

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2025

Financing Sustainable Development  
to 2030 and Mid-Century

*Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards*



**Edition**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
SOLUTIONS NETWORK  
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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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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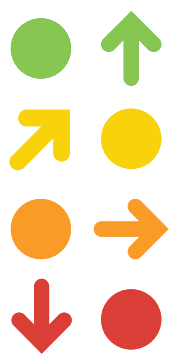
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SOLUTIONS NETWORK  
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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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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An interactive online dashboard and all data presented in this report can be accessed at:  
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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ACLED</b>	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data
<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
<b>BRICS+</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>DESA</b>	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>DSA</b>	Debt sustainability analysis
<b>DSF</b>	Debt Sustainability Framework
<b>ECOSOC</b>	UN Economic and Social Council
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EESC</b>	European Economic and Social Committee
<b>EMDE</b>	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
<b>EO</b>	Earth observation
<b>EPRS</b>	European Parliamentary Research Service
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FABLE</b>	Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium
<b>FFD</b>	International Conference on Financing for Development
<b>FICs</b>	Financing in Common (network)
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GFA</b>	Global Financial Architecture
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas emissions
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information systems
<b>GNI</b>	Gross national income
<b>GPG</b>	Global public goods
<b>GPI</b>	Global Peace Index
<b>GSDR</b>	Global Sustainable Development Report
<b>HIC</b>	High-income country
<b>HLPF</b>	High-Level Political Forum
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IEP</b>	Institute for Economics and Peace
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>INFF</b>	Integrated National Financial Framework
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>JRC</b>	Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)
<b>LIC</b>	Low-income country
<b>LLR</b>	Lender of last resort

<b>LMIC</b>	Lower-middle-income country
<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral development bank
<b>MDG</b>	Millenium Development Goals
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally determined contributions
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NSO</b>	National statistical office
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PCSD</b>	Policy coherence for sustainable development
<b>PDB</b>	Public development bank
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing power parity
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDGi</b>	SDG Index (headline version)
<b>SDR</b>	Sustainable Development Report
<b>SDSN</b>	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SIPRI</b>	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
<b>SNA</b>	System of National Accounts
<b>UCM</b>	Unilateral coercive measure
<b>UMIC</b>	Upper-middle-income country
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN DESA</b>	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UN-Mi</b>	Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism
<b>UNCTAD</b>	UN Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	UN Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	UN Environment Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Population Fund
<b>UNGA</b>	UN General Assembly
<b>UNICEF</b>	UN Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	UN Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNSD</b>	UN Statistics Division
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WFP</b>	UN World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WJP</b>	World Justice Project
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

# Executive Summary

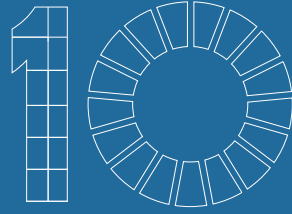
Since 2016, the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) has provided the most up-to-date data available to track and rank the performance of all UN member states on the SDGs. Eighty years after the creation of the UN system, the report also provides improved and updated measures to track countries' efforts 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 streamlined 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 under-financed. 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 faith 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 [US\\$13 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 (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, fresh-water, 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

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

avored 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 long-term 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 high-return 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 [733 million people](#) 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 short-sighted 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 inter-generational 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 [US\\$2.4 trillion](#) spent worldwide on the military that year. The United States paid [US\\$13 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 long-term 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

## Message of Hope in Memory of Pope Francis

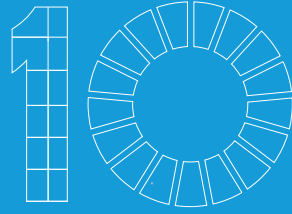
of member states. No single state or small number of states should impede actions supported by the majority of UN members, representing a majority of the world's population.

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



Source: Authors

**Figure 2.2**  
The 2025 SDG Index Ranks and Scores

	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
	1	Finland	87.0	45	Albania	75.2
	2	Sweden	85.7	46	Argentina	74.8
	3	Denmark	85.3	47	Kyrgyz Republic	74.5
	4	Germany	83.7	48	Israel	74.5
	5	France	83.1	49	China	74.4
	6	Austria	83.0	50	Armenia	74.3
	7	Norway	82.7	51	Russian Federation	74.1
	8	Croatia	82.4	52	Dominican Republic	74.1
	9	Poland	82.1	53	Maldives	74.0
	10	Czechia	81.9	54	Brazil	73.8
	11	United Kingdom	81.9	55	Montenegro	73.8
	12	Slovenia	81.2	56	Cyprus	73.8
	13	Latvia	81.2	57	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.8
	14	Spain	81.0	58	North Macedonia	73.7
	15	Iceland	80.8	59	Georgia	73.7
	16	Slovak Republic	80.8	60	Costa Rica	73.4
	17	Estonia	80.8	61	Vietnam	73.4
	18	Belgium	80.7	62	Uzbekistan	73.1
	19	Japan	80.7	63	Fiji	72.9
	20	Portugal	80.6	64	Azerbaijan	72.9
	21	Hungary	80.4	65	Peru	72.7
	22	Italy	80.3	66	Tunisia	72.0
	23	Netherlands	80.0	67	Suriname	71.8
	24	Malta	79.3	68	Morocco	71.7
	25	Canada	79.2	69	Singapore	71.5
	26	Switzerland	79.2	70	Kazakhstan	71.5
	27	Greece	79.1	71	Jordan	71.0
	28	New Zealand	79.0	72	Mexico	70.8
	29	Lithuania	78.8	73	Türkiye	70.6
	30	Moldova	78.8	74	Bhutan	70.5
	31	Ireland	78.6	75	Colombia	70.5
	32	Belarus	78.5	76	Mauritius	70.3
	33	Serbia	78.2	77	Indonesia	70.2
	34	Korea, Republic	78.1	78	Ecuador	70.1
	35	Chile	78.1	79	Algeria	70.1
	36	Australia	77.9	80	United Arab Emirates	69.8
	37	Romania	77.7	81	Jamaica	69.8
	38	Uruguay	77.4	82	Barbados	69.6
	39	Luxembourg	76.7	83	Iran, Islamic Republic	69.6
	40	Cuba	76.5	84	Malaysia	69.5
	41	Bulgaria	76.3	85	Nepal	68.6
	42	Ukraine	75.7	86	El Salvador	68.4
	43	Thailand	75.3	87	Philippines	68.3
	44	United States	75.2	88	Tajikistan	68.3

**Figure 2.2**  
(continued)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
89	Panama	68.2	129	Togo	59.2
90	Paraguay	68.1	130	The Gambia	58.4
91	Egypt, Arab Republic	68.1	131	Syrian Arab Republic	58.4
92	Brunei Darussalam	68.0	132	Mauritania	57.9
93	Sri Lanka	67.9	133	Cameroon	57.8
94	Bolivia	67.8	134	Benin	57.8
95	Cabo Verde	67.3	135	Tanzania	57.7
96	Turkmenistan	67.3	136	Eswatini	57.5
97	Oman	67.1	137	Zimbabwe	57.4
98	Belize	67.0	138	Guinea	57.2
99	India	67.0	139	Malawi	57.1
100	Mongolia	66.7	140	Pakistan	57.0
101	Cambodia	66.4	141	Mali	56.3
102	Guyana	66.3	142	Uganda	55.8
103	Gabon	65.6	143	Lesotho	55.6
104	Namibia	65.5	144	Burundi	55.5
105	Saudi Arabia	65.2	145	Ethiopia	55.4
106	The Bahamas	65.2	146	Zambia	54.8
107	Qatar	65.1	147	Nigeria	54.7
108	Nicaragua	64.8	148	Comoros	54.7
109	Botswana	64.5	149	Djibouti	54.3
110	Bahrain	64.4	150	Burkina Faso	53.8
111	South Africa	64.1	151	Mozambique	53.7
112	São Tomé and Príncipe	63.9	152	Papua New Guinea	53.4
113	Iraq	63.9	153	Guinea-Bissau	53.1
114	Bangladesh	63.9	154	Congo, Republic	52.8
115	Venezuela, RB	63.8	155	Angola	52.8
116	Myanmar	63.6	156	Haiti	52.5
117	Senegal	63.5	157	Liberia	52.5
118	Kuwait	63.3	158	Madagascar	51.0
119	Côte d'Ivoire	63.2	159	Niger	50.3
120	Ghana	63.1	160	Afghanistan	49.1
121	Lao PDR	62.6	161	Sudan	49.1
122	Rwanda	62.3	162	Congo, Dem. Rep.	48.2
123	Kenya	61.9	163	Yemen, Republic	47.7
124	Lebanon	61.7	164	Somalia	46.1
125	Honduras	61.7	165	Chad	46.0
126	Trinidad and Tobago	60.6	166	Central African Republic	45.2
127	Guatemala	59.9	167	South Sudan	41.6
128	Sierra Leone	59.4			

*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**

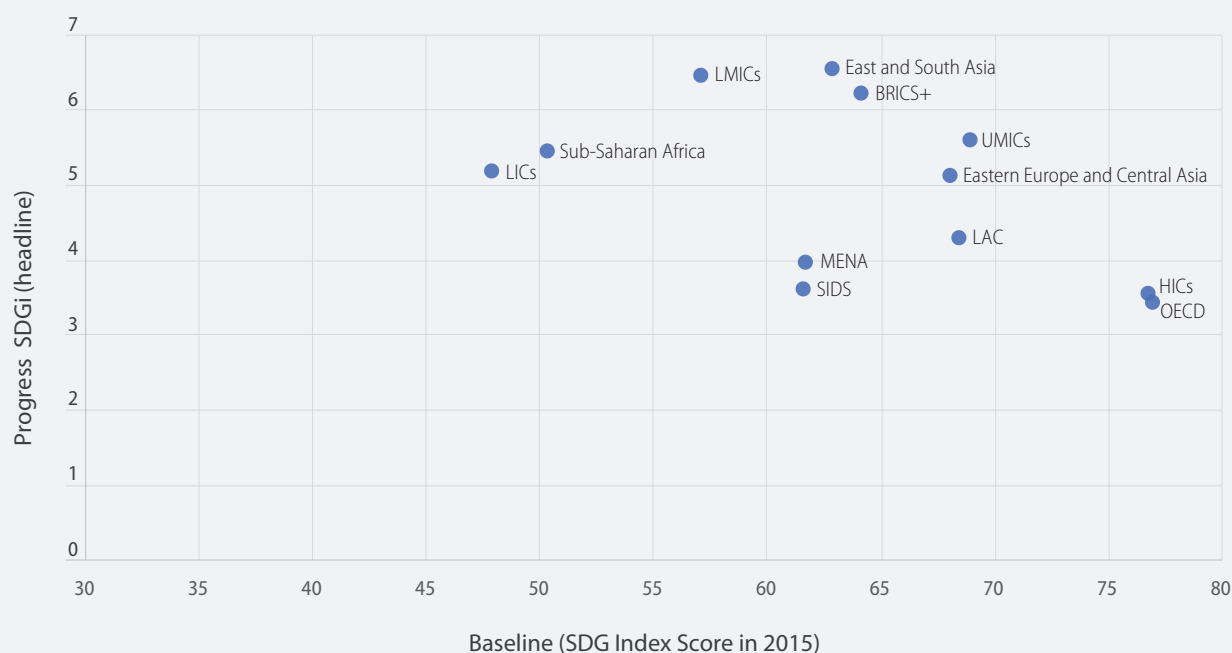
The 17 headline indicators used to measure overall country progress on the SDGs, 2015–2024 (or closest available year)

No.	SDG	Indicator	Official SDG Target	Time Coverage	Source
1	SDG 1 (No Poverty)	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.1	2015–2025	World Data Lab
2	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.1	2015–2022	FAO
3	SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Comprehensive measure of health outcomes	2015–2023	UNDESA
4	SDG 4 (Quality Education)	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	4.1	2015–2023	UNESCO
5	SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.5	2015–2025	IPU
6	SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	6.2	2015–2022	JMP
7	SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	Population with access to electricity (%)	7.1	2015–2022	IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO
8	SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	8.10	2014–2021	Global Findex Database
9	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)	Population using the internet (%)	9.c	2015–2023	ITU
10	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)	Gini coefficient	10.4	2015–2022	World Bank
11	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)	Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	11.6.2	2015–2023	Washington University in St Louis
12	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	2015–2024	UNEP
13	SDG 13 (Climate Action)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	13.2	2015–2023	Global Carbon Project
14	SDG 14 (Life Below Water)	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.5	2015–2023	Birdlife International et al.
15	SDG 15 (Life on Land)	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	15.5	2015–2023	IUCN and Birdlife International
16	SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2015–2024	Transparency International
17	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.18	2016–2023	World Bank

Source: Authors

**Figure 2.3**

SDG Index Baseline versus progress, by various country classifications, 2015–2024



Source: Authors

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

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

**Figure 2.4.b**

Top 5 countries showcasing the fastest SDGi progress, by world regions, 2015–2024  
(in parenthesis 2025 SDG Index rank)

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

**Figure 2.4.c**

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

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

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

*Source:* Authors

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

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

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

**Figure 2.5**

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



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

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

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

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

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Earth Observation (EO) technologies are crucial for SDG monitoring and spatial analysis (United Nations, 2021). A recent paper published by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), with contributions from the SDSN's SDG Transformation Center, contains an updated shortlist of SDG indicators that directly or indirectly require geospatial data or tools — approximately 20 percent of all SDG indicators (United Nations 2025). The need to disaggregate SDG indicator data by geographic location is also recognized by the United Nations, as this speaks to the “leave no one behind” principle of the 2030 Agenda, while data insights at a sub-national level help policy-makers 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 (Iablonski 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 long-term 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 (Iablonski 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 policy 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 Bernlöhner 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



