 3 2022<br>3 2022<br>4 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022 | 22   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water water that receives treatment (%) purce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels an | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0                                       | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0  35.2  0.48  0.60               | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 22   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) peshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) anewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0                                       | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021                                 | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0  35.2  0.48  0.60  0.27         | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 22   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) pure water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology 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technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuel | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0<br>65.4<br>7.4<br>44.1                | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021         | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0  35.2  0.48  0.60  0.27         | 3 2022<br>3 2022<br>4 2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022 | 22   |     |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) parce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with a ccess to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) pulation with access to clean f | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0<br>65.4<br>7.4<br>44.1<br>4.5         | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025         | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 1.8  1.4  0.90  100.0  32.0  20.6  * 0.0  35.2  0.48  0.60  0.27         | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 22   |     |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) sepulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) sepulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) sephwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy spulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) servewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0<br>65.4<br>7.4<br>44.1<br>4.5<br>0.54 | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023         | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 1.8  1.4 0.90  100.0 32.0 20.6 4 0.0 35.2 0.48 0.60 0.27                 | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 33   |     |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) spulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) spulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) serkwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) atthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy spulation with access to electricity (%) spulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Dg2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO₂/TWh) servewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0<br>65.4<br>7.4<br>44.1<br>4.5<br>0.54 | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2022<br>2021<br>2025 | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 1.8  1.4 0.90  100.0 32.0 20.6 8.0  35.2 9.48 0.60 0.27  8.0  21.1       | 3 202<br>4 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 22   |     |
| population using at least basic drinking water services (%) sepulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) sepulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) sepulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) sepulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) sepulation water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy sepulation with access to electricity (%) sepulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) De emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) sepulation with access to clean final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  dijusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) memployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 96.3<br>121.8<br>97.2<br>365.2<br>100.0<br>77.8<br>1.6<br>1.0<br>65.4<br>7.4<br>44.1<br>4.5<br>0.54 | 2022<br>2019<br>2024<br>2022<br>2022<br>2023<br>2021<br>2023<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023         | • | ↑ <b>7</b> • ↑                          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (%)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 1.8  1.4 0.90  100.0 32.0 20.6 8.0  35.2 9.48 0.60 0.27  8.0  21.1  21.1 | 3 202<br>1 202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202<br>202  | 22   |     |

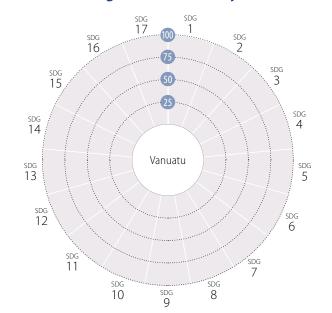
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available







#### **Average Performance by SDG**



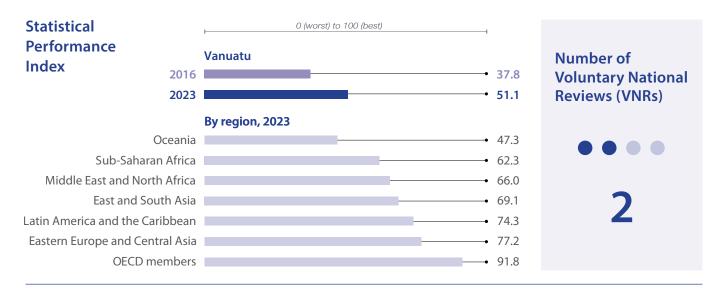
#### Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*



Missing data

27%





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year R | , |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |       | Year  |     | g Tre |
|---|--------------|---|----------|---|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 17.1 2025    | • | 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 64.3  | 202   | 5 • | 4     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 44.7 2025    | • | <u>+</u> | Population using the internet (%)   | 45.7  | 202   | 3 • | - 2   |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 421.4 | 202   | 3 • | •     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.9 2022     | • | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | •     | •     | •   | (     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 28.9 2013    | • | •        |   | • 00  | 202   | 5 • |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.7 2013     | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.0   | , 202 |     |       |
| linimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | • •          | • | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 202   | 3 • | •     |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 21.3 2022    | • | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       |       |     |       |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022     | • | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 3.0   | 202   | 3 • |       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.6 2022     | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |       |     |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018     | • | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 32.3  | 201   | 9 🛑 |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | • •          | • | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.2   | 201   | 9 • |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |              |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |       |     |       |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 100.0 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 3.1   | 202   | 2 • |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 8.7 2023     | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 6.4   | 202   | 3 • |       |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.8 2023    | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 78.0  | 202   | 2 • |       |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 41.0 2023    | • | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •     | •   |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | • •          |   |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |       |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 36.8 2021    | • | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.7   | 202   | 0 • |       |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | JU.U ZUZT    | _ |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.2   | 202   | 2 • |       |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 260.0 2019   | • |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       |       |     |       |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |              |   | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     | •     | •   |       |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.5 2021    |   | T        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •     | •     |     |       |
| expectancy at birth (years)   | 71.5 2023    |   | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •     | •   |       |
| lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 81.0 2012    |   | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •     | •     | •   |       |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 89.4 2013    |   | .1.      | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |       |     |       |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 70.0 2023    | • | •        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_{\!2}/\!capita)$  | 0.7   | 202   | 3 • |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>worst 0–100 best)   | 47.0 2021    | • | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     |       |     |       |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | • •          | • |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | · 0.0 | 202   | 3 • |       |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |              | _ |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |       |     |       |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |              |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 3.3   | 202   | 3 • |       |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 74.1 2023    | • |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 71.8  | 202   | 4 • |       |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.1 2023    | • | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 34.6  | 201   | 8 • |       |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 58.3 2023    | • |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 0.3   | 201   | 9 • |       |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 96.9 2021    | • | 1        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 8.4   | 201   | 9 🛑 |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |              |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0   | 201   | 8 • |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |              |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |       |       |     |       |
| % of females aged 15 to 49)   | 61.1 2024    | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 2.8   | 202   | 3 • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 87.9 2022    | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •     | •     |     |       |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 85.2 2024    | • | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.67  | 202   | 3   |       |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 2.0 2025     | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0   | 202   | 3   |       |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |              |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     | •     | •   |       |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 91.3 2022    |   | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |       |     | Г     |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 46.7 2022    |   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 0.3   | 202   | 0   |       |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 0 0          |   | •        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •     | •     | •   |       |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 7.1 2015     | • | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 323   | 202   | 1 • |       |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 7.1 2013     | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  |       | 201   |     |       |
|   |              | _ |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 201   |     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 70.0.2022    |   |          | Children involved in child labor (%)  |       |       |     |       |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 70.0 2022    | - | 71       | Experts of major conventional wanning (TIV constant million LICD nor  |       | 201   | ر 🍑 |       |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 6.4 2022     |   | 4        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | € 0.0 | 202   | 4   |       |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                     | 2.8 2023     | • | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       |       |     |       |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 1.9 2021     | • | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   |       |       |     |       |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 1.7 2021     | _ | •        | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   |       |       |     |       |
|   | 20.0.2022    |   |          |   |       |       |     |       |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.0 2023    | - |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | -     |       |     |       |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | •            | - |          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       | 200   |     |       |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | • •          | • |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 12.3  | 202   | 3 • |       |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.0 2025     | • | •        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     | •     | •   |       |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | J.U ZUZJ     |   |          |   | 20-   | 200   | 1 - |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |              | - |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |       | 202   |     |       |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population).  | -            | _ |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 202   |     |       |
| ums or mouern siavery embouled in imports   | • •          |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0   | 202   | •   |       |
| per 100,000 population)   |              |   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |       | 202   |     |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



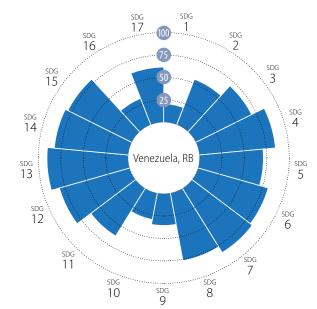
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**

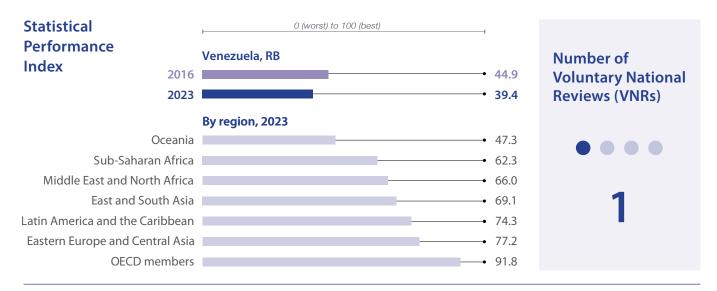


#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |                            |                      | Rating     |                  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  |      | Year |     | g 1 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---|------|------|-----|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 42.9                       | 2025                 | •          | <b>1</b>         | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 77.8 | 2025 | 5 • |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 68.8                       | 2025                 | •          | 1                | Population using the internet (%)   | 61.6 | 2017 | 7 • |     |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                            |                      |            |                  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 56.9 | 2023 | 3 • |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 17.6                       | 2022                 | 2          | 1                | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4  | 2023 | 3 • |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 13.4                       | 2009                 | •          | •                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8 | 2025 | 5 - |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 4.1                        | 2009                 | •          | •                | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |      |      |     |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | •                          | •                    | •          | •                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  |      | 2023 |     |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 22.7                       | 2022                 | 2          | <b>→</b>         | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |      | 2016 |     |     |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3                        | 2022                 | 2 •        | 7                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 0.6  | 2023 | 3 • | _   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.4                        | 2022                 | 2          | <b>→</b>         | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |      |      |     |     |
| sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 1.1                        | 2018                 | 3          | 1                | Gini coefficient  | 44.7 | 2006 | 5   |     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.5                        | 2020                 | )          | •                | Palma ratio   | 2.4  | 2006 | 5   | _   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                            |                      |            |                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |      |      |     |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 226.7                      | 2023                 | •          | 1                | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  |      | 2007 |     |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 15.0                       | 2023                 | 3          | <b>→</b>         | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 20.2 | 2023 | 3 • |     |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 24.3                       | 2023                 | 3          | <b>→</b>         | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  |      |      |     |     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 45.0                       | 2023                 | 3          | <b>→</b>         | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 36.9 | 2020 | ) • | _   |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.3                        | 2023                 | 3 •        | 1                | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |      |      |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 18.7                       | 2021                 |            | 1                | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 1.0  | 2020 | ) • |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                            |                      |            |                  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  |      | 2022 |     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 38.0                       | 2019                 | •          |                  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |      | 2024 |     |     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 13.7                       | 2021                 | i •        | 1                | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |      | 2024 |     |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   |                            | 2023                 |            | <u>_</u>         | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |      | 2024 |     |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (birth sper 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |                            | 2019                 |            |                  | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  |      | 2024 |     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |                            | 2018                 |            | •                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •    | •    | •   |     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   |                            | 2023                 |            | 1                | SDG13 – Climate Action  |      |      |     |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                            |                      |            | Ť                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      |      | 2023 |     |     |
| worst 0–100 best)  | 75.1                       | 2021                 | •          | <b>→</b>         | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  |      | 2024 |     |     |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.7                        | 2024                 | 1 •        | 4                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 2.9  | 2023 | 3 • |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |                            |                      |            |                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |      |      |     |     |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 05.4                       | 201                  | ,          |                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023 |     |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 85.4                       | 2017                 | _          |                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |      | 2024 |     |     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.0                       | 2024                 | 1 •        | 1                | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |      | 2018 |     |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 71.9                       | 2017                 | 7          | •                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |      | 2019 |     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.7                       | 2022                 | 2          | <b>→</b>         | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |      | 2019 |     |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |                            |                      |            |                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0  | 2018 | 3   |     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 82.4                       | 2024                 | 1          | 4                | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 70.0 | 202  |     |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |                            |                      |            |                  | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  |      | 2023 |     |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 103.3                      |                      |            | 1                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |      | 2023 |     |     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 55.1                       | 2024                 | 1 •        |                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   |      | 2023 |     |     |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 32.1                       | 2025                 | 5          | 7                | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |      | 2023 |     |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                            |                      |            |                  | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)   | 9.5  | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 93.3                       | 2022                 | 2 •        | <b>→</b>         | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |      |      |     |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 98.4                       | 2022                 | 2          | 1                | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 12.6 | 2022 | 2   |     |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 7.5                        | 2022                 | 2          | 1                | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.38 | 2023 | 3   |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 32.0                       | 2015                 | 5          | •                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 62.5 | 2020 | ) • |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 544.7                      | 2024                 | 1 •        | 1                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 81.3 | 2017 | 7 🔵 |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                            |                      |            |                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 10.0 | 2024 | 1 • |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 100.0                      | 2022                 | 2          | 1                | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •    |      |     |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 95.0                       | 2022                 | 2          | <b>&gt;</b>      | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *   | 0.0  | 2024 | 1 - |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1 2                        | 2023                 | 3          | 71               | 100,000 population)   |      |      |     |     |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2                        | 2023                 | ) •        |                  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 29.2 | 2025 | 5   |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 32.5                       | 2021                 | •          | <u> </u>         | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.41 | 2023 | 3   |     |
| Hiewabic chergy share in total inial chergy consumption (70)   |                            |                      |            |                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.12 | 2023 | 3   |     |
|  |                            |                      | •          |                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.14 | 2023 | 3   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                            | 2022                 | 2          |                  | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  |      |      |     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth<br>djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 9.5                        | 2022                 |            |                  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.9  | 2022 | 2 • |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                            |                      | •          | 4                | . 3   |      | 2022 |     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 84.4                       | 2021                 |            | 1                | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |      | 2022 |     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 84.4<br>5.3                | 2021                 | 5 •        | <b>↑</b>         | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •    | •    | •   |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) lnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 84.4<br>5.3<br>0.48        | 2021<br>2025<br>2023 | 5 •<br>8 • | <b>↑ ↓</b>       |   | •    | •    | •   |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 84.4<br>5.3<br>0.48        | 2021                 | 5 •<br>8 • | <b>↑ ↓ ↓</b>     | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0    | 2024 | •   |     |
| ictimes of modern slavery (more frequency condumnatoring) condumnatoring of the strength of th | 84.4<br>5.3<br>0.48<br>0.0 | 2021<br>2025<br>2023 | 8 •        | ^ <b>+ + + •</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)       |      | •    |     |     |

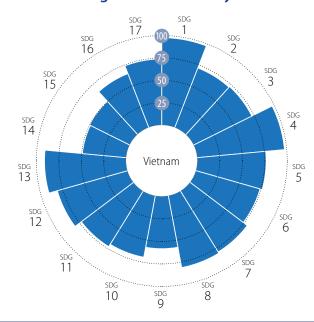
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



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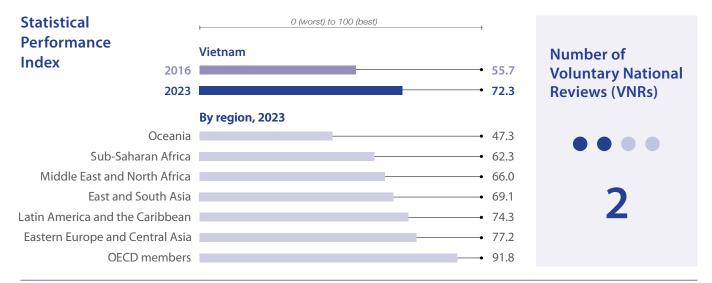
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends

since 2015 (p.p.)\*





<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating        |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value |       |   | g Tr |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|--|-------|-------|---|------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 0.6 2025 •               | 1           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 97.6  | 2025  | • | •    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 2.7 2025                 | 1           | Population using the internet (%)  | 78.1  | 2023  | • | •    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                          |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 99.8  | 2023  | • | •    |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 5.2 2022 •               | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.2   | 2023  | • | _    |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 19.5 2020 •              | 7           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 42.0  | 2025  | • |      |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 4.7 2020 •               | 1           | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |       |       |   |      |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 55.7 2020 •              | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |       | 2023  |   |      |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 2.0 2022 •               | 1           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |       | 2021  |   | •    |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022 •               | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 11.4  | 2023  | • | _ '  |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 5.9 2022 •               | 1           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |       |       |   |      |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018 •               | <b>→</b>    | Gini coefficient   | 36.1  |       |   |      |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 37.9 2022 •              |             | Palma ratio  | 1.5   | 2022  | • | _    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                          |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |       |       |   |      |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 47.6 2023 •              | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 32.5  | 2022  | • |      |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 10.3 2023 •              | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 27.9  |       |   |      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 20.0 2023 •              | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 85.9  |       |   |      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 182.0 2023 •             | <b>→</b>    | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 68.8  | 2020  | • |      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023 •               | 1           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |       |       |   |      |
| e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 20.1 2021                | 7           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |       | 2020  |   |      |
| iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   |                          | - 1         | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.3   | 2022  | • |      |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 103.0 2019 •             | •           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |       | 2024  |   |      |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.7 2021 •              | <b>1</b>    | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |       | 2024  |   |      |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.6 2023                | <u>-</u>    | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 38.7  |       |   |      |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 29.0 2020                | 7           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 15.9  |       |   |      |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 96.1 2021                | <b>^</b>    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3   | 2022  | • |      |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 65.0 2023                | <u>.</u>    | SDG13 – Climate Action   |       |       |   |      |
| iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |                          | Ť           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                         | 3.4   | 2023  | • |      |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 68.1 2021 •              | 4           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |       | 2024  |   |      |
| ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.4 2024                 | 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.1   | 2022  | • |      |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |                          |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |       |       |   |      |
| ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                          |             | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 24.6  | 2023  | • |      |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 94.4 2022                | 7           | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.4  | 2024  | • |      |
| t primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.3 2023 •              | <b>→</b>    | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 5.5   | 2018  | • |      |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)   | 100.5 2023               | 1           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 66.3  |       |   |      |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.0 2022 •              | •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 16.9  |       |   |      |
| OG5 – Gender Equality   |                          |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0   | 2018  | • | _    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 78.0 2024 •              | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                           | 40.2  | 2023  | • |      |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 92.6 2022                | 7           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 39.5  | 2023  | • |      |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 88.0 2024                | <b>→</b>    | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.71  | 2023  | • |      |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 31.4 2025                | 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.5   | 2023  | • |      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                          |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 14.9  | 2022  | • |      |
| oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 98.0 2022                | <b>1</b>    | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |       |       |   | Ī    |
| oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 92.2 2022                | <b>1</b>    | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 1.5   | 2011  | • |      |
| shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  |                          | 1           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.91  |       |   |      |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 10.0 2015                | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 11.5  |       |   |      |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 1,288.5 2024             | 1           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 98.1  |       |   |      |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1,200.5 2024             | •           | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.0  |       |   |      |
|   | 100 0 2022               | 4           | Children involved in child labor (%)   |       | 2021  |   |      |
| oulation with access to electricity (%) oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 100.0 2022 • 98.1 2022 • | <b>A</b>    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.9   | ZUZ I | _ |      |
| 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.1 2023                 | <b>T</b>    | 100,000 population)  |       | 2024  |   |      |
| AtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |                          |             | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 19.7  |       |   |      |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 21.6 2021                | 7           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.50  | 2023  | • |      |
| G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |                          |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46  |       |   |      |
| iusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 78.3 2023 •              |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.40  | 2023  | • |      |
| -   | 4.1 2022 •               | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |       |       |   |      |
| -   |                          | 1           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 4.9   | 2022  | • |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 56.3 2022                |             |  |       |       |   |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a hobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 56.3 2022 • 1.2 2025 •   | 1           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |       |       |   |      |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) remployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |                          | -           |  | •     | •     | • |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 1.2 2025 • 0.63 2023 •   | -           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 0     | 2024  |   |      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 1.2 2025 • 0.63 2023 •   | 7           |  |       | 2024  |   |      |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



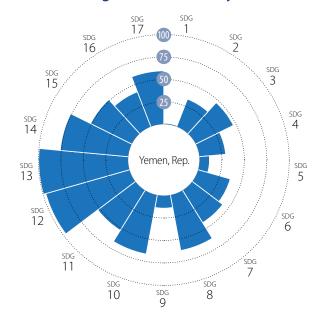


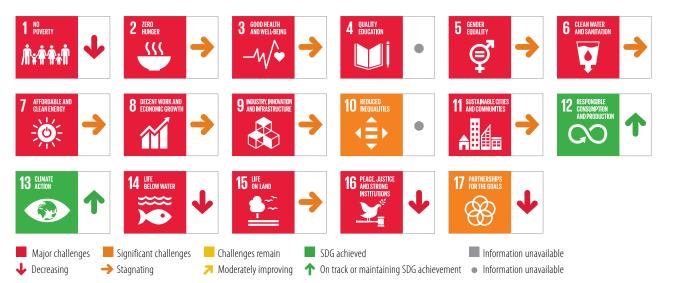
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

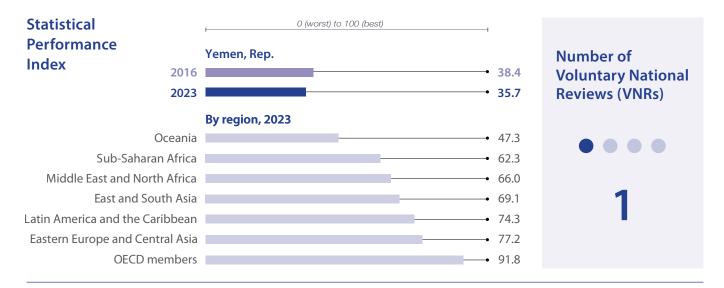
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9%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

| 5DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tren                    |  | Value Year Rating        |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 71.6 2025                                 |  | 64.2 2025                |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 89.9 2025 • 🔻                             | .,,,   | 13.8 2020                |
| 5DG2 – Zero Hunger   | 39 5 2022                                 | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                                      | 34.3 2023 • 1.9 2023 •   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                         | 33.3 Z0ZZ = •                             | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 1.9 2023                 |
| Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 46.4 2013 • • 16.4 2013 • •               | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | * 0.0 2025 •             |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 23.0 2021                                 | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 2023                 |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 13.7 2022                                 | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | * 0.0 2023 •             |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022                                  | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.3 2023                 |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 0.9 2022                                  | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                          |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • •                              | Gini coefficient   | 36.7 2014                |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.1 2012                                  | Palma ratio  | 1.6 2014                 |
| 5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                          |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 118.4 2023 • 🚽                            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 44.2 2022 •              |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 21.4 2023 • 🚽                             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 36.0 2023 •              |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 39.3 2023 • 7                             | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 77.2 2022 •              |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 48.0 2023 • 🚽                             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 25.2 2020 •              |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023 • 🔫                              | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                          |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 25.8 2021 • 🚽                             | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2020 •               |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 25.0 2021                                 | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.5 2022 •               |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 186.0 2019 • •                            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 2024 •               |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 29.8 2021 • 🕨                             | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 2024                 |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 69.3 2023                                 | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 5.6 2024                 |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 77.0 2023                                 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 2.7 2024 •               |
| Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 60.9 2023                                 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2018                 |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 45.0 2023                                 | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                          |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2023 •               |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 42.5 2021 • 🚽                             | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.2 2024                 |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.6 2024 • 🕨                              | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | • • •                    |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                          |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 2.4.2016                                  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 30.6 2023                |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 3.4 2016                                  | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.0 2024                |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 69.4 2016 • •                             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 6.7 2018                 |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 49.0 2016 • •                             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 2.8 2019 •<br>0.6 2019 • |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 69.2 2023 • •                             | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2019                 |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 2018                 |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)                                 | 51.1 2024 • 🚽                             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 27.9 2023 •              |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 48.9 2022                                 | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 8.2 2023                 |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 8.1 2024                                  | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2023                |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 0.0 2025                                  | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.07 2023                |
| 5DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  | 0.0 2023                                  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.7 2022                 |
|  | 61.8 2022 • 🚽                             |  | 0.7 2022                 |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)    | 54.8 2022                                 |  | 5.8 2013                 |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 169.8 2022                                |  | 5.0 2015                 |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.0 2015                                  |  | 59.0 2017                |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 333.3 2024 • 1                            |  | 29.4 2023                |
| 5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | JJJ.J ZUZ4 -                              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 13.0 2024                |
| 3,   | 76.0 2022 • 7                             |  | 15.9 2023                |
| Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)         | 76.0 2022 • <b>7</b> 48.3 2022 • <b>4</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                          |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 40.3 2022                                 | 100,000 population)  | • 0.0 2024 •             |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 3.3 2023 • 🔫                              | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 31.5 2025                |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 3.7 2021 • 🚽                              |  |                          |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |                          |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |   | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |                          |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.0 2022                                  | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |                          |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |   | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 5.8 2022                 |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 11.9 2022 • 🚽                             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                          |
| Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 17.0 2025 • 🚽                             | 9  | • • •                    |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  |   | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | • • •                    |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018 • 1                              | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *   | 0 2024                   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | 1.1 2018 • •                              | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | ° 0.0 2021 ●             |
| (per 100,000 population)   |   | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 35.7 2023 •              |
|  |   | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.4 2025                |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



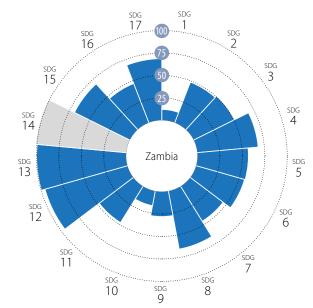


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

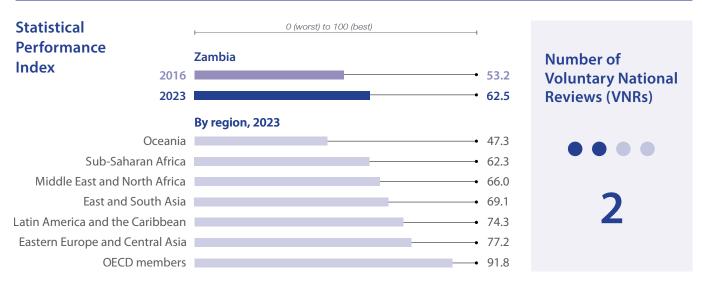
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value                                       |                              | , |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Yea           |          | - |    |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|----------|--|---------------------|----------|---|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 55.9  |                              |   |          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 66.2 202            |          |   |    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 70.2  | 2025                         | • | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 33.0 202            |          |   |    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |                              |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 60.0 202            |          | • |    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 35.4  |                              |   | 4        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.3 201             | 8 (      |   |    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 34.6  |                              |   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 17.8 202            | 25       | • |    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |   | 2018                         |   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.1 202             | ) 2      |   |    |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 23.2  |                              |   | •        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.1 202             |          |   | i  |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.1  |                              |   | <b>4</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 0.3 200             |          |   |    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   |   | 2022                         |   | 1        | 7 11 3 1 1 1   | 0.5 202             | .5       |   |    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  |   | 2022                         |   | *        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | E1 E 202            | 12       |   | l. |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  |   | 2018                         |   | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient   | 51.5 202            |          |   | •  |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.2   | 2022                         | • | •        | Palma ratio  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 3.5 202             | .2       |   |    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |                              |   |          |  | 40.2.202            | 12       |   | H  |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 85.5  |                              |   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 48.3 202            |          | • | •  |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.0  |                              |   | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 26.6 202            |          |   | ď  |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 44.7  |                              |   | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 68.7 202            |          |   |    |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 283.0                                       |                              |   | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 9.4 202             | 20       |   |    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 1.2   | 2023                         | • | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 0.5.202             |          |   |    |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 23.6  | 2021                         | • | <b>4</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 202             |          |   |    |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   |                              |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALY) par 1,000 population)  | 1.1 202             |          |   |    |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 174.0                                       | 2019                         | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 202             |          |   |    |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.1  | 2021                         | • | 7        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 0.4 202             |          |   |    |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 66.3  |                              | • | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 19.1 202<br>1.2 202 |          |   |    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 134.6                                       | 2017                         | • | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |                     |          |   |    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 80.4  | 2019                         | • | •        |  | 0.1 202             | .5       |   |    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 80.0  | 2023                         | • | 4        | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 0.4.202             | 12       |   |    |
| Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 55.0  | 2021                         |   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 202             |          |   |    |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.8  | 2021                         | • | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.4 202             |          | • |    |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 3.9   | 2024                         | • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.0 202             | 25       | _ | -  |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |   |                              |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                     |          |   |    |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |   |                              |   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                     |          |   |    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  |   |                              |   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | • •                 |          |   |    |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 85.2  | 2017                         | • | •        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |                     |          |   |    |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 55.8  | 2013                         | • |          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | • •                 |          |   |    |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 93.2  | 2020                         | • | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 0.0.201             | 0        |   |    |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |   |                              |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 201             | 8        | • |    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   | 69.4  | 2024                         | • | 7        | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 46.1.202            | 12       |   |    |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   |   |                              |   |          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 46.1 202            |          | • |    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 77.3  |                              |   | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 56.8 202            |          |   |    |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 82.8  |                              |   | T        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.88 202            |          |   |    |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 15.0  | 2025                         | • | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.5 202             |          |   |    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |   |                              |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 0.9 202             | 22 (     | • |    |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 68.2  | 2022                         | • | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                     |          |   |    |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 36.3  | 2022                         | • | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.2 201             | 5 (      |   |    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 2.8   | 2022                         | • | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.62 202            | 23 (     | • |    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 0.5   | 2015                         | • | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 28.0 201            | 7        | • |    |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 70.5  | 2024                         | • | 1        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 14.0 201            | 8 (      |   |    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |                              |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.0 202            | 24       | • | ١  |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 47.8  | 2022                         | • | 7        | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 23.0 201            | 2 (      | • |    |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 9.0   | 2022                         | • | <b>4</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per *  | 0.0 202             | 4        |   |    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 0.4   | 2023                         | • | 4        | 100,000 population)  |                     |          |   |    |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |   |                              |   |          | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 57.3 202            |          | • |    |
|  | 22.3  | 2021                         | • | Ψ        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.44 202            |          |   |    |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |   |                              |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.48 202            | 23       | • |    |
|  |   |                              |   |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 202            | 23       | • |    |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 41.1  | 2023                         |   |          |  |                     |          |   |    |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |   | 2023<br>2022                 |   | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                     |          |   |    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted for modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 5.1   | 2022                         | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.1 202             | 22       | • |    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adjusted For Foreign (worst 0–100 hest)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 5.1 2<br>48.5 2                             | 2022<br>2021                 | • | 7        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 6.1 202             | 22       |   |    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.1 2<br>48.5 2                             | 2022                         | • | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 6.1 202             | 22       | • |    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 5.1 2<br>48.5 2<br>5.9 2<br>0.41 2          | 2022<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023 | • | • 77 → ↓ | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 6.1 202             | (        | • |    |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 5.1 2<br>48.5 2<br>5.9 2<br>0.41 2          | 2022<br>2021<br>2025         | • | • 77 ->  | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | • •                 | 21       | • |    |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 5.1 2<br>48.5 2<br>5.9 2<br>0.41 2<br>0.1 2 | 2022<br>2021<br>2025<br>2023 | • | • 77 → ↓ | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 22.0 202            | 21 (24 ( |   |    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