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

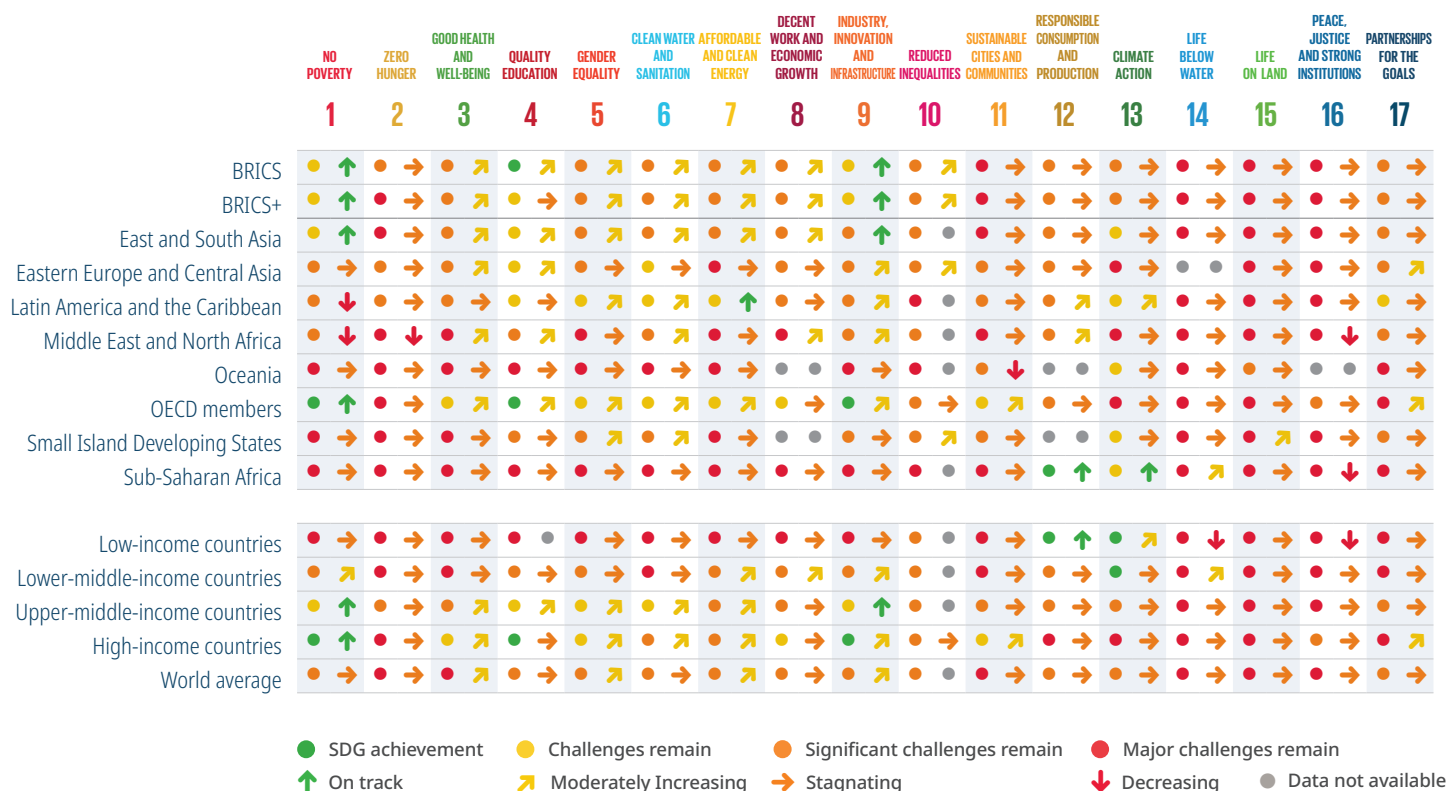
*Source:* Authors

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)

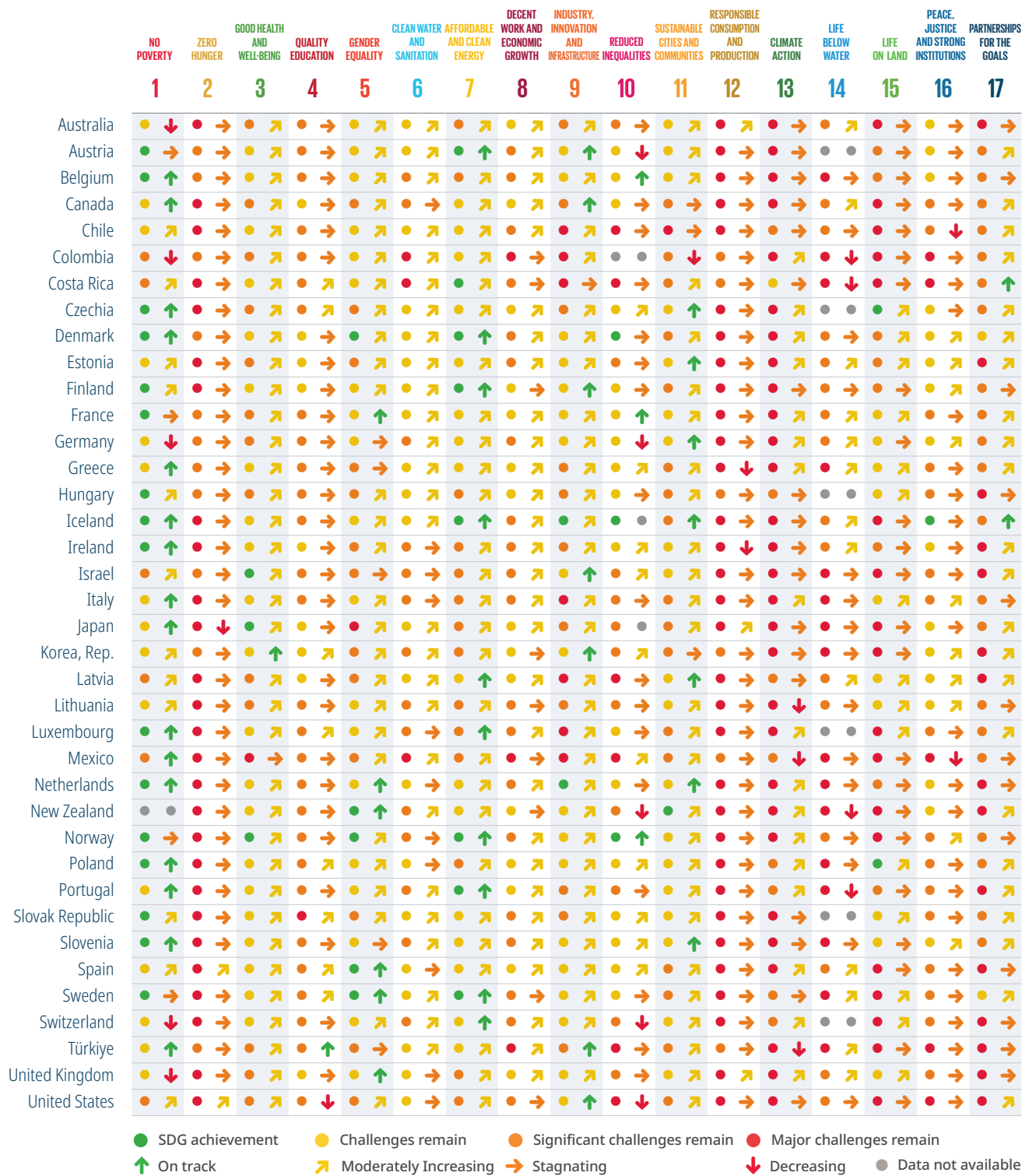


Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages.

Source: Authors



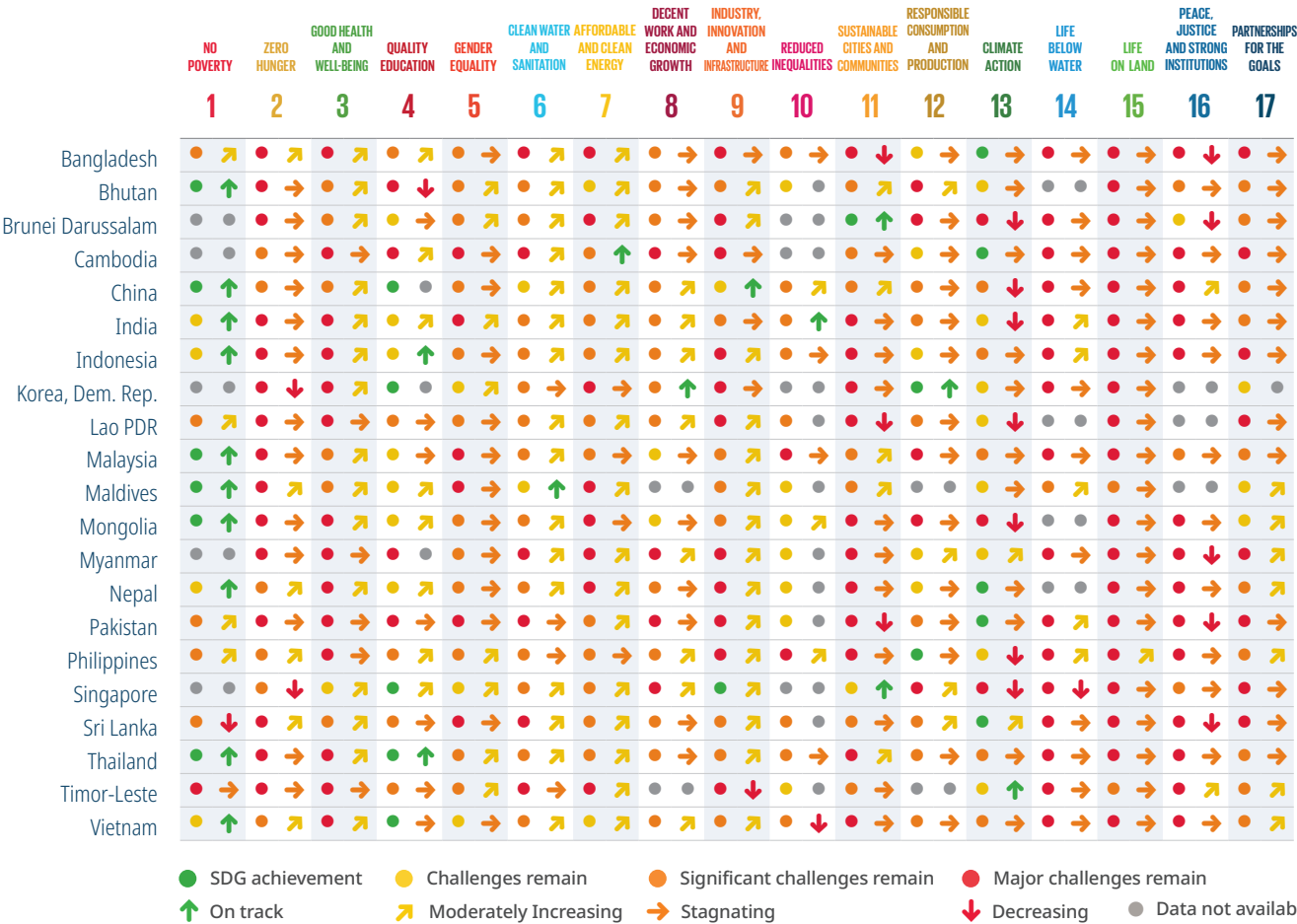
Figure 2.8  
2025 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

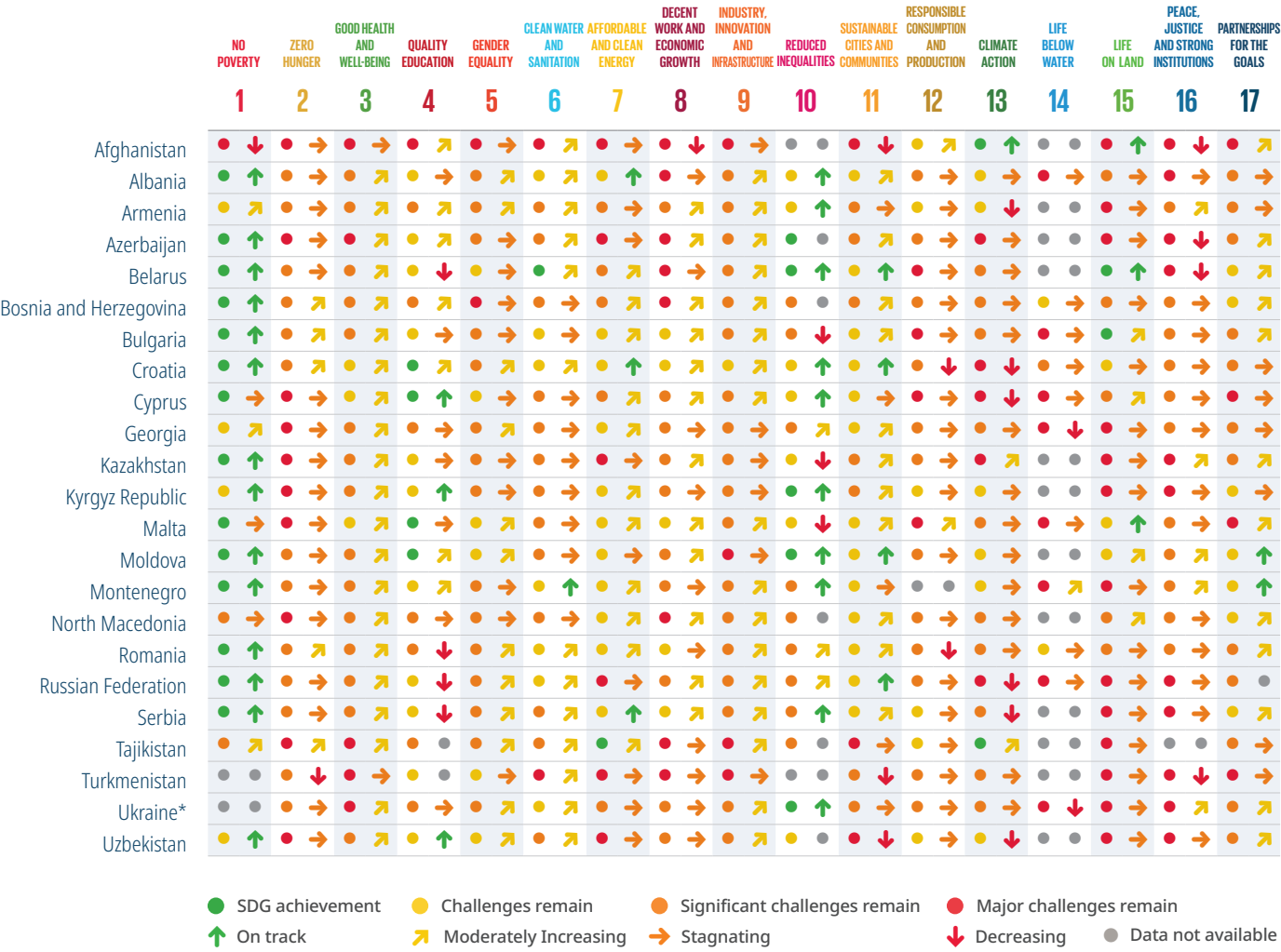


Figure 2.9  
2025 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

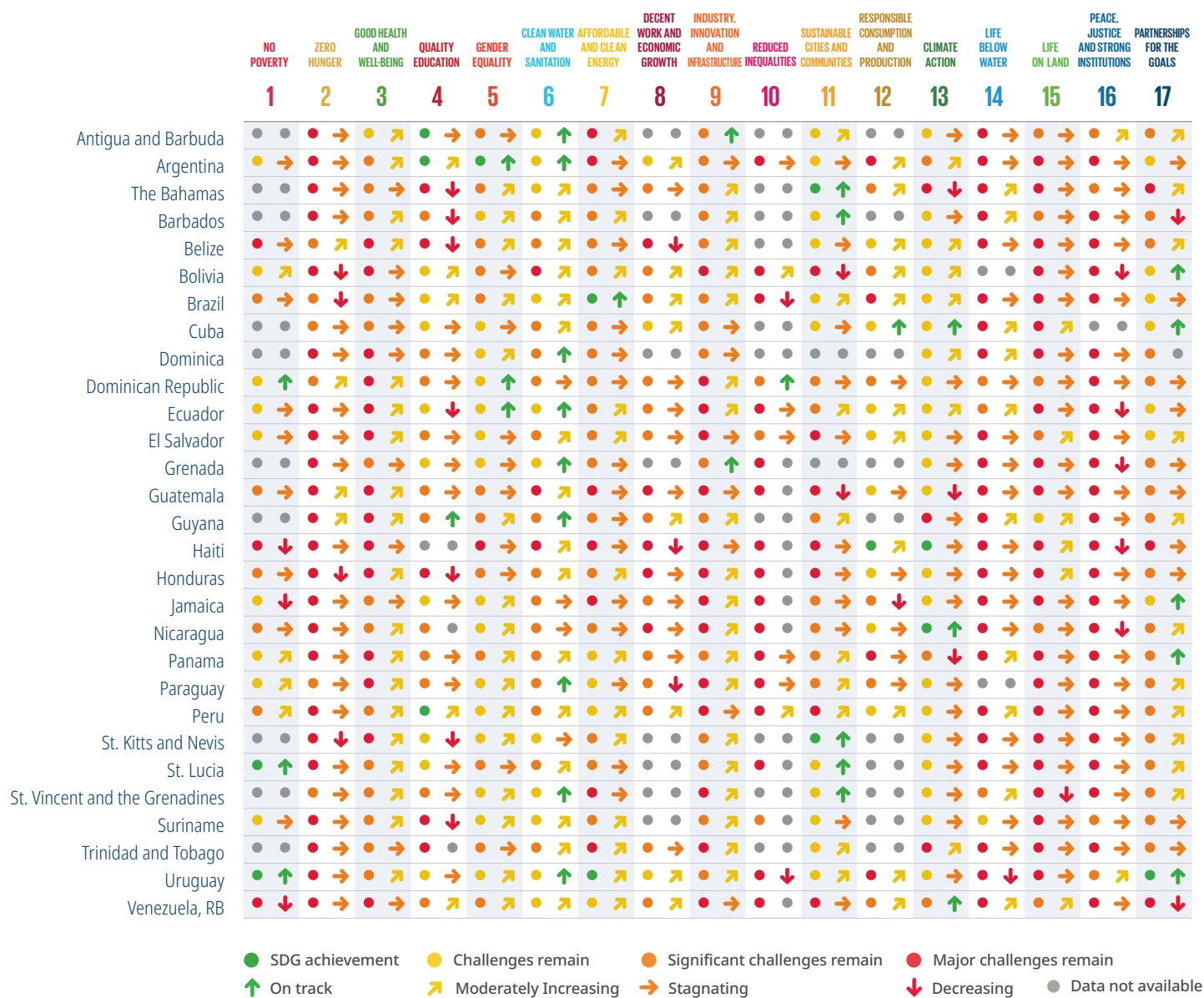
Figure 2.10  
2025 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)



Source: Authors  
\*The data for Ukraine, and other countries impacted by military conflicts, may be outdated.

**Figure 2.11**

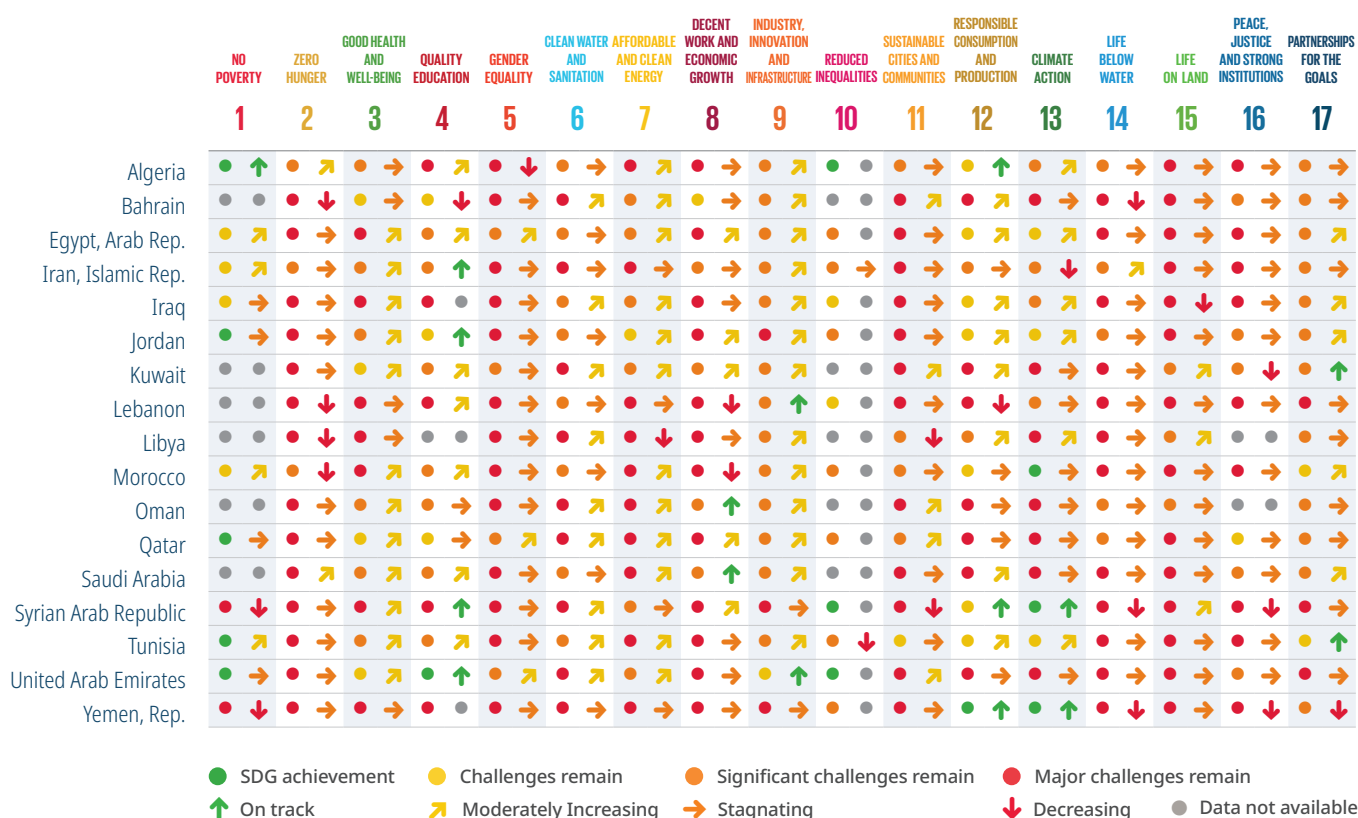
2025 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

**Figure 2.12**

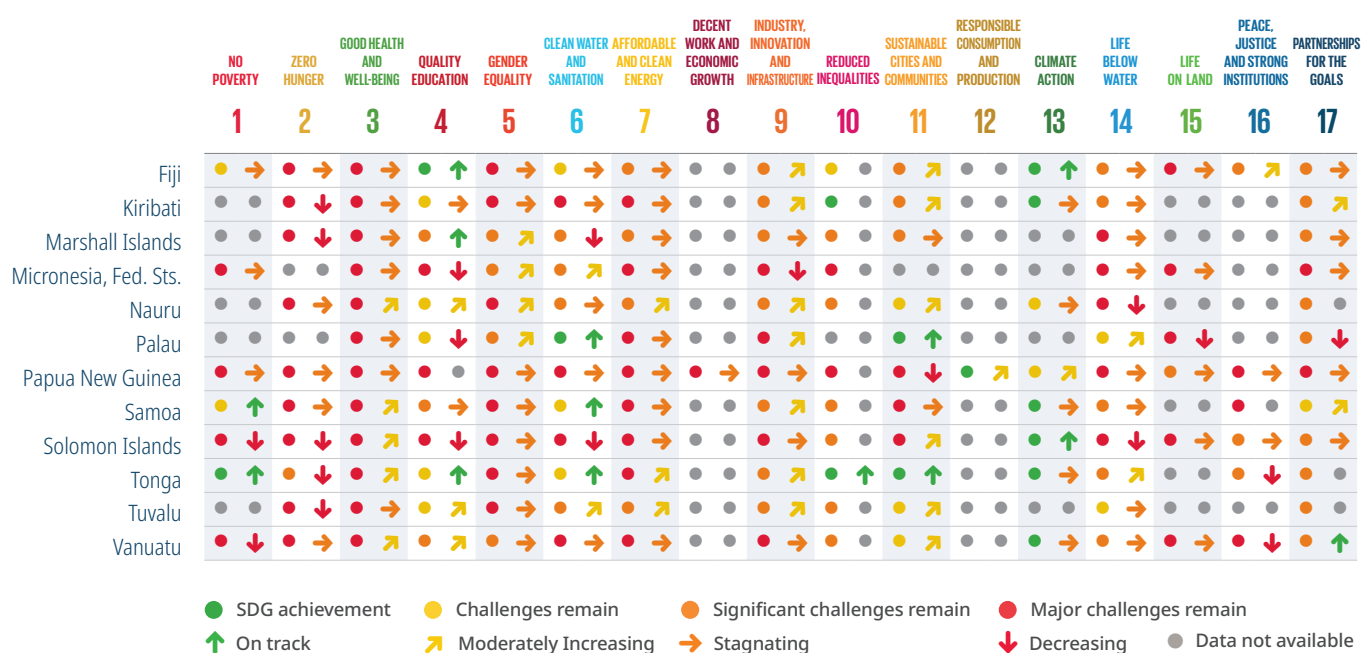
2025 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

**Figure 2.13**

2025 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)