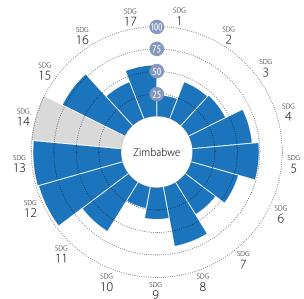
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 4.5

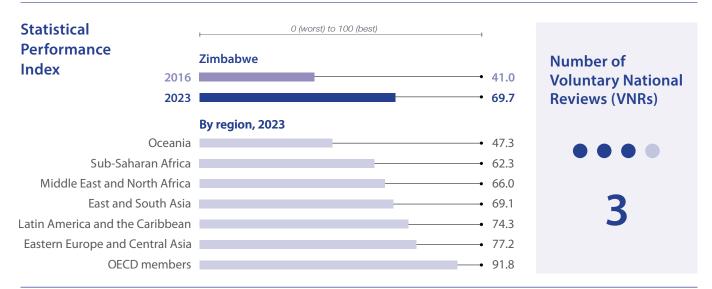
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1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating                             |            | *   | Value            |              |   | j ire |
|--|---|------------|---|------------------|--------------|---|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 38.9 2025                                     | - 1        | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 75.3 2           |              |   |       |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 63.1 2025 •                                   | +          | Population using the internet (%)   | 38.4 2           |              |   | 7     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 67.1 2           |              | • | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 38.1 2022 •                                   | 4          | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.4 2            | 2023         | • |       |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 23.5 2019 •                                   | •          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 17.8 2           | 2025         | • |       |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 2.9 2019                                      |            | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.1              | 2022         |   |       |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 16.7 2019 •                                   |            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1 2            | 2023         | • |       |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 14.2 2022 •                                   | 4          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 22.1             | 2000         | • |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 •                                    | <b>→</b>   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 2.2 2            | 2023         | • | _     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 1.4 2022                                      | 7          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |                  |              |   |       |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 1.2 2018 •                                    | 4          | Gini coefficient  | 50.3 2           |              | • | (     |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.0 2022                                      | •          | Palma ratio   | 2.3 2            | 201/         | • | - 1   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |                  |              |   |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 357.6 2023 •                                  | <b>→</b>   | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 54.9 2           |              | • | •     |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 22.4 2023 •                                   | 7          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 20.4 2           |              | • |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 44.2 2023 •                                   | 7          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 65.3 2           |              |   | •     |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 211.0 2023 •                                  | <b>→</b>   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 74.1 2           | 2020         | • |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 1.0 2023                                      | 1          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                  |              |   |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 31.2 2021                                     | <b>→</b>   | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.3 2            | 2020         | • | -     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | LoZ1  | •          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.1 2            | 2022         | • |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 190.0 2019 •                                  |            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2            |              |   |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)<br>affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 29.9 2021                                     | 7          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.7 2            | 2024         | • |       |
|  |   |            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 10.7 2           | 2024         | • |       |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.8 2023                                     | 7          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 4.5 2            | 2024         | • |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 86.8 2021                                     | 7          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.0 2            | 2023         | • |       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 86.0 2019                                     |            | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                  |              |   |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 90.0 2023 •                                   | Т          | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 0.7 2            | 2023         | • |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 55.0 2021                                     | 4          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 2            | 2024         | • |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.4 2024                                      | ماد        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.0 2            | 2023         | • |       |
|  | 3.4 2024                                      | _          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                  |              |   |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | •                | •            | • |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 57.6 2023                                     | <b>→</b>   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •                | •            | • |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 90.9 2023                                     | 4          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |                  |              | • |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 72.3 2021                                     | 7          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •                | •            | • |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 90.9 2022                                     |            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |                  |              | • |       |
| ,  | 90.9 2022                                     |            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2            | 2018         | • |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                  |              |   |       |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 85.9 2024 •                                   | 1          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 85.1 2           | 2023         | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 85.4 2022                                     | 4          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 82.0 2           |              | • |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 83.7 2024                                     | 1          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 2           |              |   |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 30.1 2025                                     | Ţ          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.3 2            |              |   |       |
| DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation   | 30.1 2023                                     | _          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 6.6 2            |              |   |       |
|  | 62.2.2022                                     |            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 0.0 2            | .022         | _ | -     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 62.3 2022                                     | +          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | F 2 '            | 2010         |   |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 34.6 2022                                     | <b>Ψ</b>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 5.2 2            |              |   |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 46.1 2022                                     |            |   | 0.62 2           |              |   |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 53.9 2017                                     | •          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 25.2 2           |              |   |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 176.0 2024 •                                  | T          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 48.7 2           |              |   |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 21.0 2           |              |   |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 50.1 2022                                     | 7          | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 27.9 2           | 2019         | • |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 30.8 2022 •                                   | <b>→</b>   | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0 2            | 2024         | • |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.3 2023                                      | <b>→</b>   | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 52.1 2           |              |   |       |
| 11 16 1  | 10.8 2021                                     | <b>→</b>   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.43 2           | 2023         | • |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  |   |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.36 2           | 2023         | • |       |
|  |   | •          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.27 2           |              |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 50.2 2023                                     |            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |                  |              |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |   |            | DD D.7 TATALOT THE GOALS  |                  |              |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.0 2022                                      | •          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 37               | າດວວ         |   |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 5.0 2022 •<br>59.8 2021 •                     | 1          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 3.2 2            | 2022         | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.0 2022 • 59.8 2021 • 8.3 2025 •             | <b>↑</b>   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 3.2 2            | 2022         | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 5.0 2022 • 59.8 2021 • 8.3 2025 • 0.48 2023 • | <b>↑ ↓</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 3.2 2<br>• 8.1 2 | •            | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) utal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 5.0 2022 • 59.8 2021 • 8.3 2025 •             | <b>↑</b>   | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  * | 8.1 2            | •            | • |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 5.0 2022 • 59.8 2021 • 8.3 2025 • 0.48 2023 • | <b>↑ ↓</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 8.1 2            | 2018<br>2024 | • |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



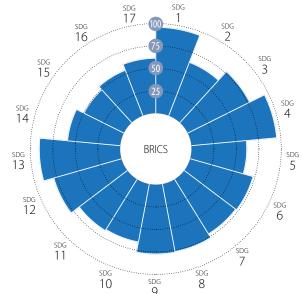
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

6.2

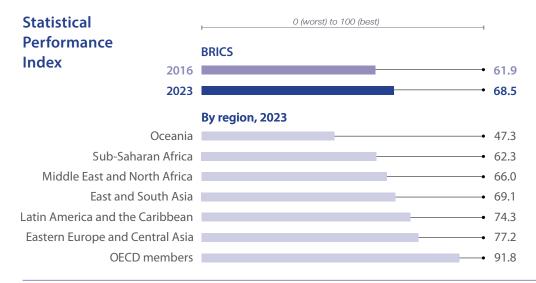
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1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating Tren | •  | Value Year Rati |   |
|--|------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 1.5 2025               |  | 94.4 2025       | • |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 4.1 2025 • 1           |  | 69.1 2023       | • |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                        | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 96.1 2023       | • |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)   | 7.6 2022 🔸 🛂           | , ,  | 3.5 2023        | • |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 18.6 2022 • •          | 3 3  | 67.1 2025       | • |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 9.4 2022 • •           |  | 0.5.0000        |   |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 45.5 2022              |  | 0.5 2023        | • |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 10.3 2022 • 🕨          |  | 1.5 2023        |   |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022 • 4           |  | 531.8 2023      | - |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.9 2022 • 1           | ·  |                 |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018 • 🔫           |  | 36.0 2022       |   |
| sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.3 2022 • •           |  | 1.6 2022        | • |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                        | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                 |   |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 49.3 2023 • 1          |  | 34.6 2022       | • |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 9.6 2023 • 1           |  | 36.5 2023       | • |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 16.6 2023 • 1          |  | 82.1 2022       |   |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 120.6 2023 • 🔫         |  | 64.7 2020       | • |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.2 2023 • 1           | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |                 |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 19.6 2021 • 🚽          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 2020        | • |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | === -                  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.8 2022        | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                    | 108.3 2019             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 19.0 2024       |   |
|  | 15.9 2021              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                     | 1.0 2024        | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)<br>fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 15.9 2021 • <b>7</b>   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 30.7 2024       | • |
|  |                        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 5.7 2024        | • |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)                          | 12.3 2022              | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2024        | • |
|  | 33.1 ZUZZ - •          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                 |   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 93.4 2023 • 1          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) | 5.4 2023        |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 73.0 2021 • 1          | GHG emissions embodied in imports ( $tCO_2/capita$ )   | 0.8 2024        | • |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.3 2024 • 🚽           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                              | 0.5 2024        | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | J.J 2021               | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                 |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                              | 11.6 2023       | • |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 92.5 2023 • 1          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 40.5 2024       | • |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 98.9 2023 • 🔫          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                                  | 17.3 2018       | • |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 95.1 2023              | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 24.5 2019       |   |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 98.6 2022 • 1          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 6.6 2019        |   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 70.0 2022 0            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                               | 0.0 2018        | • |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                        | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                 | Ī |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 84.6 2024 • 1          | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)                         | 12.0 2023       | • |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 82.7 2022 • 7          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)                          | 11.5 2023       | • |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 64.8 2024 • 7          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.72 2023       |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 20.3 2025 • 🔫          |  | 0.1 2023        | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                        | Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)  | 3.5 2022        | • |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 95.8 2022 • 1          |  |                 | Ī |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 87.3 2022 • <b>1</b>   |  | 3.9 2023        |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 48.6 2022              |  | 0.77 2023       |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  |                        |  | 64.0 2022       |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |                        |  |                 |   |
| 1 1 2 2 1 1 2  | 323.8 2024 • 🔫         |  | 93.4 2022       |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 00.4.2222              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.3 2024       | Ī |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 99.4 2022              |  | • • •           | • |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 83.1 2022 • 1          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)                | 0.1 2024        |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.5 2023 • 🗷           |  | 27.5 2025       |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 16.0 2021 • 👈          |  | 0.56 2023       |   |
|  | 10.0 2021              |  |                 |   |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 740 2022               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.50 2023       |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 74.9 2023              |  | 0.51 2023       |   |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 6.2 2022 • •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   |                 |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 83.5 2022 • 1          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                                 | 6.6 2023        |   |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.1 2025 • 1           | ,  |                 | d |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 2023 • 🚽          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 13.3 2023       | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.2 2018 • 🚽           | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 29 2024         | • |
| ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports   | 6.3 2018 • •           | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.0 2021        | • |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                        | - Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 68.5 2023       | é |
| ų · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |                        | - Statistical renormance index (worst 0=100 best)  | 00.5 2025       |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





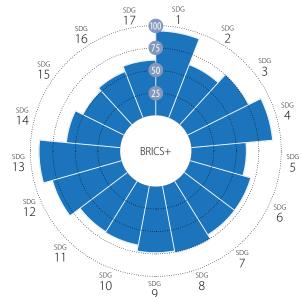
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

6.2

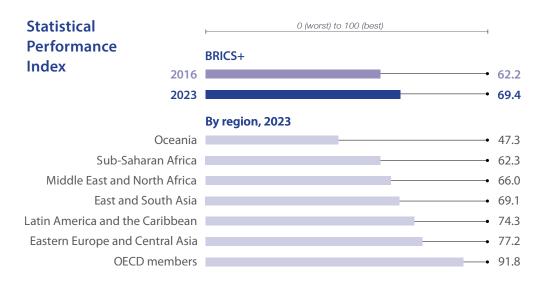
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1%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend                  | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Rati                     |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 1.9 2025 • ↑                             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 92.9 2025                           |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 5.7 2025 • 🛧                             | Population using the internet (%)  | 67.8 2023                           |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 96.7 2023                           |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 8.0 2022 🔸 🕹                             | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.4 2023                            |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 19.9 2022 • •                            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 62.1 2025                           |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 9.3 2022                                 | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                                     |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 45.9 2022 • •                            | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 2023                            |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.5 2022 🔸 🔱                            | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.4 2023                            |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 🔸 🕹                             | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 450.7 2023                          |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.9 2022 • 🛧                             | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                     |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018 • 🔷                             | Gini coefficient   | 35.8 2022                           |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 2.9 2022                                 | Palma ratio  | 1.6 2022                            |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                     |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 58.7 2023 • 🛧                            | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 33.2 2022                           |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.2 2023 • ↑                            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 34.9 2023                           |
| lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.8 2023 • 1                            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 79.4 2022                           |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 134.4 2023                               | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 60.3 2020                           |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023                                 | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 0.1 2023                                 | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.7 2020                            |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 19.7 2021 🔸 →                            | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 5.8 2022                            |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 16.4 2024                           |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 107.2 2019 • •                           |  |                                     |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.5 2021 • →                            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.1 2024                            |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.3 2023 • →                            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 30.1 2024                           |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 17.3 2022 • 1                            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 5.8 2024                            |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 93.8 2022                                | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.0 2024                            |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 91.7 2023                                | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                                     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | J1.7 2023 • •                            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 5.1 2023                            |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.4 2021 🔸 🔼                            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.8 2024                            |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 5.2 2024 • →                             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.8 2024                            |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | J.Z 2024 • •                             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                     |
| •  |  | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 15.1 2023                           |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 85.6 2023 🔸 🖊                            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 43.1 2024                           |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.6 2023 • 🔸                            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 17.7 2018                           |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 92.4 2023                                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 23.4 2019                           |
|  | 32.1 2023 -                              | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 6.6 2019                            |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 97.7 2022 • ↑                            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                            |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |  | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 2010                            |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 83.0 2024 • 🛧                            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 14.7 2023                           |
|  | 02.5.2022                                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 14.7 2023                           |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 83.5 2022                                |  |                                     |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 62.8 2024                                | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74 2023                           |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 21.0 2025 • →                            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.1 2023                            |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.5 2022                            |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.4 2022 • 🛧                            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 85.2 2022 • 🛧                            | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 3.7 2023                            |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 53.8 2022 • →                            | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.77 2023                           |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 34.6 2021 • •                            | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 54.3 2022                           |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 392.9 2024 • 👈                           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 90.0 2022                           |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.5 2024                           |
|  |  | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 30.5 2024                           |
| 3,   | 09 0 2022 -                              | Chinarett htvotved itt ethia IADOL 1707  |                                     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 98.0 2022 • ↑                            | . ,  |                                     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 98.0 2022 • ↑<br>81.9 2022 • ↑           | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  |  | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  | 81.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2023 • →               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.1 2024 <b>28.7</b> 2025           |
| pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 81.9 2022 • ↑                            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.1 2024 <b>28.7 2025 0.55 2023</b> |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 81.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2023 • → 14.6 2021 • → | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.1 2024 <b>28.7 2025 0.55 2023</b> |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (kMtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 81.9 2022 • ↑ 1.5 2023 • → 14.6 2021 • → | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.1 2024                            |
| population with access to electricity (%) population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.1 2024                            |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ((MtCO2/TWh)) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 81.9 2022                                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.1 2024                            |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



### EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

#### **Overall Performance**

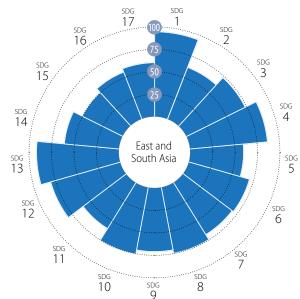


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\* 6.5

Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **EAST AND SOUTH ASIA**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Yea                                   |                | ng Tr |
|---|---|----------|---|---|----------------|-------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 1.3 2025 •  | - 1      | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 93.6 202                                    |                | •     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 5.6 2025  | <u> </u> | Population using the internet (%)   | 64.3 202                                    |                |       |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 91.9 202                                    |                | •     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 8.9 2022 •  | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.3 202                                     | 23             |       |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 22.3 2022 •   | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 58.5 202                                    | 25             |       |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 9.7 2022 •  |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.4.202                                     | 12 4           |       |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 42.1 2022 •   |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.4 202                                     |                |       |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 7.0 LULL -  | <b>→</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 1.3 202                                     |                |       |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022  | <b>+</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 428.1 202                                   | 23             | _     |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.8 2022  | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |   |                |       |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018  | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 34.3 202                                    |                |       |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 5.3 2022  | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.4 202                                     | 2              | ,     |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 20.6.202                                    |                |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 67.6 2023 •   | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 39.6 202                                    |                |       |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.3 2023 •   | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 38.8 202                                    |                |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.8 2023 •   | T        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 72.0 202                                    |                |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   |   | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 57.2 202                                    | 20 (           |       |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.1 2023 •  | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |   |                |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 20.5 2021   | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.6 202                                     |                |       |
| qe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 5.0 202                                     |                | •     |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 124.0 2019 •  |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 16.4 202                                    |                | ,     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 15.7 2021   | <b>→</b> | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.1 202                                     |                | ,     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 74.0 2023   | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 29.4 202                                    |                | •     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 18.1 2022   | 1        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 6.0 202                                     |                |       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 91.5 2022   | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 202                                     | .4             | _     |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.7 2023   | <b>→</b> | SDG13 – Climate Action  | 4.2.202                                     |                |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 67.6.2021   | _        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 4.3 202                                     |                | •     |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.6 2021 •   | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.8 202                                     |                | ,     |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.2 2024 •  | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.3 202                                     | .4             |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  | 12.1.202                                    |                |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 77.5 2023   | •        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 12.1 202                                    |                |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 77.3 2023   |          | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.1 202                                    |                | ,     |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 95.9 2023 🔸   | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 17.2 201                                    |                | ,     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 92.2 2023 •   | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 24.8 201                                    |                |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 96.9 2022 •   | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 3.8 201                                     |                |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201                                     | 8              | ,     |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 80.4 2024 •   | 1        | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 16.6 202                                    | 73             |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 82.6 2022   | 7        | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 15.9 202                                    |                |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 62.1 2024   | 7        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.72 202                                    |                |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 20.5 2025   |          | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.72 202                                    |                |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 20.3 2023   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.5 202                                     |                |       |
|   | 05.0.2022   |          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  | 3.3 202                                     |                |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 95.0 2022   | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 1.0.202                                     | 2 6            |       |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 85.1 2022   | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 1.9 202                                     |                |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 49.6 2022   |          |   | 0.78 202                                    |                |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 28.7 2021   | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 61.3 202                                    |                |       |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 337.5 2024 •  | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 87.7 202                                    |                |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 37.8 202                                    |                | ,     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 98.5 2022   | 1        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 9.5 202                                     | 1 (            | •     |
|   | 75.9 2022 •   | T        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 202                                     | 24             |       |
|   |   | _        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 20.0.202                                    | 25             |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | 1.5 2023  | 7        | Tress freedom mack (Worst o Too best)   | 28.0 202                                    |                |       |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.5 2023 • 13.6 2021 •                                    | →        |   | 0.53 202                                    | 23             | •     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   |   | →        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.53 202                                    |                |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 13.6 2021   | →<br>•   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202                        | 23             |       |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 13.6 2021 • 72.6 2023 •                                   | →<br>•   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.53 202                                    | 23             |       |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ttims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 •                                    |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202<br>0.51 202            | 23             |       |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output MtCO2/TWh) Enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 •                        | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202                        | 23             |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 •             |          | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202<br>0.51 202            | 23             |       |
| D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 0.44 2023 • | • ↑ ↑    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202<br>0.51 202            | 23             |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 0.44 2023 • | •        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202<br>0.51 202<br>5.4 202 | 23 23 23 23    |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) <b>DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | 72.6 2023 • 7.1 2022 • 73.6 2022 • 4.2 2025 • 0.44 2023 • | • ↑ ↑    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 0.53 202<br>0.48 202<br>0.51 202<br>5.4 202 | 23 23 23 23 24 |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

### EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### **Overall Performance**

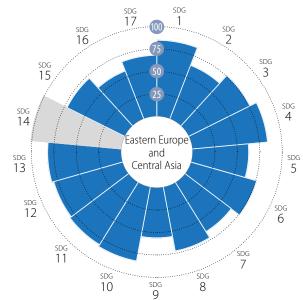


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

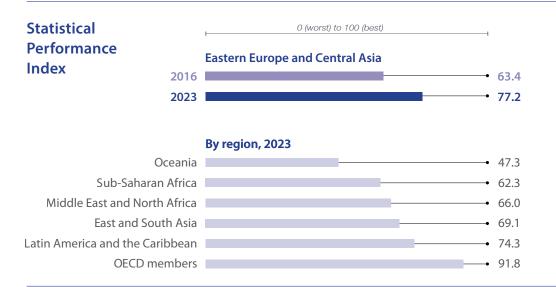
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5%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year F                       | Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value \ | lear Ra | ating | Tren      |
|--|------------------------------------|--------|----------|---|---------|---------|-------|-----------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 7.1 2025                           | •      | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 88.2 2  | 025     | •     | 7         |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 10.9 2025                          | •      | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 79.2 2  | 023     | •     | 1         |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |                                    |        |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 98.0 2  | 023     | •     | 1         |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 6.3 2022                           | •      | <b>→</b> | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5 2   | 023     | •     | 7         |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 11.9 2022                          | •      |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 32.9 2  | 025     | •     |           |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.7 2022                           | •      |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |         |         | _     |           |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 67.5 2022                          | •      |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2   | 023     | •     | 1         |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)   | 24.4 2022                          | •      | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 2   | 023     | •     | 4         |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022                           | •      | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 95.6 2  | 023     | •     | 4         |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 3.5 2022                           | •      | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |         |         |       |           |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018                           | •      | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 32.1 2  | 022     | •     | 7         |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 0.5 2022                           | •      |          | Palma ratio   | 1.2 2   | 022     | •     | -         |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                                    |        |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |         |         |       |           |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 69.8 2023                          | •      | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 10.8 2  | 022     | •     | 4         |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 7.8 2023                           | •      | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 19.4 2  |         | •     | 4         |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 13.8 2023                          | •      | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 87.3 2  | 022     | •     | 1         |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 67.4 2023                          | •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 67.9 2  | 020     | •     | •         |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1 2023                           | •      | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |         |         |       |           |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 23.4 2021                          | •      | 7        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.9 2   | 020     | •     | 0         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 25.1 2021                          | _      |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 8.2 2   |         | •     | •         |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 106.7 2019                         | •      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 8.3 2   |         | •     | 4         |
|  | 10.1.0001                          |        | •        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.7 2   | 024     | •     | 4         |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 12.1 2021                          |        | 4        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 34.8 2  | 024     | •     | =         |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)   | 72.8 2023                          |        | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 11.0 2  | 024     | •     | 1         |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 24.6 2022                          |        | <b>T</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.5 2   | 024     | •     | -         |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 95.6 2022                          |        | 7        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |         |         |       |           |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 88.2 2023                          | •      | Т        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 7.3 2   | 023     | •     | 4         |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)   | 72.4 2021                          | •      | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.6 2   | 024     | •     | 4         |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2024                           |        | <b>→</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 4.8 2   | 024     | •     | •         |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   | J.J 2024                           | _      |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |         |         |       |           |
|  |                                    |        |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |         | •       | •     | •         |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning<br>(% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 78.1 2023                          | •      | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | •       | •       | •     |           |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 94.0 2023                          |        | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |         | •       | •     |           |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 89.5 2023                          |        | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | •       | •       | •     | •         |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 95.7 2022                          |        |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |         | •       | •     | •         |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   | 73.7 2022                          |        |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 2   | 018     | •     | •         |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                                    |        |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |         |         |       |           |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 69.4 2024                          | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.0 2  | 023     | •     | 4         |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 92.0 2022                          | •      | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 39.6 2  | .023    | •     | 4         |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 68.5 2024                          | •      | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.94 2  | .023    | •     | 1         |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.0 2025                          | •      | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.0 2   | .023    | •     | 4         |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                                    |        |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 3.5 2   |         | •     | 1         |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 94.6 2022                          |        | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |         |         |       |           |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 88.8 2022                          |        | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.1 2   | 023     | •     | 1         |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 30.7 2022                          |        |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.78 2  |         |       | ,         |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 43.5 2021                          |        |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 20.9 2  |         | •     | 4         |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | 1,212.0 2024                       |        |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 93.7 2  |         |       | •         |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 1,212.0 2024                       |        |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 28.0 2  |         |       | 1         |
|  | 00.2.2022                          |        |          | Children involved in child labor (%)  |         |         |       | •         |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 98.3 2022                          |        | 1        | . ,   | 12.5 2  | 021     |       |           |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 87.4 2022                          | •      | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.7 2   | 024     | •     |           |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 2.6 2023                           | •      | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 35.6 2  | 025     |       | 1         |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 9.1 2021                           |        | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.58 2  |         |       | -         |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | J.1 ZUZI                           | _      |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.54 2  |         |       | J         |
| SDGG - Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 72.0.2022                          |        |          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   |         |         |       | , I       |
|  | 72.0 2023                          |        |          |   | 0.39 2  | 023     | _     | -         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |                                    |        | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.5     | 0.25    |       |           |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 11.5 2022                          |        | 4        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 8.0 2   | 023     |       | 7         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)<br>Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 68.7 2022                          | •      |          |   |         |         |       |           |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 68.7 2022                          |        | 7        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  |         | •       |       | •         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 68.7 2022<br>5.9 2025              | •      | 7 4      | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | •       | •       | •     |           |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 68.7 2022<br>5.9 2025<br>0.56 2023 | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 23.9 2  |         | •     | •         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 68.7 2022<br>5.9 2025              | •      | ¬¬ → →   | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 5 2     | 024     | •     | 1         |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 68.7 2022<br>5.9 2025<br>0.56 2023 | •      | •        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   |         | 024     | •     | • • • • • |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### **Overall Performance**

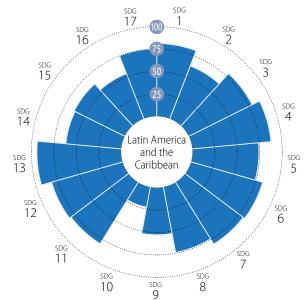


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

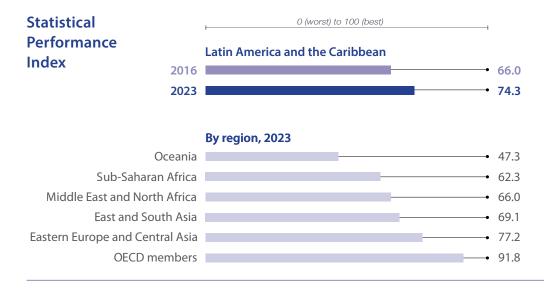
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0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratin                              |                  | •  | Value Year |            | ng Ti   |
|--|---|------------------|--|------------|------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 7.8 2025                                      |                  | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 93.1 2025  |            | , '   |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 14.3 2025 •                                   | <u>+</u>         | Population using the internet (%)  | 78.2 2023  |            | •   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |                  | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 81.7 2023  |            |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 8.1 2022 •                                    | 4                | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.8 2023   | 3          |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 11.8 2022 •                                   | •                | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 31.0 2025  | 5          |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 2.7 2022                                      |                  | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.2.202    |            |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 62.1 2022 •                                   |                  | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.3 2023   |            | ,   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 28.2 2022 •                                   |                  | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.7 2023   |            | •   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.3 2022                                      | 4                | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 21.8 2023  | 3          | , ,   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.2 2022                                      | T                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |            |            |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.6 2018                                      | - 1              | Gini coefficient   | 47.3 2022  |            |   |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 19.8 2022 •                                   | •                | Palma ratio  | 2.9 2022   | 2          | ,   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |                  | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | 22 4 222   |            |   |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 81.3 2023                                     | - 1              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 22.4 2022  |            |   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 8.8 2023 •                                    | T                | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 17.6 2023  |            | ,   |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 16.5 2023 •                                   | T                | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 95.0 2022  |            |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 59.1 2023                                     |                  | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 65.7 2020  | ) (        | ,   |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023                                      | <b>→</b>         | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | 4.0.000    |            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 15.3 2021                                     | 1                | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1.0 2020   |            | •   |
| qe-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |   |                  | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  Production based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 9.4 2022   |            | ,   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 42.7 2019 •                                   |                  | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 1.6 2024   |            |   |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.4 2021                                     | 7                | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.5 2024   |            | ,   |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 75.2 2023                                     | <b>→</b>         | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 49.9 2024  |            | •   |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 48.3 2022                                     | •                | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 6.8 2024   |            |   |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 94.4 2022                                     | <b>→</b>         | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.3 2024   | 1          | <u>,                                     </u> |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 80.0 2023                                     | 4                | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 2.4.202    |            |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 76.2.2021                                     | _                | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 2.4 2023   |            | _   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 76.2 2021 •                                   | 7                | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.1 2024   |            |   |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.2 2024 •                                    | <b>→</b>         | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 1.1 2024   | 4          |   |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |                  | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 61 7 202   |            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 89.5 2023                                     | 4                | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 61.7 2023  |            | •   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 07.3 2023                                     | •                | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 62.5 2024  |            | •   |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 95.4 2023                                     |                  | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 20.2 2018  |            | •   |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 80.6 2023                                     | 4                | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 17.9 2019  |            |   |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 98.4 2022 •                                   | •                | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 19.7 2019  |            | •   |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |                  | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018   | 5          | _   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 83.0 2024                                     | 1                | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 45.0 2023  | 3          |   |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 101.2 2022                                    | 1                | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 45.0 2023  | 3          |   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 70.8 2024                                     | 1                | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.83 2023  | 3          |   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 27.4 2025                                     | 7                | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.4 2023   | 3          |   |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |                  | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 3.9 2022   | 2          |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 96.7 2022                                     | 1                | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |            |            |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 87.6 2022                                     |                  | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 18.1 2023  | 3          |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 5.7 2022                                      |                  | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.56 2023  |            |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 43.6 2021                                     | •                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 35.7 2022  |            |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 535.9 2024                                    | 1                | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 94.1 2022  | 2          |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |                  | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 31.4 2024  |            |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 97.9 2022                                     | 4                | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 5.4 202    |            |   |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 89.1 2022                                     | 4                | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |            |            |   |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output   | 1.1 2023                                      | <b>1</b>         | 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2024   |            |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   |   |                  | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.0 2025  |            | ,   |
| 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2   | 29.1 2021 •                                   | T                | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.58 2023  |            | )   |
|  |   |                  | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.30 2023  |            |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |   |                  | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.54 2023  | 3          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth<br>djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.3 2023                                     |                  |  |            |            |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 62.3 2023 •<br>5.9 2022 •                     |                  | SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals   |            |            |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  |   | •                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 9.3 2023   | 3          |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.9 2022 •                                    | •                | •  | 9.3 2023   | 3          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 5.9 2022 • 71.5 2022 •                        | •<br>•<br>•      | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 9.3 2023   | •          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 5.9 2022 • 71.5 2022 • 6.6 2025 •             | •                | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | • •        | 3          |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 5.9 2022 • 71.5 2022 • 6.6 2025 • 0.51 2023 • | •<br>•<br>•<br>• | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 23.3 2023  | 3 <b>•</b> |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

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



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

#### **Overall Performance**

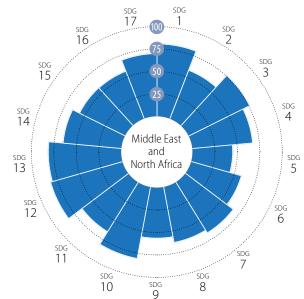


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing data

3%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year R |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value |      |          | ıg |
|--|---------|--------|---|----------|---|-------|------|----------|----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 8.5     | 2025   | • | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 86.9  | 2025 |          | )  |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 14.9    | 2025   | • | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 74.7  | 2023 | } •      | )  |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |        |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 100.2 | 2023 | •        | ,  |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 11.1    | 2022   | • | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.6   | 2023 | } •      | )  |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 16.1    | 2022   | • | •        | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 36.5  | 2025 |          | ,  |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 6.2     | 2022   | • |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 50.5  | 2023 |          |    |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 50.9    | 2022   | • | •        | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6   | 2023 | 3 •      |    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 32.3    | 2022   | • | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.6   | 2023 | 8        | •  |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2     | 2022   | • | <b>4</b> | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 52.6  | 2023 | 3 •      | )  |
| Gereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 4.0     | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |          |    |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8     | 2018   | • | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 32.5  | 2022 | _        | ,  |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 0.7     | 2022   | • | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.3   | 2022 | 2 •      | )  |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |         |        |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |          |    |
| laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 37.4    | 2023   | • | 1        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 21.9  | 2022 | <u> </u> | į  |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 10.0    | 2023   | • | 1        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 36.8  | 2023 | 8        | į  |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 17.6    | 2023   | • | 1        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 91.9  | 2022 | _        | ,  |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 25.1    | 2023   | • | 7        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 35.0  | 2020 | •        | ,  |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0     | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |          | Ī  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 10.2    | 2021   |   | _        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8   | 2020 | •        | ,  |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | 19.2    | 2021   | • | A        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 7.9   | 2022 | 2 •      | )  |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 85 R    | 2019   | • |          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 5.6   | 2024 |          | )  |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 05.0    | 2019   |   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 3.0   | 2024 |          | ,  |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.9    |        | • | <b>→</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 23.0  | 2024 |          | ,  |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 74.7    | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 12.6  | 2024 |          | )  |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  |         | 2022   | • | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.3   | 2024 | •        | )  |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  |         | 2022   |   |          | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |          | ĺ  |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 90.2    | 2023   | • | 1        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                        | 6.2   | 2023 | 8        | ,  |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 68.3    | 2021   | • | 7        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.7   | 2024 |          | )  |
| worst 0–100 best)  |         |        |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   |       | 2024 |          | ,  |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4./     | 2024   | • | Ψ_       | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |          | i  |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |         |        |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 42.2  | 2023 | 3        | ,  |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 47.1    | 2023   | • | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.0  |      |          |    |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)   |         |        |   |          | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.7  |      |          |    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   |         |        | - | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 22.1  |      |          |    |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)  |         | 2023   |   | ^        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019 |          |    |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 92.2    | 2022   | • | •        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |       | 2018 |          | ,  |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |         |        |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.1   | 2010 |          |    |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 68.8    | 2024   | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 33.6  | 2023 |          |    |
|  | 00.1    | 2022   |   |          | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 32.6  |      |          |    |
| tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   |         |        | • | 7        | 1 7.7   |       |      |          |    |
| tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   |         | 2024   |   | 4        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.89  | 2023 | •        |    |
| ats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 17.0    | 2025   | • | 7        | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |       | •    |          |    |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |         |        |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 7.1   | 2022 | 2 •      |    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 94.2    | 2022   | • | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |          |    |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 91.1    | 2022   | • | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 2.7   | 2023 | 3 -      |    |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 248.4   | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.75  | 2023 | } •      | ,  |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 38.5    | 2021   | • |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 25.2  | 2022 | •        | ,  |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 1,919.2 | 2024   | • | 7        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 93.6  | 2022 | 9        |    |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |         |        |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 31.1  | 2024 | •        |    |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)  | 97.3    | 2022   | • | <b>1</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | •     | •    | •        | )  |
| pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |         | 2022   |   | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.1   | 2024 |          |    |
| <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                      |         | 2023   |   | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 29.4  | 2024 |          |    |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 2.5     | 2021   |   | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.54  |      |          |    |
|  | 2.3     | 2021   | _ | _        | , .   |       |      |          |    |
| OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 50.4    | 2022   |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.39  |      |          |    |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   |         | 2023   |   | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49  | 2023 | )        |    |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.6     | 2022   | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |          |    |
| lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 46.8    | 2022   | • | <b>→</b> | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional | 6.6   | 2023 | 3        |    |
| employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 9.9     | 2025   | • | <b>→</b> | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |       |      |          | )  |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.38    | 2023   | • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | •     |      | •        | 1  |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.5     | 2018   | • | 1        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 2     | 2024 | •        | )  |
| train related decidents embodied in imports (per minion population)  |         |        |   |          |   |       | 2021 |          |    |
|  | 22.4    | 2010   |   |          | Shirted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0   | 20/1 | _        | 1  |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports<br>(per 100,000 population)  | 22.4    | 2018   | • |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)                             | 66.0  |      |          |    |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data} \ {\sf not} \ {\sf available}$ 



### **OCEANIA**

#### **Overall Performance**

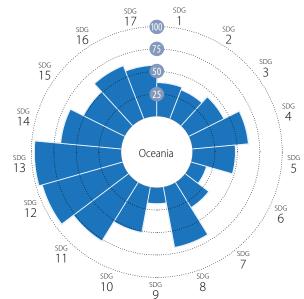


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

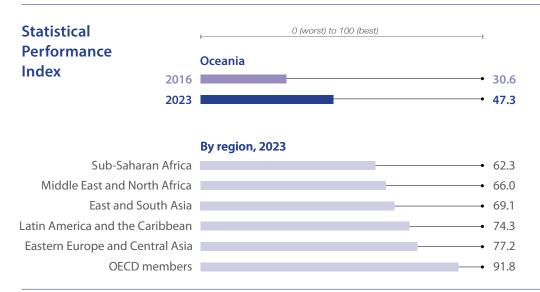
Missing data

29%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## **OCEANIA**

| DG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value | Year | Ratii | ng Tre |
|---|-------------------|----------|---|-------|------|-------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 24.7 2025 •       | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 48.1  | 2025 | •     |        |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 47.0 2025 •       | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 31.5  | 2023 | 3     | ) ;    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 40.6  | 2023 | 3     | ) ;    |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   | 24.5 2022         | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  |       |      |       | ) (    |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 43.2 2022 •       |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 26    | 2025 |       |        |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 12.4 2022 •       |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | 2.0   | 2023 |       |        |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 34.0 2022 •       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.1   | 2023 | 3     | , •    |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 23.5 2022         | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |       |      |       | )      |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 5.3   | 2023 | 3     |        |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | • • •             |          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |       |      |       |        |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.9 2018 •        | 1        | Gini coefficient  | 40.2  | 2022 | 2     | )      |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | • • •             |          | Palma ratio   | 1.9   | 2022 | 2     | •      |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |       |      |       |        |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 166.9 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 19.4  | 2022 | 2     | , ,    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 18.6 2023 •       | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 12.3  | 2023 | 3     | •      |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 37.0 2023 •       | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 59.4  | 2022 | 2     | •      |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 362.6 2023 •      | 1        | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •     | •    | •     | )      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | • • •             |          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |       |      |       |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 30.4 2021         | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4   | 2020 | )     |        |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                   |          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 1.8   | 2022 | 2     | •      |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                     | 191.2 2019 •      | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •     |      |       | )      |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 13.7 2021         | ->       | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •     | •    | •     | )      |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 66.8 2023         | 4        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   |       |      | •     | )      |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 65.0 2022         |          | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | •     | )      |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 64.0 2022         | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | •     | •    | _     |        |
| rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 44.9 2023         | 1        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |       |      |       |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  |                   | Ť        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 0.9   | 2023 | }     | ,      |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 34.9 2021         | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •     | •    | •     | è      |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | • • •             |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 2.1   | 2024 | •     | _      |
| OG4 – Quality Education   |                   |          | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |       |      |       |        |
| rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 67.2.2022         | _        | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       | 2023 |       | ,      |
| % of children aged 4 to 6)  | 67.2 2023         | 7        | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   |       | 2024 |       | ,      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 96.8 2023 🔸       | 1        | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   |       | 2018 |       |        |
| wer secondary completion rate (%)   | 44.2 2023         | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |       | 2019 |       | ,      |
| eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 85.0 2022 •       |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |       | 2019 |       |        |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                   |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | •     | •    | •     | )      |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 51.8 2024         | <b>→</b> | SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 8.5   | 2023 | } •   | )      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 78.5 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   |       |      | •     | )      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 90.5 2024         | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.80  | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 3.9 2025 •        | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.1   | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •     |      | •     | )      |
| pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 57.6 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |       |      |       |        |
| pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 29.5 2022         | 1        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 8.0   | 2023 | 3     | )      |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | • • •             |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  |       |      |       | )      |
| thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 3.9 2021          |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 33.4  | 2022 | 2     |        |
| arce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  |                   |          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 26.6  | 2022 | 2     | )      |
| OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   |       | •    | •     | )      |
| pulation with access to electricity (%)   | 32.7 2022 •       | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 17.0  | 2021 | •     | )      |
| epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 14.7 2022         | <b>→</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.0   | 2027 |       |        |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                   | 1.8 2023 •        | <b>→</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 0.0   | 2024 |       |        |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 13.0 2021         | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •     |      | •     | )      |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •     | •    | •     | ,      |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 44.5 2023         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •     |      | •     | )      |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | • • •             | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |       |      |       |        |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | • • •             | •        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.5   | 2023 | 3     | ,      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 2.9 2025          | <b>→</b> | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | •     |      | •     | )      |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0 0 0             |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 177   | 2027 | , _   |        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                   |          |   |       | 2023 |       |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                   |          | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |       | 2024 |       | )<br>) |
|   | 0 0 0             |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0   | 2021 | •     | '      |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 47.3  | 2022 | , 🦛   |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available



## **OECD MEMBERS STATES**

#### **Overall Performance**

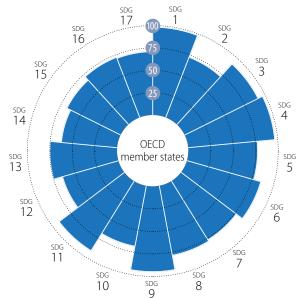


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

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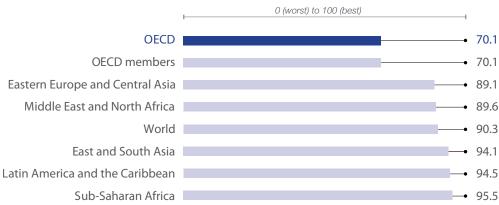
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **OECD MEMBER STATES**

| DG1 – No Poverty  |         |      | Rating |              | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   |         | Year                 |     | g Ire |
|---|---------|------|--------|--------------|--|---------|----------------------|-----|-------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  |         | 2025 |        | 1            | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   |         | 2025                 |     | 1     |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 1.8     | 202  | •      | <u> </u>     | Population using the internet (%)  |         | 2023                 |     | 1     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |      |        |              | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 140.5   |                      |     | 1     |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)   |         | 2022 | -      | 1            | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3./     | 2023                 | •   | -     |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  |         | 2022 |        | •            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 70.1    | 2025                 | •   | 1     |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   |         | 2022 |        |              | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 1 0     | 2023                 | ,   | 4     |
| Ainimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 84.6    |      |        |              | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |         | 2023                 |     | 4     |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 26.8    |      |        | <b>T</b>     | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 1,320.4 |                      |     |       |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  |         | 2022 |        | <b>*</b>     | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   | 1,320.4 | 2023                 | , • | _     |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)<br>ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                  |         | 202. |        | <b>T</b>     | Gini coefficient   | 27.2    | 2022                 |     |       |
|   |         |      |        | •            | Palma ratio  |         | 2022                 |     |       |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 11.8    | 202. |        |              | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   | ۱.٦     | 2022                 | _   |       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  | 140     | 202  |        |              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 2.0     | 2022                 |     |       |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 14.2    |      |        | 1            | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |         | 2022                 |     |       |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  |         | 2023 |        | T            | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   |         | 2023 |        | <b>1</b>     | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  |         | 2022                 |     |       |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 11.2    |      |        | T            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   | / 3.3   | 2020                 |     |       |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.1     | 2023 | 3      | T            | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 1 5     | 2020                 |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 11.9    | 202  | •      | 1            | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |         | 2020                 |     |       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and  |         |      |        |              | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |         | 2022                 |     |       |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 20.3    | 2019 | ) •    |              | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 8.1     | 202  | •      | 1            | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 80.6    | 2023 | 3      | 1            | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 12.9    | 2022 | 2      | 1            | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 97.4    | 2022 | 2 •    | 1            | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 1.5     | 2021                 |     |       |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91.2    | 2023 | 3      | <b>→</b>     | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 82      | 2023                 |     |       |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 83.6    | 202  |        | 4            | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| (worst 0–100 best)  |         |      |        | •            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 6.5     | 2024 | 1      | <del>→</del> | SDG14 – Life Below Water   | 2.0     | 2021                 |     |       |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |         |      |        |              | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 55.7    | 2023                 |     |       |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 94.5    | 2023 | 3      | 1            | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 00.0    | 202  |        | <b>-</b>     | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  |         | 2018                 |     |       |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 98.0    |      |        | 7            | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  |         | 2019                 |     |       |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 96.2    |      |        | T            | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |         | 2019                 |     |       |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.8    | 202  | 4 •    | •            | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |         | 2018                 |     |       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |         |      |        |              | SDG15 – Life on Land   |         |                      |     |       |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 81.2    | 2024 | 1      | 1            | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 53.3    | 2023                 | 3   |       |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 97.9    | 202  | ) 👝    | 4            | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 77.9    |      |        | 1            | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 31.8    |      |        | 7            | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  | 31.0    | 202. |        |              | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   |         | 2022                 |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.3    | 202  | 2      | 1            | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   | 10.1    | LULL                 |     |       |
| opulation using at least basic unliking water services (%)  | 98.6    |      |        | <b>+</b>     | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.5     | 2023                 |     |       |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 30.6    |      |        | <b>→</b>     | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 76.3    |      |        |              | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   |         | 2023                 |     |       |
|   | 2,207.6 |      |        | <b>→</b>     | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   |         | 2022                 |     |       |
|   | 2,207.0 | 202  | † •    |              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  |         | 2022                 |     |       |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 100.0   | 202  |        |              | Children involved in child labor (%)   |         |                      |     |       |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0   |      |        | 1            |  | 1.0     | 2021                 |     |       |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   | 98.1    | 202. | _      | 1            | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  | 1.7     | 2024                 | •   |       |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.1     | 2023 | 3      | 1            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 65.6    | 2025                 |     |       |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 15.2    | 202  | •      | <b>→</b>     | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 13.2    | 202  |        |              | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 70.1    | 202  | 2      | •            | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  |         | 2023                 |     |       |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 70.1    | 2023 |        | •            | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.09    | 2023                 | , – |       |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  | 4.0     | 202  | •      |              | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)   | 11.0    | 2022                 |     |       |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 89.7    |      |        | 1            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |         | 2023                 |     |       |
|   |         | 2025 |        | 1            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   | 0.5     | _021                 | _   |       |
|   | 1163    | 2023 | 3      | *            | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **      | **                   | **  |       |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                         |         | 2011 | ) _    | .1.          |  |         |                      |     |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)    |         | 2018 | 3      | 1            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   |         | 2024                 |     |       |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   |         |      |        | •            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 8.4     | 2024<br>2021<br>2023 | •   |       |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

## SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

#### **Overall Performance**

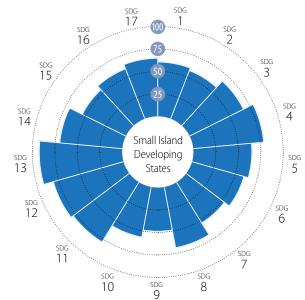


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

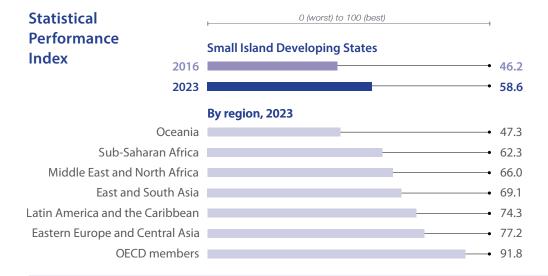
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20%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty  |         | Year Ra |   |          | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value        |      |   | _ |
|--|---------|---------|---|----------|---|--------------|------|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 15.9    | 2025    | • | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 82.2         | 2025 | • | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 30.1 2  | 2025    | • | <b>→</b> | Population using the internet (%)   | 62.2         | 2023 | • |   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |         |         |   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 65.4         | 2023 | • |   |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 17.3    | 2022    | • | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.5          | 2023 | • |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)                              | 18.1 2  | 2022    | • | <b>4</b> | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 13.4         | 2025 | • |   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)                               | 5.1 2   | 2022    | • | 1        | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   |              |      |   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)                            | 42.1    | 2022    | • |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.5          | 2023 | • |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)                                  | 21.4 2  | 2022    | • | <b>1</b> | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |              |      |   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2     | 2022    | • | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 167.4        | 2023 | • |   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)                                      | 3.2 2   | 2022    | • | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |              |      |   |   |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)                                | 0.8 2   | 2018    | • | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 38.9         | 2022 | • | 1 |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)                          | 1.0 2   | 2022    | • | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.8          | 2022 | • |   |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |         |         |   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |              |      |   |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)                                       | 147.0   | 2023    | • | <b>→</b> | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 22.1         | 2022 | • |   |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 15.3    | 2023    | • | <b>→</b> | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 14.1         | 2023 | • |   |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 29.2    | 2023    | • | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 69.0         | 2022 | • |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 130.1 2 | 2023    | • | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | •            | •    | • |   |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)                           | 0.4 2   | 2023    | • | <b>→</b> | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |              |      |   |   |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,                       | 22.2    | 2021    |   | <b>→</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8          | 2020 | • |   |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)               | ZZ.Z 2  | 2021    | _ | 7        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.8          | 2022 | • |   |
| Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and                  | 107.2   | 2019    | • | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | •            | •    | • |   |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |         |         |   |          | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | •            | •    | • | Ī |
| Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 17.0 2  |         | • | •        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | •            | •    | • |   |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)  | 72.1 2  |         |   | <b>→</b> | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | •            | •    | • |   |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)                       | 52.0 2  |         | • | <b>→</b> | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 1.5          | 2024 | • |   |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 80.7 2  | 2022    | • | Ψ.       | SDG13 – Climate Action  |              |      |   |   |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)                            | 76.1 2  | 2023    | • | Ψ        | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 3.2          | 2023 | • |   |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage                                | 64.2    | 2021    |   | •        | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | •            | •    | • |   |
| (worst 0–100 best)   |         |         |   |          | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.9          | 2024 | • |   |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)                            | •       | •       | • | •        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |              |      |   | Г |
| SDG4 – Quality Education   |         |         |   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 35.8         | 2023 | • |   |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning                                     | 80.9    | 2023    | • | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 55.1         |      |   |   |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 02.1.7  | 2022    |   | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 20.1         |      |   |   |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)  | 93.1 2  |         |   | 1        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   |              | 2019 |   |   |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%)  | 74.0 2  |         | _ |          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   |              |      |   |   |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 93.0    | 2022    | • | 1        | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  |              | 2018 |   |   |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality   |         |         |   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  | 0.5          | 2010 | _ | i |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods                                   | 66.7    | 2024    | • | <b>→</b> | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.1         | 2023 |   |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 02.5    | 2022    |   |          | Mean area that is protected in teresanal sites important to biodiversity (/// Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.1         | 2023 |   |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)                             | 92.5 2  |         | • | ^        | ·   |              |      | • |   |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)                               |         | 2024    |   | 1        | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75         |      |   |   |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.1 2  | 2025    | _ | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  |              | 2023 | - |   |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |         |         |   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | •            | _    | • | _ |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)                              |         | 2022    |   | <b>→</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |              |      |   |   |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)                                  |         | 2022    |   | <b>→</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 15.5         | 2023 | • |   |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)                              |         | 2022    | • | 1        | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | •            | •    | • |   |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)                                     | 25.4 2  | 2021    | • | •        | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 37.3         | 2022 | • |   |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita) | •       |         | • | •        | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 78.9         | 2022 | • |   |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |         |         |   |          | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 38.7         | 2024 | • |   |
| Population with access to electricity (%)  | 76.2    | 2022    | • | <b>→</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 15.9         | 2021 | • |   |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                     | 58.1    | 2022    | • | <b>4</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 0.1          | 2024 | _ |   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output              | 10.3    | ากาว    |   |          | 100,000 population)   | 0.1          | 2024 | _ |   |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.9 4   | 2023    | • | 7        | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 53.9         | 2025 | • |   |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)                             | 9.0 2   | 2021    | • | 1        | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | •            |      |   | ĺ |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  |         |         |   |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | •            |      | • |   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 56.3    | 2023    | • | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | •            |      | • |   |
| rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | •       | •       | • | •        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  |              |      |   | ĺ |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a                |         |         |   |          | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 76           | 2023 | • |   |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)                          |         |         |   |          | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional  | 7.0          | _02J | _ |   |
| Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)                                     | 5.6 2   | 2025    | • | 7        | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  |              |      |   |   |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                     | •       | •       | • |          | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 19.6         | 2023 |   |   |
| Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)                | •       | •       | • | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  |              | 2023 |   |   |
|  |         |         |   |          |   |              |      |   |   |
| /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  | _       |         |   |          | Shifted brottle of multipationals (LISS billion)  |              |      |   |   |
| victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)                   | •       | •       |   |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 11.1<br>58.6 |      |   |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA} = {\sf Data} \ {\sf not} \ {\sf available}$ 



## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

#### **Overall Performance**

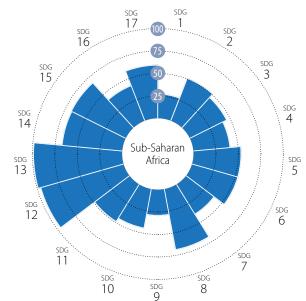


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year Ratin |
|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 34.0 2025 • 👈           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)                                       | 72.2 2025 •      |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 53.7 2025 • →           | Population using the internet (%)  | 33.4 2023 •      |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 46.1 2023 •      |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 22.2 2022 • 🔸           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)                         | 2.4 2023         |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 31.4 2022 • •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of                          | 18.4 2025        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 6.6 2022 • •            | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |                  |
| Ninimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 23.8 2022 • •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)                             | 0.1 2023         |
| revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.0 2022 • 🔸           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.3 2023         |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.1 2022 • 🛧            | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)                   | 4.9 2023 •       |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.8 2022 • 👈            | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                  |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 • 🕹            | Gini coefficient   | 40.5 2022        |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 7.9 2022 • •            | Palma ratio  | 2.1 2022 •       |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                  |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 421.9 2023 • 7          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 56.4 2022        |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 25.9 2023 • 👈           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 33.0 2023        |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 66.1 2023 • 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)                             | 61.1 2022        |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 206.0 2023 • →          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)                        | 34.8 2020 •      |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.6 2023 • 🛧            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                  |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   | 21.4 2021 • →           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.5 2020         |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  |                         | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)                                       | 1.8 2022 •       |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 168.9 2019 • •          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)                                | 0.5 2024         |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 19.4 2021 • 7           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)                         | 0.6 2024         |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 62.6 2023 • →           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 14.5 2024        |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 96.0 2022               | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)                                     | 2.7 2024 •       |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 69.5 2022               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2024         |
| reviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 69.2 2023               | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                  |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 09.2 2023               | ${\rm CO_2emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita) | 0.7 2023         |
| worst 0–100 best)   | 42.9 2021 • 👈           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               | 0.4 2024         |
| bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.3 2024 • →            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)                  | 0.7 2024         |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                         | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                  |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)                  | 32.4 2023 •      |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 45.0 2023               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)                                  | 40.5 2024 •      |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 78.1 2023 • 👈           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)                      | 17.0 2018 •      |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 45.3 2023 • •           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 11.5 2019 🔸      |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 78.0 2022 • •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 3.9 2019 •       |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)                   | 0.0 2018         |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                         | SDG15 – Life on Land   |                  |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 53.3 2024 • →           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)             | 52.6 2023 •      |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 69.7 2022 • 🔷           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)              | 50.5 2023 •      |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 83.2 2024 • 👈           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.85 2023        |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 24.8 2025 • 🔷           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)                                 | 0.4 2023         |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.8 2022         |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 65.1 2022 • →           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                  |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 34.6 2022 • →           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 12.3 2023        |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 18.8 2022 • →           | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.59 2023        |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 9.5 2021                | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 50.4 2022        |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)                               | 190.9 2024 • 1          | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)                       | 54.1 2022        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   |                         | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 30.3 2024        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 51.3 2022 • →           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 26.3 2021        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)          | 21.9 2022               | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per                        |                  |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output  | _                       | 100,000 population)  | 0.0 2024         |
| (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.8 2023 • 7            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 49.2 2025        |
| newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 11.0 2021 • →           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)                                    | 0.48 2023        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |                         | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)                                  | 0.38 2023        |
| justed GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 49.3 2023 • •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)                      | 0.46 2023        |
| tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 5.6 2022                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 2025             |
| ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   |                         | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)                                     | 4.4 2023         |
| nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 45.5 2022 • 7           | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional                     | 4.4 2023         |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 6.1 2025 • →            | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)                       | • • •            |
| ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.49 2023               | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)                            | 14.9 2023        |
| tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.1 2018 • →            | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)   | 9 2024           |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                         | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)   | 0.0 2021         |
| (per 100,000 population)  | 6.8 2018 • •            | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 62.3 2023        |
|   |                         |  |                  |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** 



## LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### **Overall Performance**

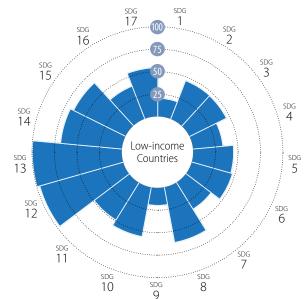


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing data

0%

#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES**

| SDG1 – No Poverty  | Value Year Ratin                              | - |             | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value \       |                   | ating | Ire |
|--|---|---|-------------|--|---------------|-------------------|-------|-----|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)  | 43.5 2025                                     |   |             | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 60.4 2        |                   |       |     |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 65.9 2025                                     | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Population using the internet (%)  | 21.1 2        |                   | •     | •   |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |   |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 35.2 2        |                   | •     |     |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   | 28.4 2022                                     | • | <b>₽</b>    | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 2.1 2         | 023               | •     |     |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 35.8 2022 •                                   |   | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 11.5 2        | 025               | •     |     |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 7.9 2022 •                                    |   |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 000           | 022               |       |     |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 19.6 2022 •                                   |   |             | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.0 2         |                   | •     |     |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  | 9.5 2022                                      |   |             | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 0.2 2         |                   | •     | (   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 •                                    |   | 1           | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 11.3 2        | 023               | •     | •   |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  | 1.6 2022                                      |   | •           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |               |                   |       |     |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.9 2018 •                                    |   | r           | Gini coefficient   | 38.8 2        |                   | •     | (   |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 1.2 2022 •                                    |   |             | Palma ratio  | 1.8 2         | 022               | •     | -   |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |   |   |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |               |                   |       |     |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 302.5 2023 •                                  |   | 7           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 64.4 2        |                   | •     | •   |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 25.1 2023                                     |   |             | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   | 29.0 2        |                   | •     |     |
| Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 59.4 2023                                     |   | 7           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 71.0 2        |                   | •     | ٠   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 182.8 2023 •                                  |   |             | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 31.0 2        | 020               | •     |     |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3 2023                                      |   | T           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |               |                   |       |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 23.1 2021                                     | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.4 2         |                   | •     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |   |   |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 1.0 2         |                   | •     |     |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   | 186.7 2019 •                                  | ( |             | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.5 2         |                   | •     |     |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 20.4 2021                                     | 2 | 7           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 0.4 2         |                   | -     |     |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 65.0 2023                                     |   | <b>&gt;</b> | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 13.2 2        |                   |       |     |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 97.2 2022                                     |   |             | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 1.7 2         |                   | •     |     |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 69.7 2022                                     |   |             | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2         | 024               | •     | -   |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 62.8 2023                                     |   | r           | SDG13 - Climate Action   |               |                   |       |     |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   |   |   |             | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2         |                   | •     |     |
| (worst 0–100 best)   | 41.8 2021 •                                   |   | 7           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 0.3 2         |                   | •     |     |
| ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 3.8 2024                                      | • | ₽           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 0.1 2         | 024               | •     |     |
| DG4 – Quality Education  |   |   |             | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |               |                   |       |     |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 242 2022                                      |   | •           | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.9 2        |                   | •     |     |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 34.2 2023                                     |   |             | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 44.9 2        |                   | •     |     |
| let primary enrollment rate (%)  | 78.1 2023 •                                   | ( |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 17.6 2        |                   | •     |     |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   | 37.0 2023 •                                   | ( |             | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 9.4 2         |                   | •     |     |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 74.6 2022 •                                   | ( | •           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 2.9 2         |                   |       |     |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  |   |   |             | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2         | 018               | -     | _   |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 52.2 2024                                     |   | <b>-</b>    | SDG15 – Life on Land   |               |                   |       |     |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | J2.2 2024 •                                   |   |             | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 39.2 2        |                   |       |     |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 60.5 2022 •                                   | • | <b>&gt;</b> | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 38.3 2        |                   |       | _   |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 68.9 2024 •                                   |   | r           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87 2        |                   | •     | •   |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 26.2 2025                                     | • | <b>&gt;</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.3 2         |                   | •     |     |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |   |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 1.0 2         | 022               | •     |     |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 59.0 2022                                     | - | <b>&gt;</b> | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |               |                   |       |     |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 31.6 2022 •                                   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 6.2 2         | 023               | •     |     |
| eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 33.7 2022 •                                   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.59 2        | 023               | •     |     |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 2.2 2021 •                                    | ( |             | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 47.9 2        | 022               | •     |     |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 234.5 2024 •                                  |   | 1           | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 46.2 2        | 022               | •     |     |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |   |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 25.1 2        | 024               | •     |     |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 44.9 2022 •                                   | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 26.2 2        | 021               | •     |     |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 16.3 2022                                     | - | <b>&gt;</b> | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 0.0 2         | 024               |       |     |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 2.2 2023 •                                    | - | <b>&gt;</b> | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.7 2        |                   | •     |     |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 12.6 2021                                     |   | <b>&gt;</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.43 2        |                   | •     |     |
|  | .2.0 2021                                     |   |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.38 2        |                   |       |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 46.4 2023                                     | 4 |             | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.42 2        |                   | •     |     |
|  |   |   |             | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.7Z Z        | J_J               |       | ĺ   |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  |   |   | _           | 30 d 17 - 1 di tiler ships for the dodis   |               |                   |       |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)<br>ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 9.6 2022                                      |   |             | Government spending on health and education (% of CDP)   | 102           | กาว               |       |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   | 9.6 2022 • 32.8 2022 •                        |   | •           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   | 4.8 2         | 023               | •     |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a  mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 9.6 2022 • 32.8 2022 • 5.9 2025 •             | - |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | ٠             | •                 | •     |     |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)                              | 9.6 2022 • 32.8 2022 • 5.9 2025 • 0.44 2023 • | - |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 4.8 2         | •                 | •     |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | 9.6 2022 • 32.8 2022 • 5.9 2025 •             | - |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 11.9 2<br>1 2 | 023<br>024        | •     |     |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 9.6 2022 • 32.8 2022 • 5.9 2025 • 0.44 2023 • | - |             | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 11.9 2        | 023<br>024<br>021 | •     |     |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available

## LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### **Overall Performance**

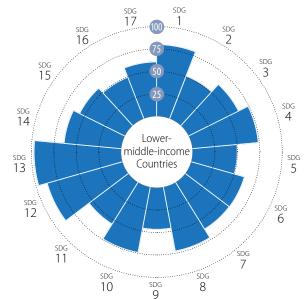


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

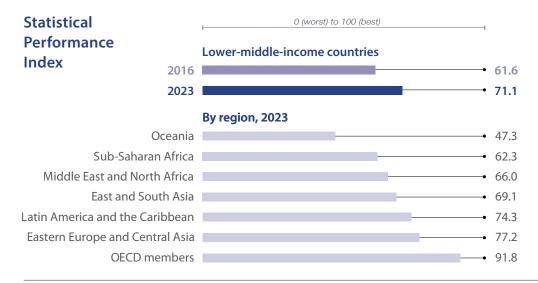
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

| DG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating | Trend    | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure  | Value Year | Ratii    | ig Tre |
|--|-------------------|----------|---|------------|----------|--------|
| overty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 7.3 2025 •        | <b>→</b> | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 93.5 202   | 5        | , •    |
| overty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 16.3 2025 •       | 7        | Population using the internet (%)   | 53.6 202   | 3        | , 4    |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger  |                   |          | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 62.2 202   | 3        | 1      |
| revalence of undernourishment (%)  | 14.1 2022 •       | 1        | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 2.8 202    | 3        |        |
| revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 30.5 2022 •       |          | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of   | 38.2 202   | 5        |        |
| revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 12.2 2022 •       |          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)   | JU.Z 202.  |          |        |
| finimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 29.1 2022 •       |          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.2 202    | 3        | -      |
| revalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)  | 11.8 2022 •       | 1        | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  | 0.5 202    | 3        | •      |
| luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2 2022 •        | 1        | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 24.0 202   | 3        | , -    |
| ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 3.4 2022          | 1        | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  |            |          |        |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.8 2018 •        | <b>→</b> | Gini coefficient  | 34.5 202   | 2        | (      |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 3.3 2022 •        | •        | Palma ratio   | 1.4 202    | 2        | ) (    |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                   |          | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  |            |          |        |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 179.7 2023 •      | 7        | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 41.9 202   | 2        | , -    |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 19.7 2023         | 7        | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)  | 43.5 202   | 3        | , -    |
| fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 37.5 2023         | 7        | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 61.4 202   | 2        | •      |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 213.9 2023 •      | <b>→</b> | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 54.9 2020  | 0        | )      |
| lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023          | 1        | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |            |          |        |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 22.8 2021         | 4        | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.4 2020   | )        | •      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)   | ZZ.U ZUZI •       | •        | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 3.0 202    | 2        |        |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 147.1 2019        | •        | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 11.5 202   | 4        | •      |
| ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |                   | _        | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 0.9 202    | 4        | , •    |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 15.5 2021         | ~        | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 21.1 202   | 4        | •      |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)   | 69.6 2023         | 7        | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 3.6 202    | 4        | , ,    |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 38.2 2022         | •        | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.1 202    | 4        |        |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 82.5 2022         | -        | SDG13 – Climate Action  |            |          |        |
| riviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 85.0 2023         | 7        | $CO_2emissionsfromfossilfuelcombustionandcementproduction(tCO_2/capita)$  | 1.6 202    | 3        |        |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage<br>(worst 0–100 best)   | 57.6 2021 •       | <b>→</b> | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 0.5 202    | 4        | , ,    |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 4.6 2024          | <b>T</b> | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 0.3 202    | 4        |        |
| DG4 – Quality Education  | 4.0 2024          | Ť        | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |            |          |        |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning  |                   |          | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 17.9 202   | 3        | , •    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)  | 70.7 2023 •       | <b>→</b> | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 38.1 202   | 4        | , •    |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)   | 92.0 2023         | <b>→</b> | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 12.7 2018  | 8        | , ,    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)   |                   | 7        | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 13.1 201   | 9        | , .    |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 91.8 2022         | •        | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 4.9 201    | 9        | , ,    |
| DG5 – Gender Equality  | 7.10 2022         |          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.0 201    | 8        |        |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  |                   |          | SDG15 – Life on Land  |            |          |        |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)   | 69.7 2024         | 7        | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 28.9 202   | 3        | , .    |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 78.8 2022         | 71       | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 27.3 202   | 3        | , •    |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 54.2 2024         | <b>→</b> | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.75 202   | 3        | , ,    |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 18.0 2025         | <b>→</b> | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 202    | 3        | •      |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                   |          | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 2.1 202    | 2        | ,      |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)   | 89.3 2022         | 7        | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |            |          |        |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)   |                   | 7        | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.8 202    | 3        | ,      |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 52.9 2022         |          | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.73 202   |          |        |
| othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 17.5 2021         |          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 62.7 202   |          | )      |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 299.1 2024        | <b>→</b> | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 79.0 202   |          |        |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  | 233.1 2024        | Ť        | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 33.5 202   |          | , ,    |
|  | 00.6.2022         | •        | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 16.1 202   |          |        |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)   | 90.6 2022         | 1        |   | 10.1 202   | . •      |        |
| opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  27) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output     | 61.0 2022 •       | 7        | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)   | 0.0 202    | 4        | )      |
| D <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)                                    | 1.6 2023 •        | <b>→</b> | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 36.8 202   | 5 •      |        |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 13.3 2021         | <b>→</b> | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.45 202   |          |        |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 1202 6.61         |          | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.43 202   |          |        |
| ljusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 65 / 2022         | •        | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.57 202   |          |        |
| ajusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 65.4 2023         |          |   | 0.34 202.  | , •      |        |
|  | 7.4 2022          | -        | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Covergment spending on health and education (% of CDD)   | 47.000     | , -      |        |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) | 60.3 2022 •       | 1        | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 4.7 202    | <b>d</b> | •      |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  | 4.6 2025          | 1        | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • •        | •        | į      |
| indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.49 2023         | <b>→</b> |   | 122.202    | n 🥏      |        |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.49 2023         | 1        | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 12.2 202   |          |        |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports  |                   | •        | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 3 202      |          | ,      |
| earns or modern stavery embodica in imports  | 5.8 2018          |          | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 0.0 202    |          |        |
| (per 100,000 population)   |                   |          | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.1 202   |          |        |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

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



## **UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES**

#### **Overall Performance**



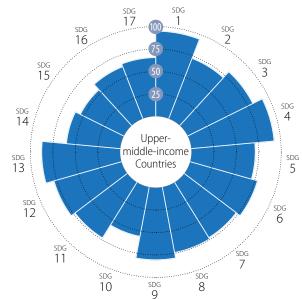
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.6

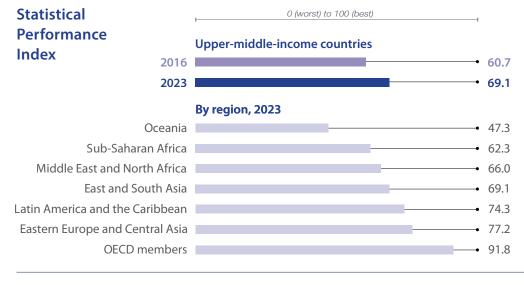
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#### **Average Performance by SDG**







<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| OG1 – No Poverty  |   | Year F                                       |   |            | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value Year                       |   | g T |
|---|---|--|---|------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-----|
| verty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 2.1                                       | 2025   | • | 1          | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 91.1 2025                        | • |     |
| everty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)  | 4.4                                       | 2025   | • | 1          | Population using the internet (%)  | 78.6 2023                        | • |     |
| DG2 – Zero Hunger   |   |  |   |            | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 115.7 2023                       | • |     |
| evalence of undernourishment (%)  | 4.0                                       | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>   | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.5 2023                         | • |     |
| evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 10.2                                      | 2022   | • |            | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 61.9 2025                        | • |     |
| evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 3.3                                       | 2022   | • | •          | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  | 01.5 2023                        | Ĭ |     |
| inimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)  | 60.1                                      | 2022   | • | •          | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   | 0.6 2023                         | • |     |
| evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 16.5                                      | 2022   | • | 1          | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   | 1.6 2023                         | • |     |
| uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)   | 2.2                                       | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>   | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)   | 600.2 2023                       | • |     |
| real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 5.2                                       | 2022   | • | 1          | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |                                  |   |     |
| stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7                                       | 2018   | • | <b>→</b>   | Gini coefficient   | 38.4 2022                        | • |     |
| ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 10.6                                      | 2022   | • | •          | Palma ratio  | 1.8 2022                         | • |     |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |   |  |   |            | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |                                  |   |     |
| aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)   | 41.4                                      | 2023   | • | 1          | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   | 19.8 2022                        | • |     |
| eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 5.6                                       | 2023   | • | 1          | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)   | 26.8 2023                        | • |     |
| ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  | 11.1                                      | 2023   | • | 1          | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   | 88.2 2022                        | • |     |
| cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  | 95.3                                      | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>   | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | 54.0 2020                        | • |     |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.3                                       | 2023   | • | 1          | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |                                  |   |     |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,   |   |  |   | •          | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  | 0.9 2020                         | • |     |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)  | 16.6                                      | 2021   | • | T          | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   | 8.0 2022                         | • |     |
| e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   | 77.0                                      | 2019   |   |            | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 12.6 2024                        | • |     |
| mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)   |   |  |   |            | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 1.6 2024                         | • |     |
| ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  |   | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>   | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  | 37.3 2024                        | • |     |
| e expectancy at birth (years)   | 76.2                                      | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>   | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   | 9.3 2024                         | • |     |
| olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 20.9                                      | 2022   | • | 1          | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 0.1 2024                         | • |     |
| ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)  | 98.1                                      | 2022   | • | •          | SDG13 – Climate Action   |                                  |   | Ī   |
| viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 91.4                                      | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>   | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 6.2 2023                         | • |     |
| versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 76.1                                      | 2021   | • | 1          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   | 1.2 2024                         |   |     |
| vorst 0–100 best)   |   |  |   |            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  | 1.2 2024                         |   |     |
| jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.9                                       | 2024   | • | T          | SDG14 – Life Below Water   |                                  |   |     |
| G4 – Quality Education  |   |  |   |            | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 26.4 2023                        |   |     |
| cicipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   | 85.0                                      | 2023   | • | <b>→</b>   | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  | 51.6 2024                        |   |     |
| 6 of children aged 4 to 6)  |   |  |   |            | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 25.0 2018                        |   |     |
| primary enrollment rate (%)   |   | 2023   | • | 1          | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 33.9 2019                        |   |     |
| ver secondary completion rate (%)   |   | 2023   |   | 1          | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  | 7.2 2019                         |   |     |
| racy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 99.1                                      | 2022   | • | •          | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   | 0.0 2018                         |   |     |
| G5 – Gender Equality  |   |  |   |            | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.0 2010                         | _ |     |
| nand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  | 84.7                                      | 2024   | • | <b>→</b>   | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 23.3 2023                        |   |     |
| of females aged 15 to 49)   | 01.7                                      | 2022   |   |            | Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)  |                                  |   |     |
| o of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  |   | 2022   | • | <b>/</b> 1 |  | 24.1 2023                        |   |     |
| o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  |   | 2024   |   | 1          | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.77 2023                        |   |     |
| ts held by women in national parliament (%)   | 26.0                                      | 2025   | • | <b>→</b>   | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.2 2023                         |   |     |
| G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |   |  |   |            | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 5.3 2022                         | • |     |
| ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 97.3                                      | 2022   | • | 1          | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |                                  |   |     |
| ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  |   | 2022   |   | 1          | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 5.9 2023                         | • |     |
| hwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 39.0                                      | 2022   | • | <b>→</b>   | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.74 2023                        | • |     |
| propogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 45.3                                      | 2021   | • | •          | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 25.2 2022                        | • |     |
| ce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)  | 691.9                                     | 2024   | • | <b>→</b>   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 95.4 2022                        | • |     |
| G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |   |  |   |            | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 38.4 2024                        | • |     |
| ulation with access to electricity (%)  | 99.5                                      | 2022   | • | 1          | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 4.1 2021                         | • |     |
| ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)   |   | 2022   |   | 1          | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  |                                  |   |     |
| 3, 3, 1   |   | 2023   |   | 7          | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 0.1 2024<br>31.3 2025            |   |     |
|   |   | 2021   | • | <b>→</b>   | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.62 2023                        |   |     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1/10                                      |  | _ |            | , .  |                                  |   |     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)<br>ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 14.0                                      | 2021   |   |            | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.53 2023                        |   |     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   |   |  |   |            |  |                                  |   |     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 71.3                                      | 2023   |   | •          | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.46 2023                        |   |     |
| itCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)   | 71.3                                      |  |   | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 0.46 2023                        |   |     |
| tCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ms of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a   | 71.3<br>5.4                               | 2023   | • |            |  | 7.0 2023                         | • |     |
| itCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  ewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Its with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  | 71.3<br>5.4<br>77.9                       | 2023<br>2022                                 | • | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  |                                  | • |     |
| emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output at CO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  rims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  idamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 71.3<br>5.4<br>77.9<br>6.0                | 2023<br>2022<br>2022                         | • | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional   |                                  | • |     |
| AtCO2/TWh)  newable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  usted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  employment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 71.3<br>5.4<br>77.9<br>6.0<br>0.42        | 2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025         | • | •          | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  | 7.0 2023<br>• • 18.7 2023        | • |     |
| AttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Intervable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Interval a Borne (worst 0–100 best)  Interval a Borne (per 1,000 population)  Interva | 71.3<br>5.4<br>77.9<br>6.0<br>0.42<br>0.3 | 2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2023<br>2018 | • | • • •      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 7.0 2023<br>18.7 2023<br>38 2024 | • |     |
| AttCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Intervable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  United GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  United image of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Units with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Comployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Comploymental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  | 71.3<br>5.4<br>77.9<br>6.0<br>0.42<br>0.3 | 2023<br>2022<br>2022<br>2022<br>2025<br>2023 | • | • • •      | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | 7.0 2023<br>• • 18.7 2023        | • |     |