Source: Authors

**Figure 2.14**

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

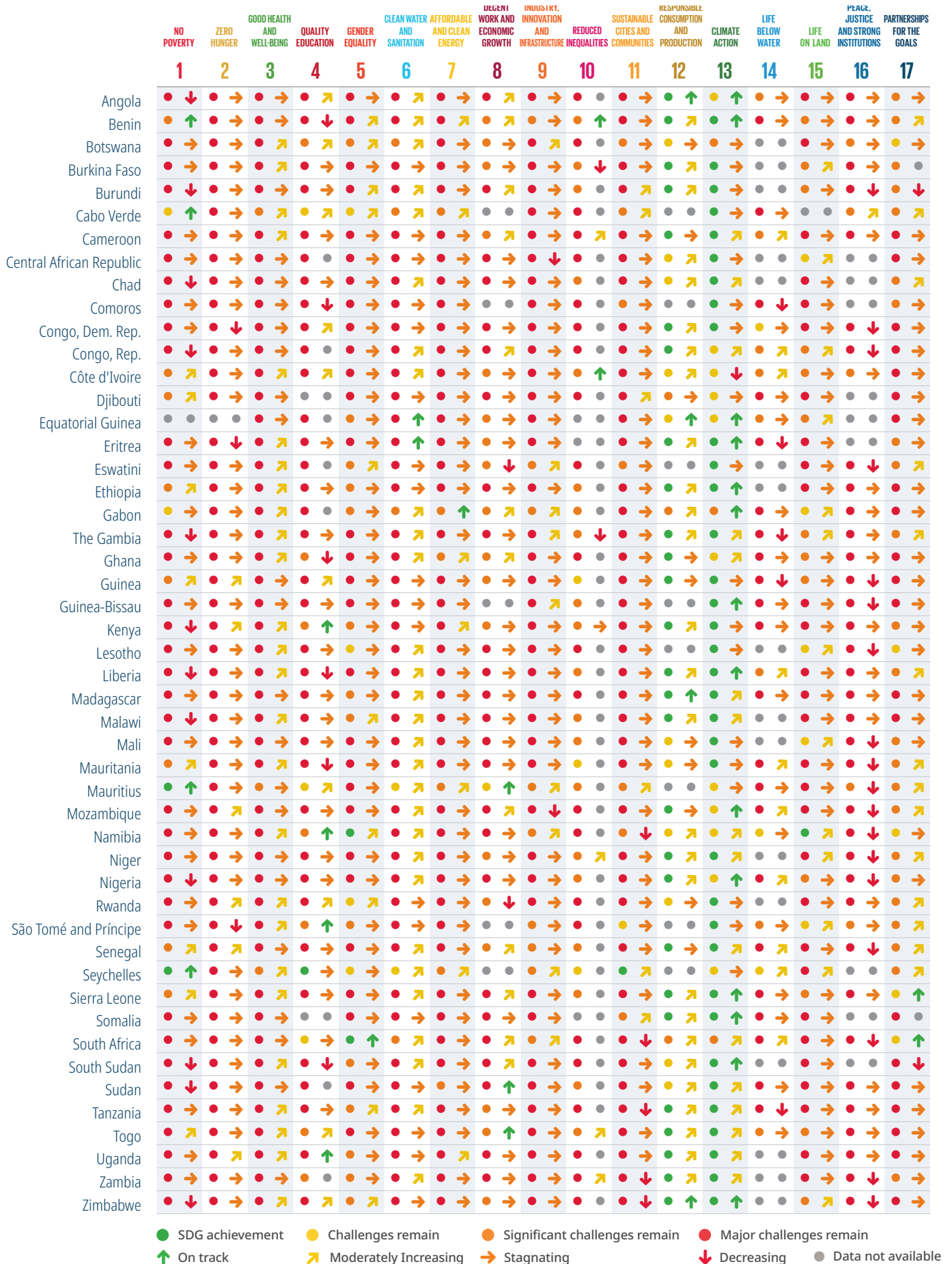
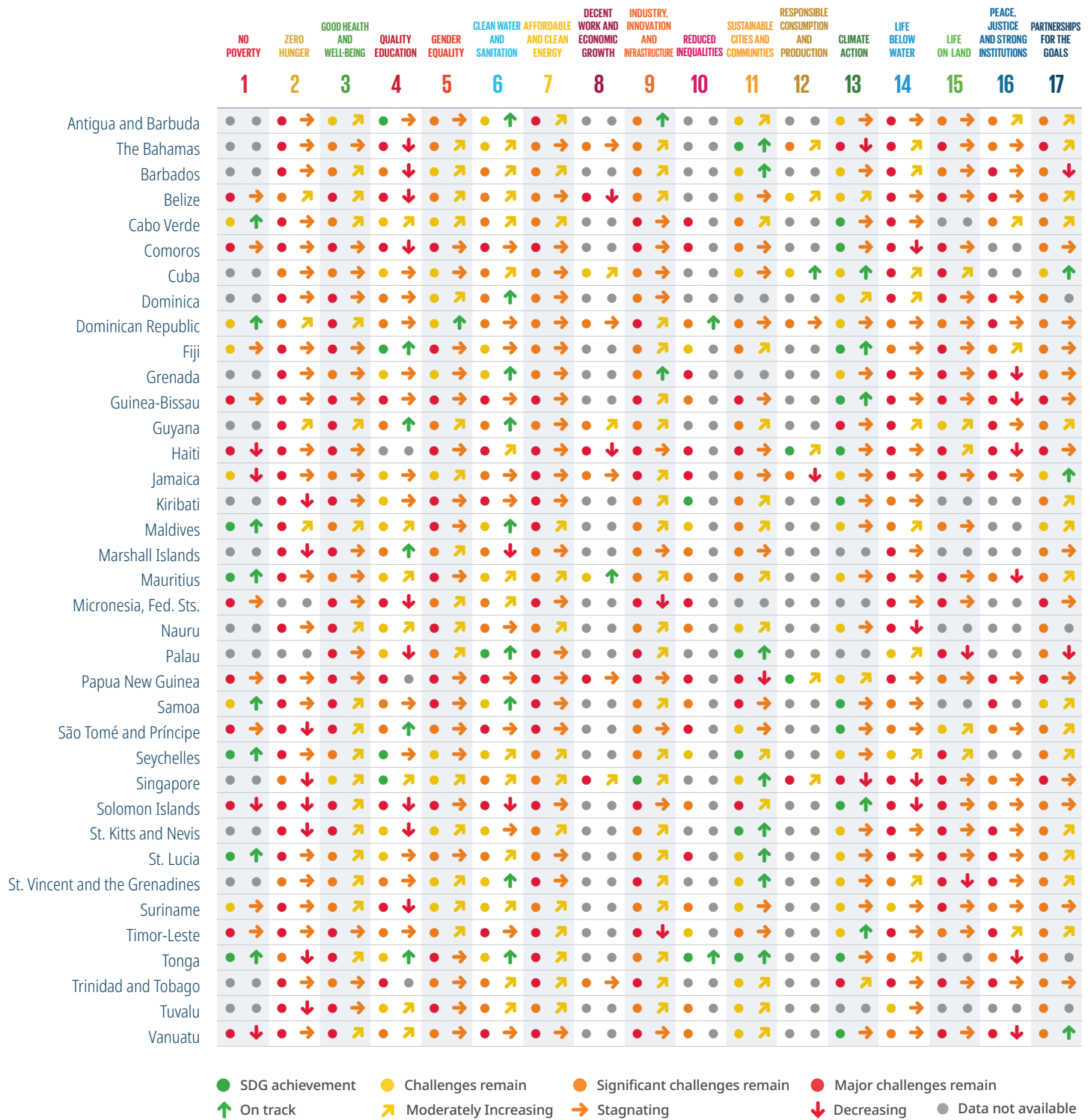


Figure 2.15  
2025 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



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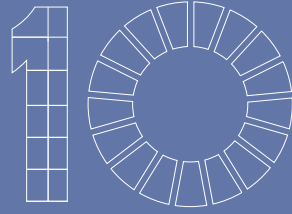
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## Part 3

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

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

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

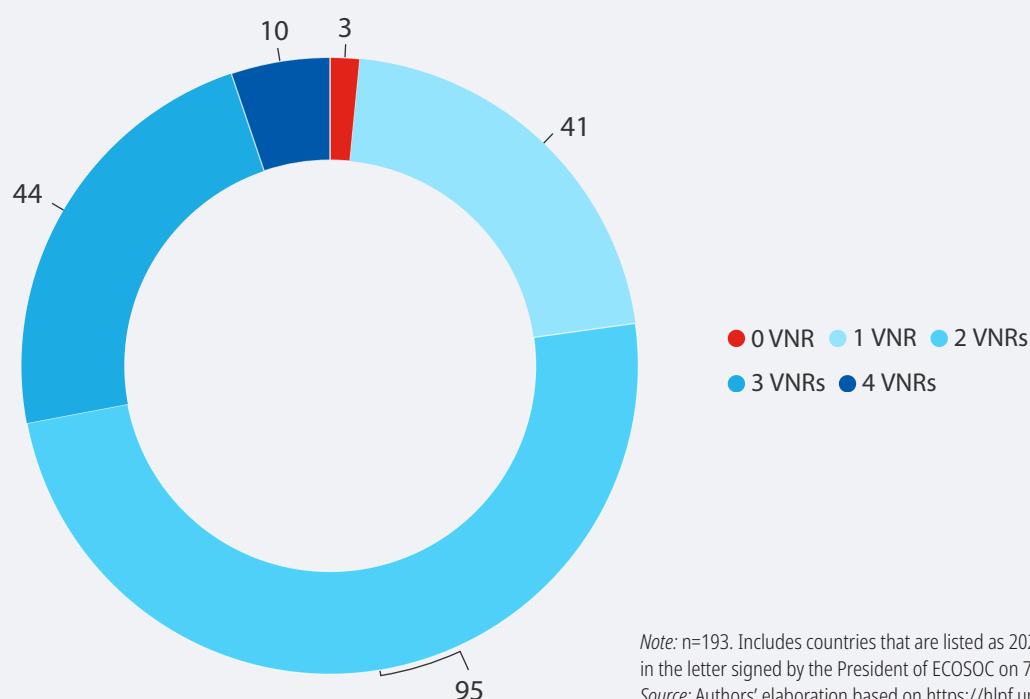
This chapter aims to gauge countries' support for the SDGs and UN-based multilateralism. Unlike the SDG Index (Part 2), which addresses SDG *outcomes* or *implementation*, this chapter focuses on *intentions* to promote global cooperation for sustainable development – via, for instance, regular SDG reviews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

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

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

**Figure 3.1**

Participation in Voluntary National Review process (number of countries), 2016–2025



## 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).<sup>1</sup> 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.

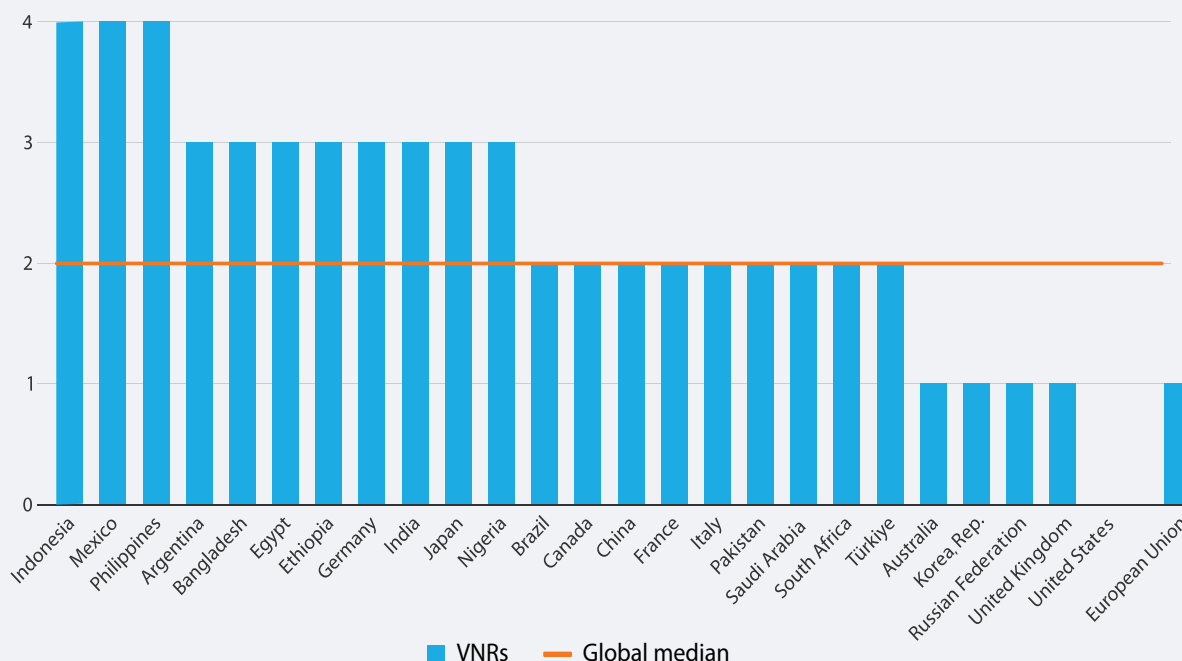
1. In the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran, only the “Key Messages of Iran’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs: 2017 HLPF” is available online. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/14994Iran.pdf>

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).

**Figure 3.2**

Number of VNRs presented by G20 and large countries, 2016–2025

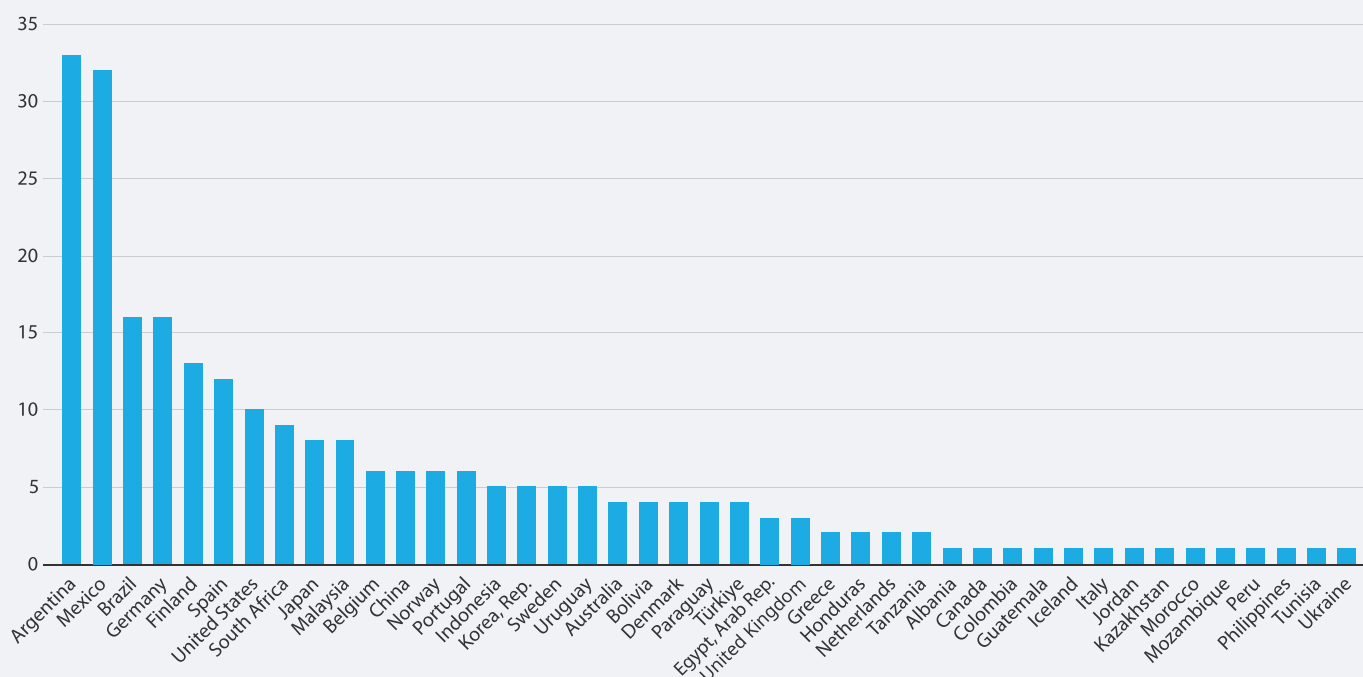


Note: Includes countries that are listed as 2025 VNR presenters in the letter signed by the President of the ECOSOC on 7 October 2024.