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



## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### **Overall Performance**

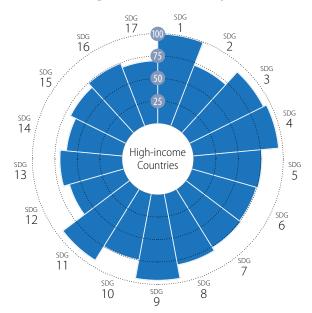


Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

Missing data

0%

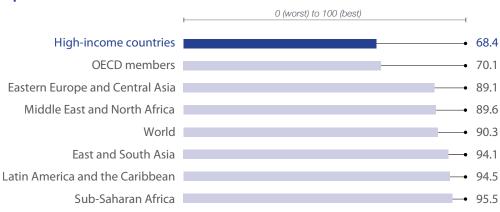
#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### SDG Dashboard and Trends



### International **Spillover Index**



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# **HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES**

| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating      | Trend       | SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure   | Value    | Year Ra            | ating | Tren |
|---|------------------------|-------------|--|----------|--------------------|-------|------|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 0.5 2025 •             | 1           | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)   | 98.0     | 2025               | •     | 1    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 0.7 2025 •             | <u> </u>    | Population using the internet (%)  | 92.3     | 2023               | •     | 1    |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                        |             | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  | 148.3    | 2023               | •     | 1    |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 2.6 2022 •             | 1           | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)   | 3.7      | 2023               | •     | 4    |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 3.5 2022 •             | •           | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of  | 72.8     | 2025               | •     | 1    |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 1.2 2022               |             | top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  |          |                    |       |      |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 89.9 2022 •            | •           | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)   |          | 2023               |       | T    |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 25.9 2022 •            | 4           | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)   |          | 2023               | •     | T    |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.4 2022 •             | <b>+</b>    |  | 1,368.3  | 2023               | •     | T    |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 6.3 2022               | T           | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities   |          |                    |       |      |
| Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)   | 0.7 2018 •             | 4           | Gini coefficient   |          | 2022               | •     | 7    |
| exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)   | 11.7 2022              | •           | Palma ratio  | 1.4      | 2022               | •     | _    |
| SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being   |                        |             | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities   |          |                    |       |      |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 9.0 2023 •             | 1           | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)   |          | 2022               | •     | 1    |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 2.4 2023 •             | 1           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)   |          | 2023               | -     | 7    |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 4.7 2023 •             | 1           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)   |          | 2022               | •     | 1    |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 11.9 2023 •            | T           | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)  | /9.1     | 2020               | _     | _    |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)  | 0.0 2023               | T           | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production   |          |                    |       |      |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,  | 12.8 2021 •            | 1           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  |          | 2020               | •     |      |
| diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)<br>Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and   |                        |             | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)   |          | 2022               | •     | . 4  |
| age-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air poliution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  | 24.7 2019 •            | •           | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)  |          | 2024               |       |      |
| raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  | 8.0 2021               | 1           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)   |          | 2024               | -     | 1    |
| ife expectancy at birth (years)   | 80.5 2023              | 1           | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  |          | 2024               | •     |      |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)  | 9.1 2022               | 1           | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)   |          | 2024               |       | -    |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 98.8 2022              | <b>→</b>    | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)   | 4./      | 2024               | _     | -    |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)   | 93.1 2023              | <b>→</b>    | SDG13 – Climate Action   | 100      | 2022               |       |      |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage   | 04.2.2021              | •           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                               |          | 2023               |       | 7    |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 84.2 2021 •            | -1          | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)   |          | 2024               |       |      |
| subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)   | 6.5 2024 •             | 1           | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water                                  | 5.5      | 2024               | •     | _    |
| SDG4 – Quality Education  |                        |             |  | E 4.1    | 2022               |       |      |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning  | 90.9 2023              | <b>→</b>    | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) |          | 2023               |       | 7    |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   |                        |             | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  | 63.6     |                    |       |      |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%)   | 97.4 2023              | <b>→</b>    | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)  | 33.8     | 2018               |       | 4    |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 97.8 2023              | T           | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)  |          | 2019               |       | 7    |
| iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  | 99.9 2022 •            | •           | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)   |          |                    |       |      |
| SDG5 – Gender Equality  |                        |             | SDG15 – Life on Land   | 0.4      | 2010               | Ť     | i    |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods<br>(% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 80.1 2024 •            | 1           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 54.3     | 2023               | •     | 7    |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  | 99.0 2022 •            | 1           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 52.9     | 2023               | •     | 4    |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  | 80.3 2024 •            | 1           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.87     | 2023               | •     | 4    |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  | 28.5 2025              | 7           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)   | 0.0      | 2023               | •     | 1    |
| SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation   |                        |             | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)   | 17.1     | 2022               | •     | 7    |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 99.2 2022 •            | 1           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions   |          |                    |       |      |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)   | 97.9 2022 •            | 1           | Homicides (per 100,000 population)   | 2.9      | 2023               | •     | 4    |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)   | 75.6 2022 •            | <b>→</b>    | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.86     | 2023               | •     | 1    |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  | 76.7 2021 •            | •           | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)   | 22.6     | 2022               | •     | 4    |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 2,385.2 2024           | <b>→</b>    | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)   | 100.0    | 2022               | •     | •    |
| SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  |                        |             | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 60.9     | 2024               | •     | 4    |
| opulation with access to electricity (%)  | 100.0 2022 •           | 1           | Children involved in child labor (%)   | 0.0      | 2021               | •     | •    |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  | 99.9 2022              | <b>→</b>    | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per  | 1.0      | 2024               |       |      |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)   | 1.2 2023               | 7           | 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 64.4     | 2024               |       | _    |
| denewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)  | 13.3 2021              | <b>→</b>    | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.60     |                    |       |      |
|   | 13.3 2021              |             | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)  |          |                    |       |      |
| SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  | 72.2.2022              |             |  | 0.62     |                    |       |      |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)  | 72.3 2023              | •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.70     | 2023               |       | 4    |
| /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 4.4 2022               | •           | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals   | 10.0     | 2022               |       |      |
| all the control of the second | 94.7 2022 •            | 1           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional       |          | 2023               | •     | 1    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)   |                        |             | public finance including official development assistance (0/ of CNI)   | 0.3      | 2024               |       | 7    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 4.5 2025               | 1           | public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)   |          |                    |       |      |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 4.5 2025 • 0.67 2023 • | ↑<br>→      | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  | **       | **                 | **    | X    |
| mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)   |                        | ↑<br>→<br>↓ |  | **<br>37 | <b>**</b> 2024     | **    | *    |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)  Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  Jictims of modern slavery embodied in imports  (per 100,000 population)   | 0.67 2023 •            | ↑<br>→<br>• | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  |          | **<br>2024<br>2021 | **    | **   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable NA = Data not available



### **WORLD**

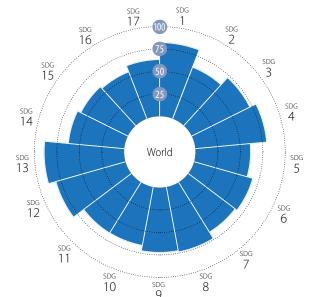
#### **Overall Performance**



Missing

data

#### **Average Performance by SDG**



#### **SDG Dashboard and Trends**

Change in score

since 2015 (p.p.)\*



0%



<sup>\*</sup>Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



| SDG1 – No Poverty   | Value Year Rating Trend |   | Value Year Ratio           | , |
|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)   | 7.6 2025                | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)  | 90.4 2025                  | • |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)   | 14.0 2025 • →           | Population using the internet (%)   | 66.0 2023                  | • |
| SDG2 – Zero Hunger  |                         | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)   | 93.2 2023                  | • |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  | 9.9 2022                | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)  | 3.1 2023                   |   |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   | 19.2 2022               | The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)                                     | 50.0 2025                  | • |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  | 6.8 2022                | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)  | 0.6 2023                   |   |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)   | 47.2 2022               | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  |                            |   |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)   | 15.6 2022               | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)  | 1.2 2023                   |   |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  | 2.3 2022                | 7 11 7 11 3 4 1 1 1   | 454.4 2023                 | _ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)   | 4.4 2022                | SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  | 26.2.2022                  |   |
| ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)  | 0.7 2018 • →            | Gini coefficient  | 36.3 2022                  | • |
| xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)  | 7.2 2022                | Palma ratio   | 1.6 2022                   | _ |
| DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  |                         | SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  | 20.0.2022                  |   |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)  | 113.1 2023              | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)  | 30.9 2022                  | • |
| leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 12.3 2023 • ↑           | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)  | 31.1 2023                  | • |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)   | 24.6 2023 • ↑           | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  | 77.4 2022                  |   |
| ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)   | 134.9 2023 • →          | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)   | 56.9 2020                  | _ |
| ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)   | 0.2 2023 • ↑            | SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  |                            |   |
| ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,<br>diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 18.9 2021 🔸 →           | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)   | 0.8 2020                   |   |
| . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,   |                         | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)  | 6.0 2022                   | • |
| ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)                           | 105.5 2019 • •          | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)   | 10.1 2024                  | • |
| affic deaths (per 100,000 population)   | 14.9 2021 • 7           | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)  | 2.5 2024                   | • |
| fe expectancy at birth (years)  | 73.4 2023               | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)   | 31.5 2024                  | _ |
| dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)   | 32.5 2022               | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)  | 10.2 2024                  |   |
| rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)   | 89.5 2022               | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)  | 0.9 2024                   | • |
| urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  | 86.6 2023               | SDG13 – Climate Action  |                            |   |
| niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage  | 80.0 2023               | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)                                      | 4.5 2023                   | D |
| (worst 0–100 best)  | 67.2 2021 • 👈           | GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  | 1.5 2024                   | D |
| ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  | 5.3 2024 • →            | CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)   | 1.5 2024                   | • |
| DG4 – Quality Education   |                         | SDG14 – Life Below Water  |                            |   |
| articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning   |                         | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 28.1 2023                  | Ð |
| (% of children aged 4 to 6)   | 74.9 2023               | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)   | 48.0 2024                  | D |
| et primary enrollment rate (%)  | 92.9 2023 • →           | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)   | 21.3 2018                  | Ð |
| ower secondary completion rate (%)  | 83.8 2023 • →           | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)   | 22.4 2019                  | D |
| teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)   | 94.2 2022               | Fish caught that are then discarded (%)   | 6.7 2019                   | • |
| DG5 – Gender Equality   |                         | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  | 0.1 2018                   | ð |
| emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods   |                         | SDG15 – Life on Land  |                            |   |
| (% of females aged 15 to 49)  | 75.2 2024 • 7           | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  | 32.2 2023                  | ð |
| atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)   | 85.2 2022 • 🗷           | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)   | 31.5 2023                  | ð |
| atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)   | 66.7 2024 • 7           | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.79 2023                  | • |
| eats held by women in national parliament (%)   | 23.4 2025 • →           | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)  | 0.2 2023                   | • |
| DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  |                         | Imported deforestation (m²/capita)  | 5.7 2022                   |   |
| opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)  | 91.0 2022 • 7           | SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  |                            |   |
| opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)  | 80.1 2022               | Homicides (per 100,000 population)  | 4.9 2023                   |   |
| reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  | 50.1 2022               | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)  | 0.74 2023                  |   |
| nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)   | 36.0 2021               | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  | 44.7 2022                  |   |
| carce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)   | 786.9 2024 • <b>→</b>   | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  | 85.3 2022                  |   |
| DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy   | 700.5 2024              | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)   | 39.1 2024                  |   |
|   | 91.1 2022               | Children involved in child labor (%)  | 10.7 2021                  |   |
| opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)                                    |                         | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per   | 10.7 2021                  |   |
|   | 73.6 2022 • 🛧           | 100,000 population)   | 0.4 2024                   | Þ |
| O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output<br>(MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  | 1.5 2023 • 👈            | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)  | 39.8 2025                  |   |
| enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)   | 13.5 2021 • →           | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.54 2023                  |   |
| DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth   | 15.5 2021               | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.47 2023                  | 1 |
| djusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)   | 67.1 2023 • •           | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.53 2023                  | ۰ |
| ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  | 6.4 2022                | SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  | 0.55 2025                  |   |
|   | U.4 ZUZZ •              |   | 60 2022 4                  |   |
| dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)        | 70.0 2022 • 🛧           | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  | 6.8 2023                   | • |
| nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)   | 5.2 2025 • →            | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | • • •                      | D |
| undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)   | 0.49 2023 • →           | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)   | 15 1 2022 4                | • |
| atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)  |                         |   | 15.1 2023                  | • |
| ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports   |                         | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  | 21 2024                    | • |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   | 17.7 2018 • •           | Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)  | 1.5 2021 <b>7</b> 2.4 2023 | • |
| (per 100,000 population)  |                         | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)  |                            |   |

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  ${\sf NA}={\sf Data}$  not available





Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards

#### Want to learn more?

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

#### **Global editions**















#### **Regional editions**























#### **National and Subnational editions**













