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	Score
1	Barbados	92	44	Switzerland	75.7
2	Jamaica	86.5	45	Suriname	75.7
3	Trinidad and Tobago	86.5	46	Madagascar	75.3
4	Maldives	86.4	47	Montenegro	75.3
5	Antigua and Barbuda	86.2	48	Nigeria	74.4
6	Mauritius	86.1	49	Bolivia	74.4
7	Chile	85.3	50	Ireland	74.2
8	Uruguay	85.2	51	Lao PDR	74
9	Philippines	84	52	Kuwait	74
10	Paraguay	83.3	53	Nicaragua	73.8
11	Malaysia	82.5	54	Côte d'Ivoire	73.5
12	Costa Rica	82.2	55	New Zealand	73.1
13	Belize	82.2	56	South Africa	73
14	Mongolia	81.3	57	Bangladesh	72.7
15	Tunisia	80.9	58	Vietnam	72.4
16	Fiji	80.6	59	Algeria	72.4
17	Peru	80	60	Morocco	72.4
18	Senegal	80	61	Ghana	72.3
19	Honduras	79.9	62	Cambodia	72.2
20	Namibia	79.7	63	Malawi	71.2
21	Guatemala	79.6	64	Sri Lanka	71.2
22	Cabo Verde	79.5	65	Lesotho	70.6
23	The Bahamas	79.4	66	Jordan	70.5
24	Thailand	79.4	67	Grenada	70.3
25	Brazil	79.1	68	Germany	70.1
26	St. Lucia	78.8	69	Guyana	70
27	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	78.8	70	Iceland	69.5
28	Botswana	78.6	71	Brunei Darussalam	69.3
29	Colombia	78.3	72	Nepal	69.1
30	Malta	77.8	73	Cuba	69
31	Sierra Leone	77.7	74	The Gambia	68.9
32	Dominican Republic	77.6	75	Indonesia	68.8
33	Mozambique	77.4	76	Vanuatu	68.8
34	Ecuador	77.1	77	St. Kitts and Nevis	68.7
35	Zambia	76.8	78	Gabon	68.7
36	Mexico	76.8	79	Netherlands	68.7
37	Panama	76.5	80	Hungary	68.5
38	Kazakhstan	76.5	81	Moldova	68.3
39	Argentina	76.3	82	Singapore	68.2
40	Seychelles	76	83	Albania	68.2
41	Luxembourg	75.9	84	Japan	67.8
42	El Salvador	75.8	85	Uganda	67.5
43	Austria	75.7	86	Angola	67.5
			87	Mauritania	67.5

**Figure 3.4**  
(continued)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
88	Samoa	67.5	132	Iraq	60.9	176	Ukraine	50
89	Liechtenstein	67.3	133	United Arab Emirates	60.8	177	France	49.9
90	Spain	67	134	Burkina Faso	60.4	178	Latvia	49.2
91	Kyrgyz Republic	66.9	135	Poland	60.1	179	Türkiye	48.9
92	Portugal	66.8	136	Sweden	60.1	180	Estonia	48.4
93	Mali	66.7	137	Timor-Leste	60	181	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	48
94	Oman	66.5	138	Ethiopia	59.4	182	Afghanistan	47.4
95	Tanzania	66.4	139	Tajikistan	59.4	183	Venezuela, RB	46.4
96	North Macedonia	66.4	140	Libya	59.3	184	Sudan	46.4
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	141	Bhutan	59.2	185	Equatorial Guinea	45.1
98	Kenya	65.5	142	Tonga	58.5	186	Syrian Arab Republic	43.6
99	Zimbabwe	65.4	143	Korea, Rep.	58.3	187	Russian Federation	43.3
100	Qatar	65.4	144	Niger	58.3	188	Iran, Islamic Rep.	35.6
101	Kiribati	65.3	145	Andorra	57.8	189	Somalia	35
102	Togo	65.1	146	Australia	57.6	190	Israel	25.6
103	San Marino	65	147	Rwanda	57.5	191	Korea, Dem. Rep.	23.8
104	Guinea	64.9	148	Tuvalu	57.4	192	South Sudan	20.8
105	Croatia	64.9	149	Serbia	57	193	United States	5.1
106	Italy	64.7	150	Liberia	56.9			
107	Belgium	64.4	151	Uzbekistan	56.7			
108	Benin	64.4	152	Cameroon	56.6			
109	Slovenia	64.3	153	Turkmenistan	56.5			
110	Egypt, Arab Rep.	64	154	Slovak Republic	56.3			
111	Georgia	63.9	155	Eswatini	56.3			
112	Congo, Rep.	63.9	156	United Kingdom	56.1			
113	India	63.8	157	Greece	56.1			
114	Guinea-Bissau	63.7	158	Marshall Islands	55.9			
115	Azerbaijan	63.6	159	China	55.8			
116	Denmark	63.3	160	São Tomé and Príncipe	55.7			
117	Canada	63.1	161	Romania	55.5			
118	Bahrain	62.9	162	Yemen, Rep.	55.4			
119	Comoros	62.7	163	Palau	55.1			
120	Djibouti	62.5	164	Saudi Arabia	54.8			
121	Solomon Islands	62.5	165	Eritrea	54.6			
122	Bulgaria	62.4	166	Belarus	54.1			
123	Cyprus	62.4	167	Pakistan	53.7			
124	Norway	62.2	168	Chad	53.7			
125	Armenia	62.2	169	Congo, Dem. Rep.	53.4			
126	Czechia	61.8	170	Myanmar	53.3			
127	Monaco	61.6	171	Lebanon	53.1			
128	Haiti	61.6	172	Central African Republic	52			
129	Finland	61.6	173	Nauru	50.8			
130	Dominica	61.5	174	Burundi	50.2			
131	Papua New Guinea	61	175	Lithuania	50.2			

Source: Authors

## 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.

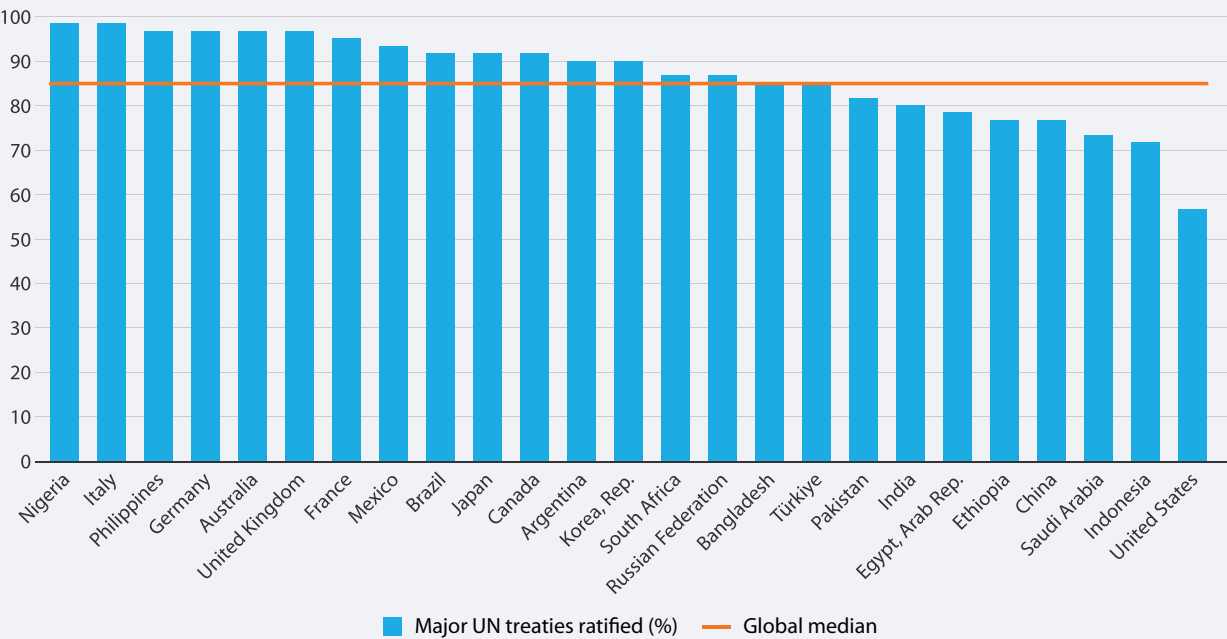
## Ratification of major UN Treaties

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.



**Figure 3.5**  
Major UN treaties ratified (percent), G20 and large countries, 1945–2024



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

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

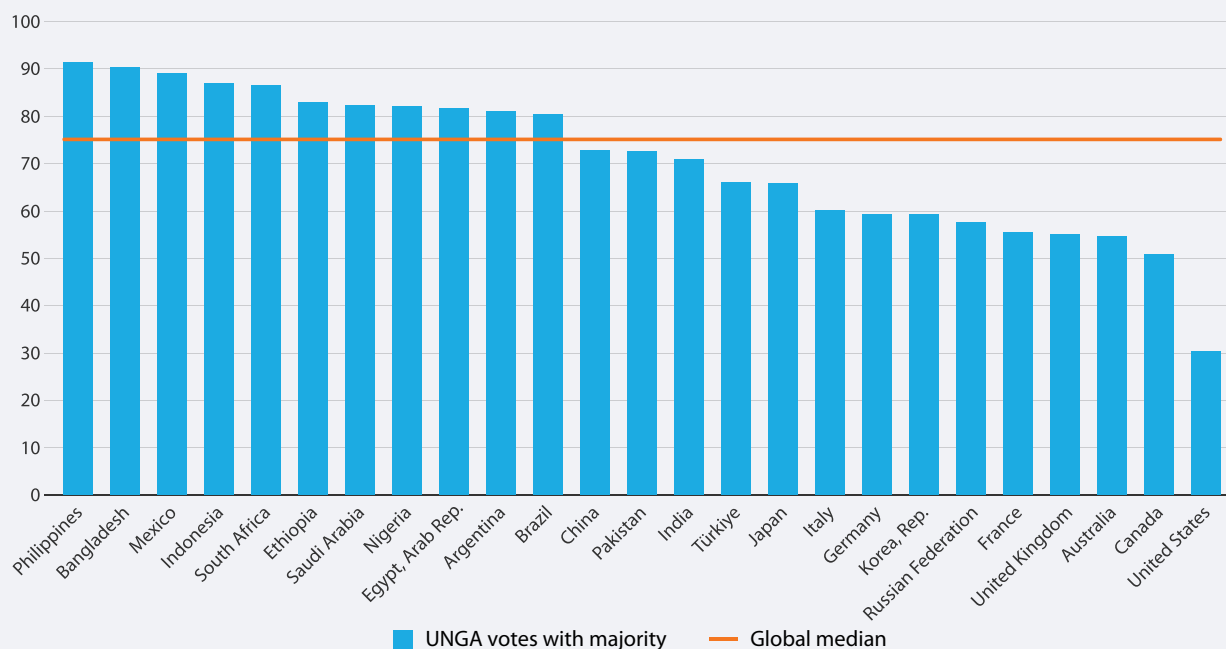
The second indicator is “Percentage of votes aligned with the majority vote at the UN General Assembly”. Chapter IV of the UN Charter describes the role and function of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), the main decision-making body of the United Nations. This indicator measures the percentage of times 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**

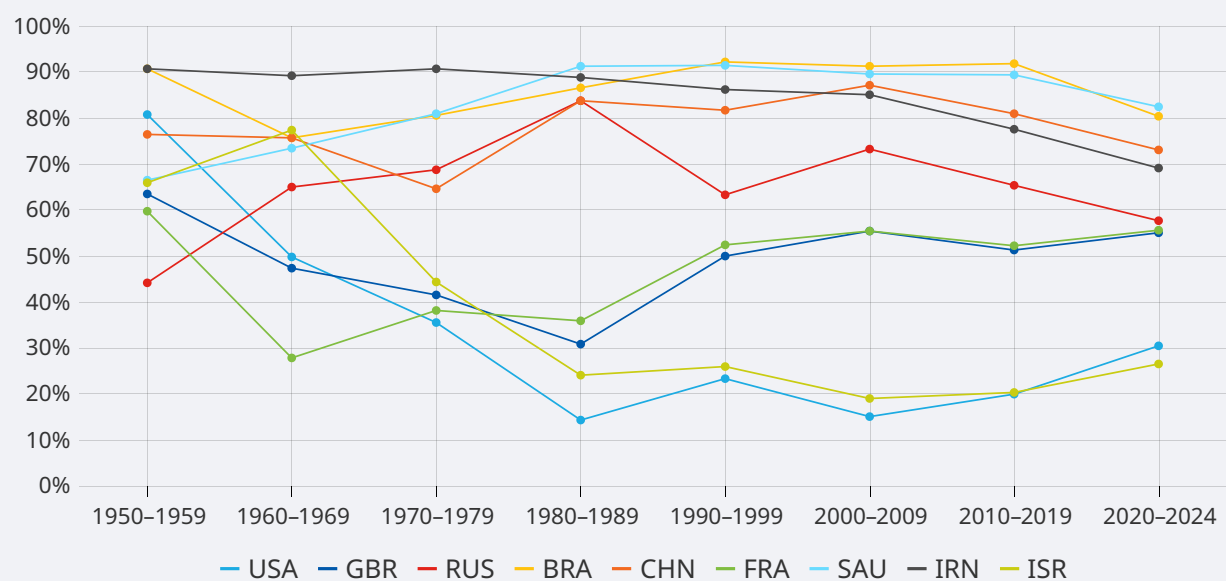
Percentage of votes aligned with the majority vote at the UN General Assembly, G20 and large countries, 2020–2024



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).

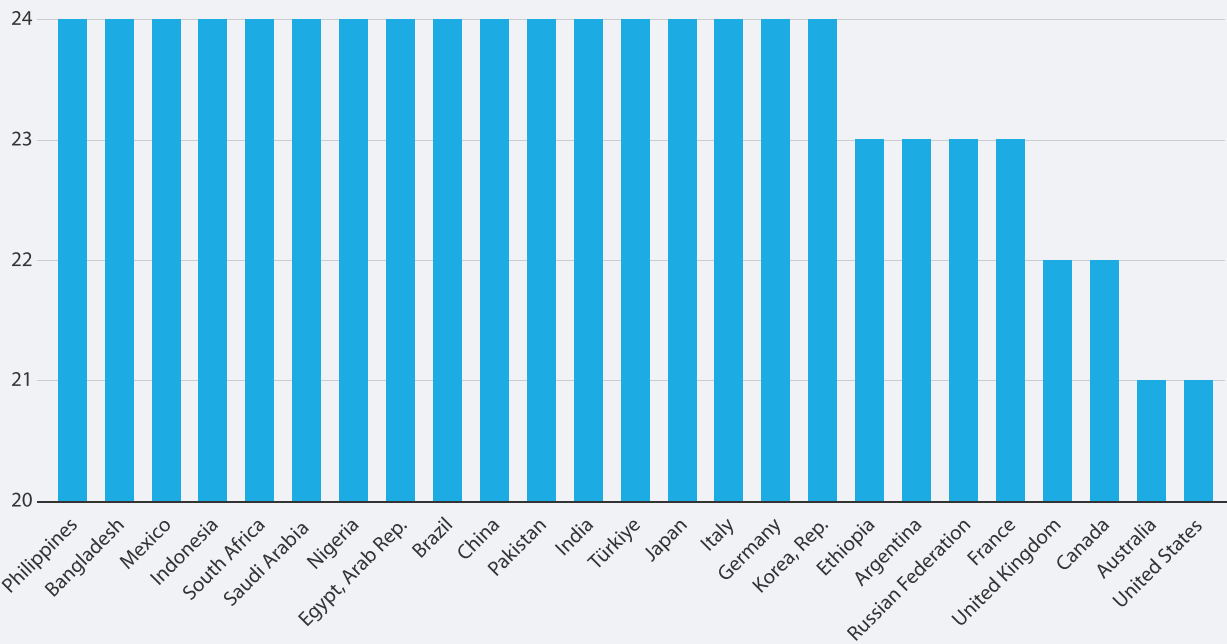
80 percent of the time. However, this gradually fell to 30 percent or less from the late 1980s through the 2020s (Lafortune and Sachs 2025). Votes that put the United States in the minority are often related to Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian territories captured in the 1967 war, or to collective 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



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)

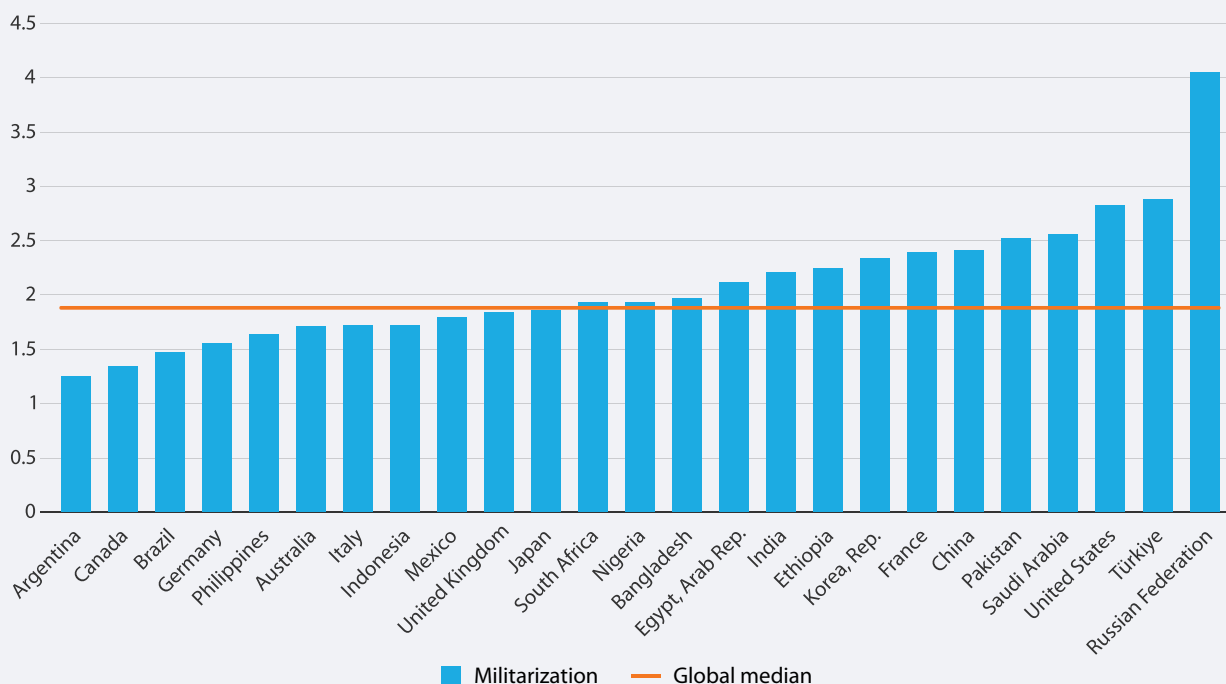
Almost ten years later, in 1987, the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development led to the adoption of an action plan that included commitments to reduce military spending and redirect the resources saved toward development (United Nations 1987). More recently, in 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.

**Figure 3.9.**

Global Peace Index: militarization and external conflicts, 2024



Note: from 1 (best, less militarized) to (5, worst, more militarized). Global median (1.86). Source: Authors' calculations based on IEP, 2024.

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:

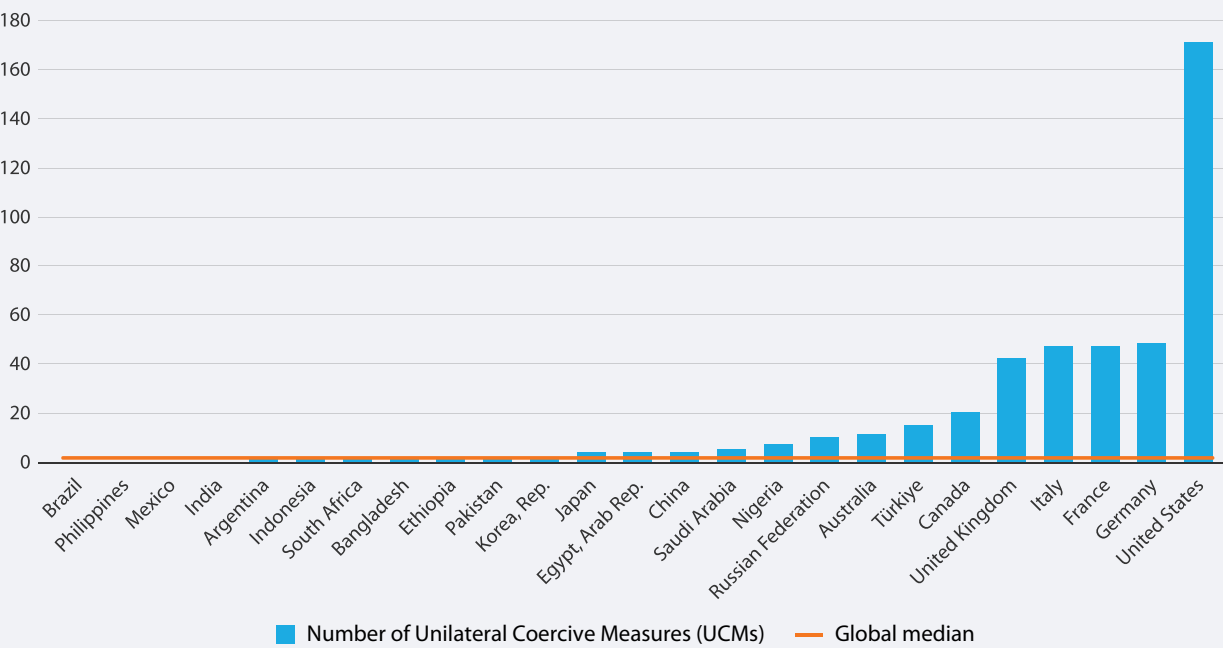
“States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.”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

**Figure 3.10**  
Use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs), G20 and large countries (1950–2022/23)



Note: UCMs adopted between 1950 and 2021 that continued into 2022/23. Global median (2).  
Source: Authors, based on Drexel Global Sanctions Database

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.

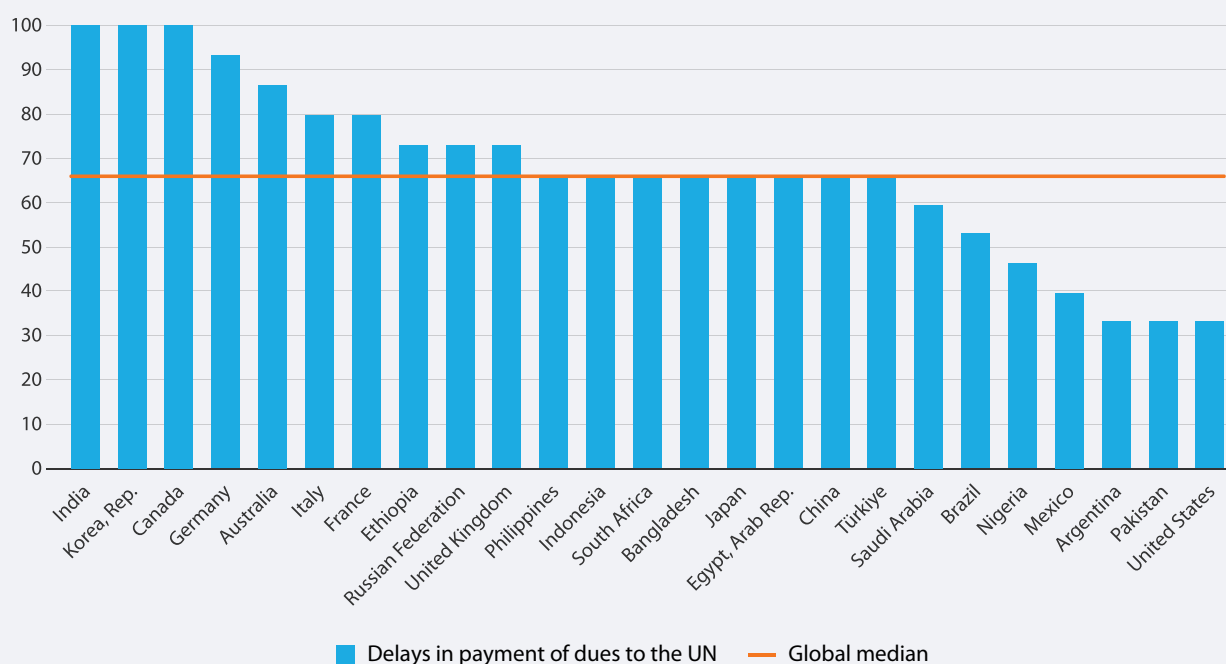
From 2020 to 2024, 21 countries systematically paid their dues to the UN on time, within the 30-day due period.<sup>3</sup> Some countries, however, such as Comoros, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Venezuela have appeared on the Article 19 list several times. As largely documented, delays in payment by some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

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

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

**Figure 3.11.**

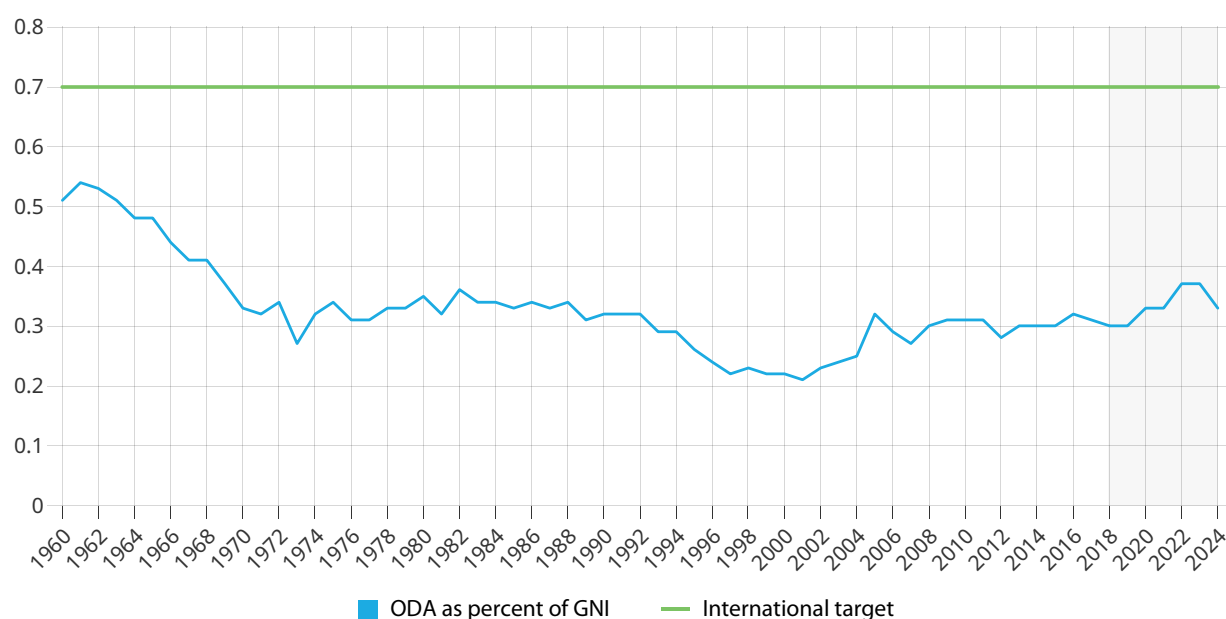
Delays in payment of dues to the United Nations, score, 2020–2024



Note: Score from 100 (systematically paid on time), 66 (small delays in payment), 33 (large delays in payment), 0 (subject to Article 19 due to extreme arrears in payment). Global median (66, small delays in payment). Score computed as the simple average across all years 2020–2024.  
Source: Authors, based on UN Committee on Contributions.

**Figure 3.12**

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



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.



## 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](http://www.sdgtransformationcenter.org). Due to time lags in international statistics, this year's edition may not fully capture the severe consequences on the SDGs of ongoing wars and other geopolitical and security crises in recent years.

## Changes to the 2025 edition and limitations

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

## SDG Progress

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

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

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

Source: Authors

## 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](https://sdgtransformationcenter.org). Despite our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, however, several 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.<sup>1</sup>
5. Distance to targets must be measurable (optimal performance can be defined).

### Data sources

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

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

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

### Missing data and imputations

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

### Method for constructing the SDG Index and Dashboards

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

**Table A.2**

Countries excluded from the 2024 SDG Index due to insufficient data

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

Source: Authors

### 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)

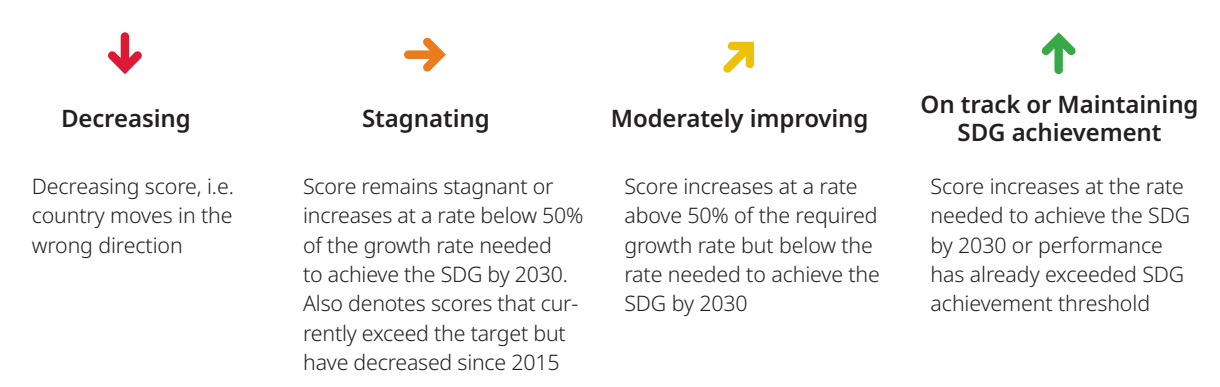
needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e., 2015–2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (e.g. 2015–2024). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure A.1). Figure 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

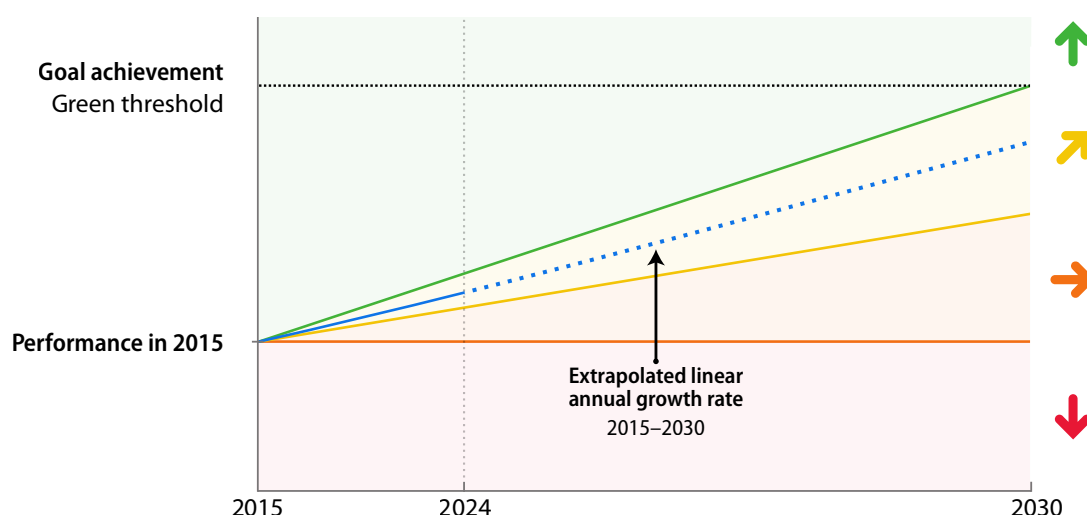
Figure A.1  
The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends





**Figure A.2**

Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends



Source: Authors

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 impacts embodied into trade	2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)
	6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)
	8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)
	8	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)
	12	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
	12	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
	12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
	13	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
	14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
	15	Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)
Economy and finance	17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
	17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)
	17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)*
	17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)
UN-based multilateralism, peace and security	16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)
	17	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)

\*Denotes OECD only indicator

Source: Authors

**Table A.4**Indicators included in the *Sustainable Development Report 2025***Legend for Note:****[a]** denotes OECD-only indicators**[b]** denotes indicators not used in OECD dashboard but that are used in the calculation of OECD countries' index scores

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

**Table A.4**  
(continued)

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

**Table A.4**  
(continued)

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

**Table A.4**  
(continued)

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

**Table A.4**  
(continued)

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

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

Source: Authors

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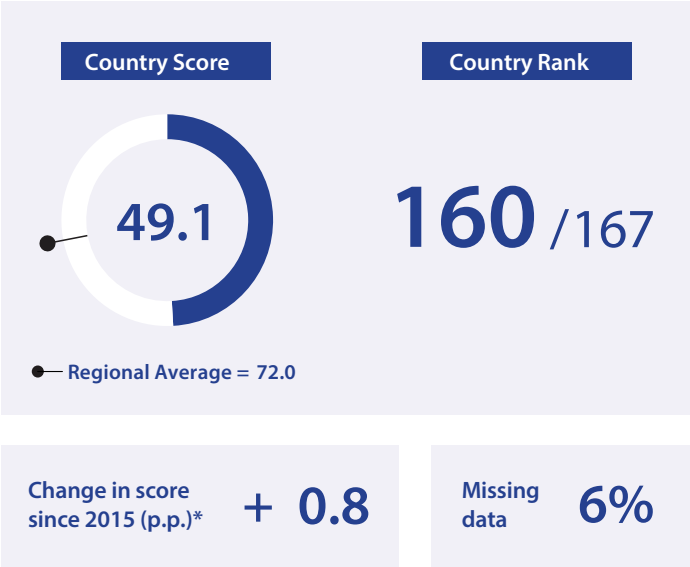




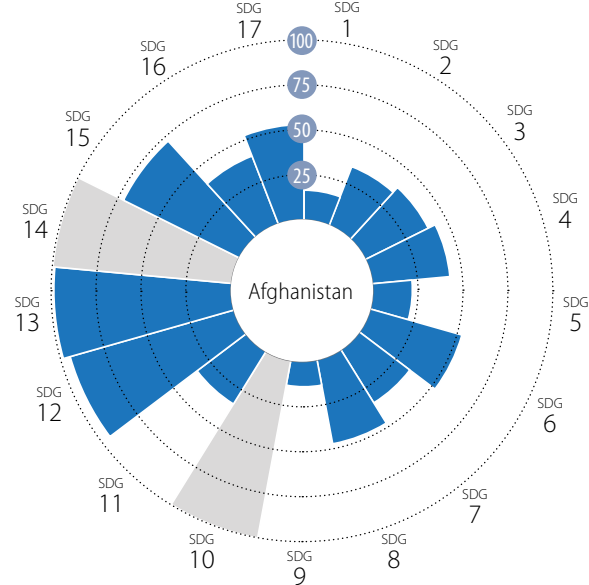
# Part 4

## Country Profiles

Overall Performance



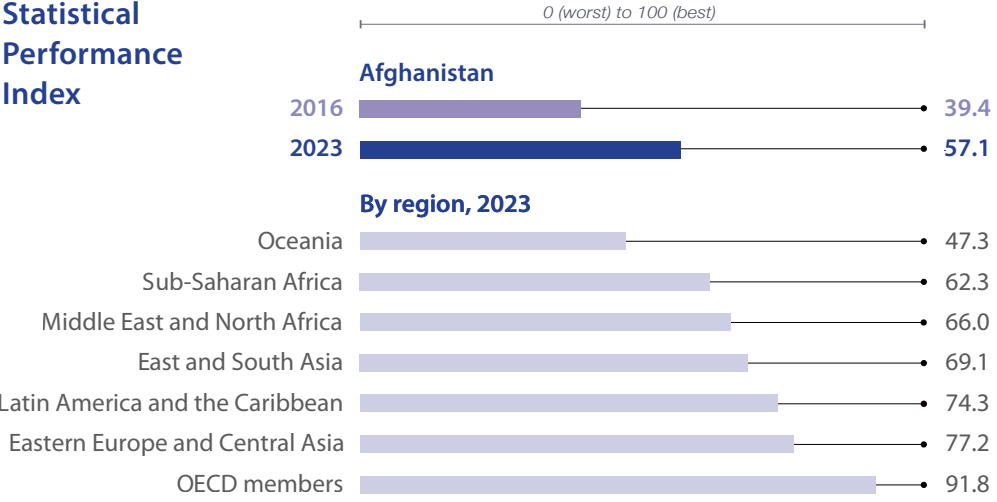
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

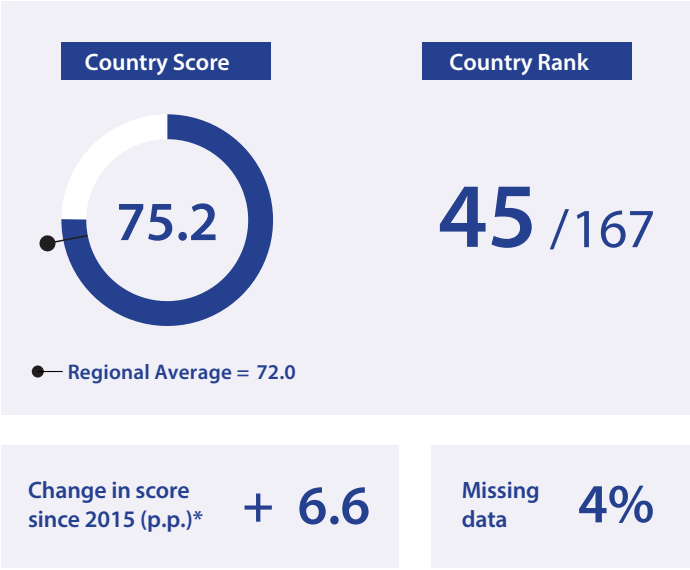


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

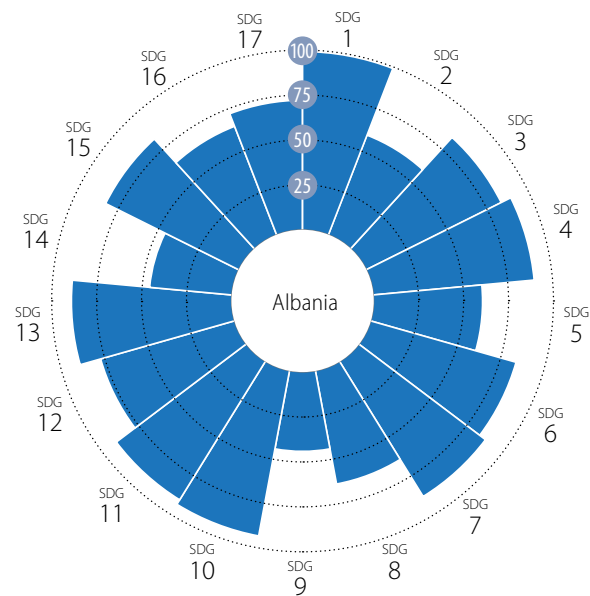
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		49.8	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		73.0	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		30.4	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		44.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3.6	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		14.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		19.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2.3	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		520.5	2023	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		34.3	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		55.5	2023	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		180.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.0	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		32.7	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		266	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		24.1	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)		66.0	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		62.0	2021	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		67.5	2023	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		55	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		40.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		1.4	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		59.7	2019	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		62.7	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		49.5	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		30.0	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		7.3	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		27.0	2022	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		82.2	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		56.0	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		54.8	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		1,411.8	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		85.3	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		36.1	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		11.3	2023	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		11.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		23.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		13.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		9.7	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		12.7	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.37	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		5.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		56.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)		17.7	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		55.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		1.7	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		71.6	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		41.7	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		42.3	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		29.4	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		0.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2.8	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		9.1	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.0	2019	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.3	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.3	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2019	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		46.4	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		60.9	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.93	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		0.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		4.0	2021	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.47	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		31.3	2014	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		47.8	2023	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		17.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		19.3	2023	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		17.9	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.42	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.39	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.38	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.5	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)		13.0	2017	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		57.1	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		47.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



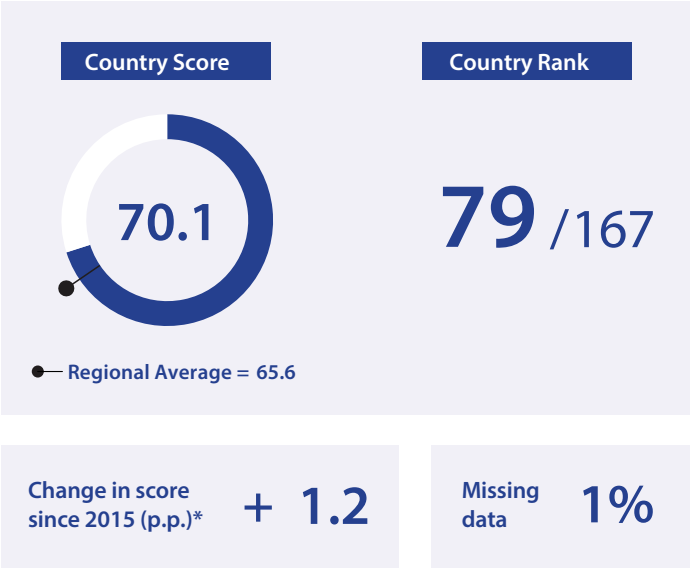
SDG Dashboard and Trends



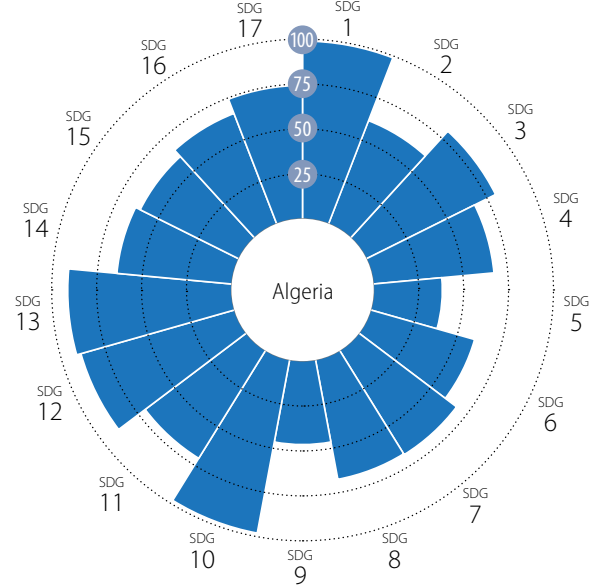
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.5	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.3	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.6	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				52.5	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.2	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				6.9	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				6.9	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				9.4	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				15.0	2023	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				10.0	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				92	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				10.8	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				79.6	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				11.8	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2022	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				63.8	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.4	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.4	2023	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.1	2023	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				91.7	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.5	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				34.9	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				94.0	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.5	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				35.7	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.1	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.3	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.8	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				49.0	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,177.7	2024	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				84.6	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				41.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				76.8	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				11.8	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				44.2	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				10.3	2025	●	↗	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				26.9	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				83.1	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				74.1	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2008	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				25.0	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				29.4	2020	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.1	2020	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				2.7	2022	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				15.2	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				83.7	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				7.1	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.5	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				42.2	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.7	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2016	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				1.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				2.3	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.3	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				60.5	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				75.2	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				23.8	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				48.7	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				96.6	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				5.4	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.4	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				56.5	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.4	2018	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				42.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.3	2010	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				58.2	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.5	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)				25.0	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)				85.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.2	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



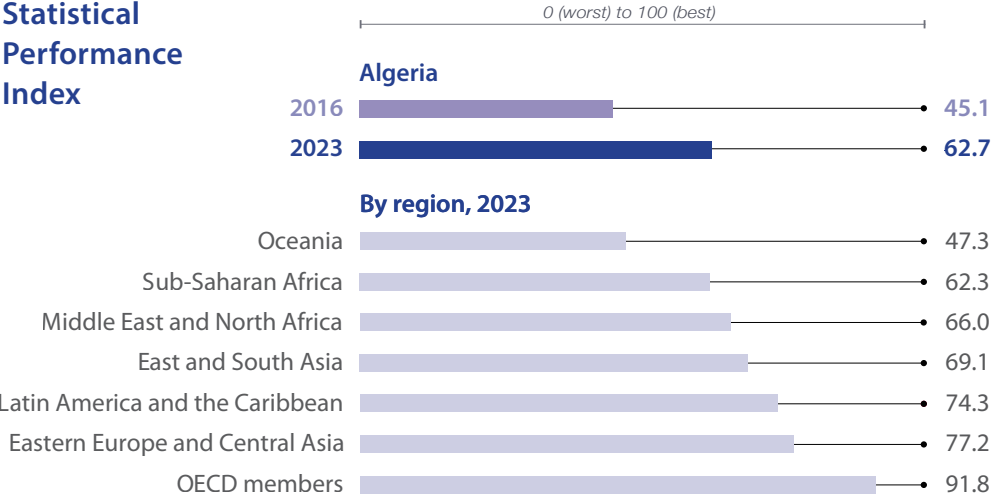
Average Performance by SDG



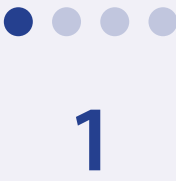
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



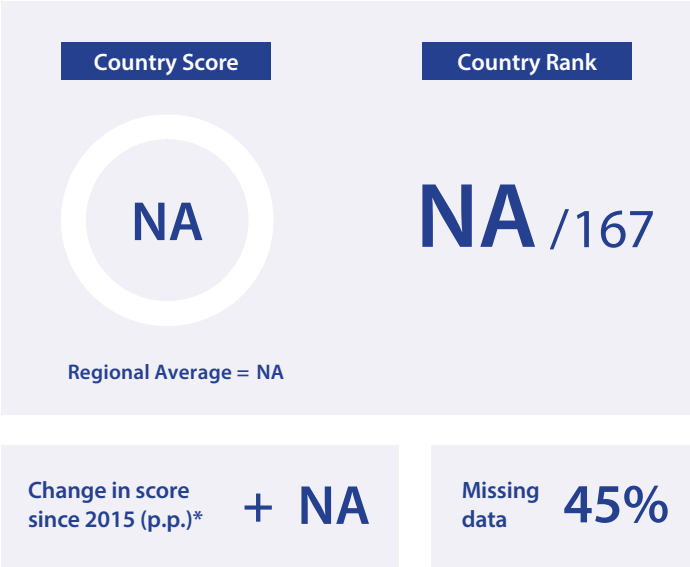
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



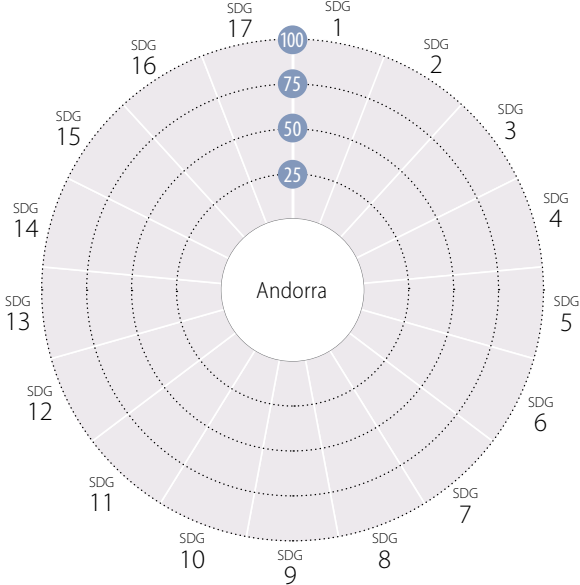
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.8	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.7	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				39.4	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2013	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				62.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				15.3	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				22.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				47.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				13.3	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				50.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				18.3	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				11.0	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.8	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				92.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.6	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				59.0	2024	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.6	2024	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				84.0	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				74.0	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				71.6	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				86.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				21.0	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				7.9	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.7	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				85.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				144.8	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				41.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				844.0	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.8	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				51.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				44.1	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				11.2	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				89.8	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				76.9	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				104.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				21.2	2025	●	↗
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.5	2017	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				31.2	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				27.6	2011	●	●
Palma ratio				1.0	2011	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				13.2	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				15.6	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				75.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				37.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				7.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				15.0	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				8.9	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2017	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.9	2024	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.6	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				74.5	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				40.5	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				19.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				21.9	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				12.9	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.9	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.3	2023	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				4.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.2	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				12.0	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.6	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				34.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				2.5	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				44.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.3	2023	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				● ● ● ●			
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				● ● ● ●			
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)				62.7	2023	●	↑
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



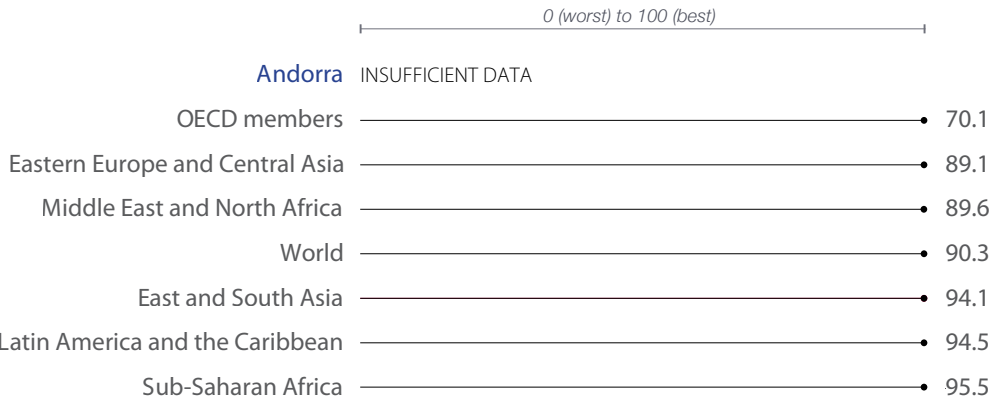
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



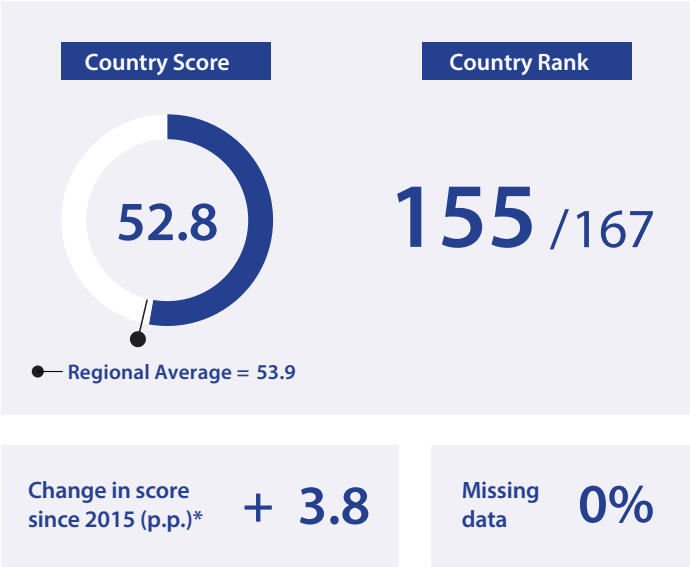
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



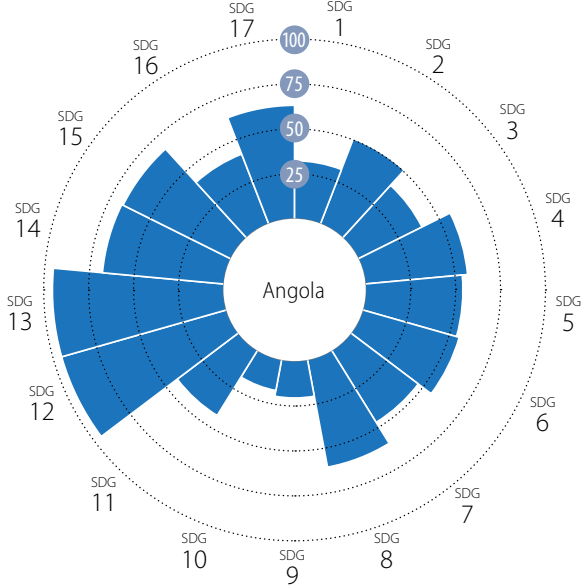
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		18.1	2022	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2008	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		10.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		1.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		5.7	2023	●	●	●	●
New HIV 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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2.5	2021	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		84.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		0.5	2020	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		100.0	2017	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		98.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		78.9	2021	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		93.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		99.8	2023	●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		100.5	2023	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		98.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		50.0	2025	●	●	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		100.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		18.4	2021	●	●	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		71.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		100.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		95.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		107.1	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		175.1	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		0.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		9.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.5	2020	●	●	●	●
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)		27.6	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> 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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		26.2	2023	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.96	2023	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2.6	2020	●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		52.2	2022	●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	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)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		63.3	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		7.5	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)		63	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		0.4	2021	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		48.8	2023	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		57.8	2025	●	●	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



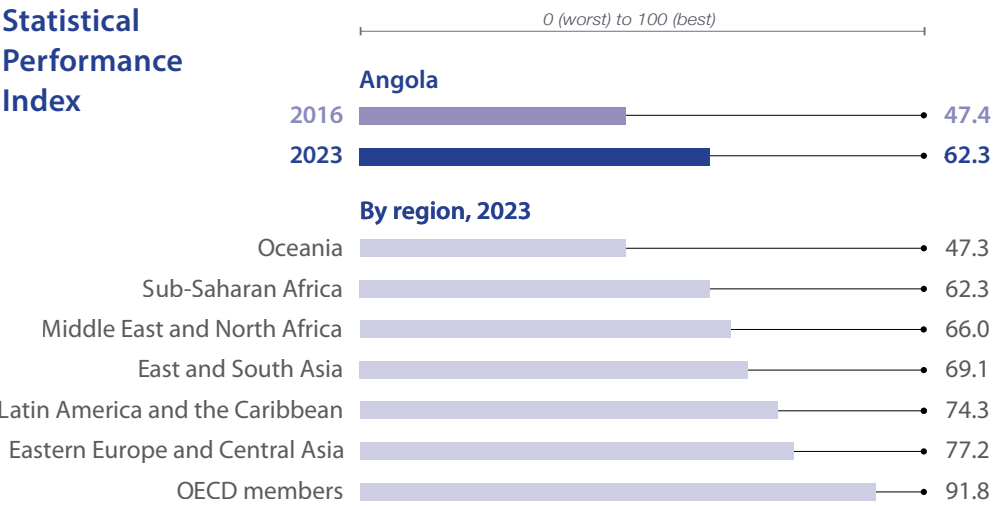
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

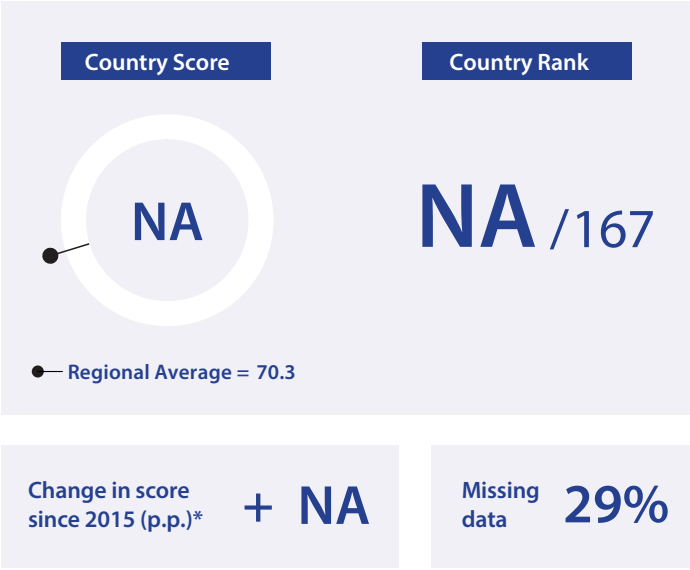
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

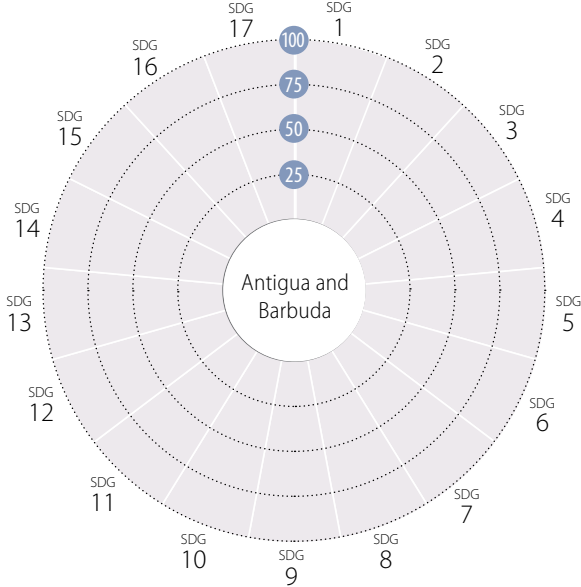
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				31.4	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				47.5	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				23.2	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				37.6	2015	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.9	2015	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				29.1	2015	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.0	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				183.2	2023	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.6	2023	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				64.0	2023	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				339.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				24.7	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				143.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				64.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				162.7	2014	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				49.6	2016	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				50.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				36.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2017	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				68.2	2016	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				87.6	2011	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				44.4	2021	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				83.3	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				37.0	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				62.1	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				93.3	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				39.1	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				57.7	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				52.2	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.9	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				4.3	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				128.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				48.5	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				50.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				41.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				29.3	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				14.4	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				74.0	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				44.8	2023	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				30.3	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2016	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.1	2019	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				51.3	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				3.4	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				62.7	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				24.5	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				59.5	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				10.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				4.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.8	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.6	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				5.3	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.9	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				52.7	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				11.5	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				27.2	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				9.0	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				42.2	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.1	2016	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				44.4	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				25.0	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				18.7	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.7	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.8	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)				21.8	2019	●	●
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)				62.3	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				67.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



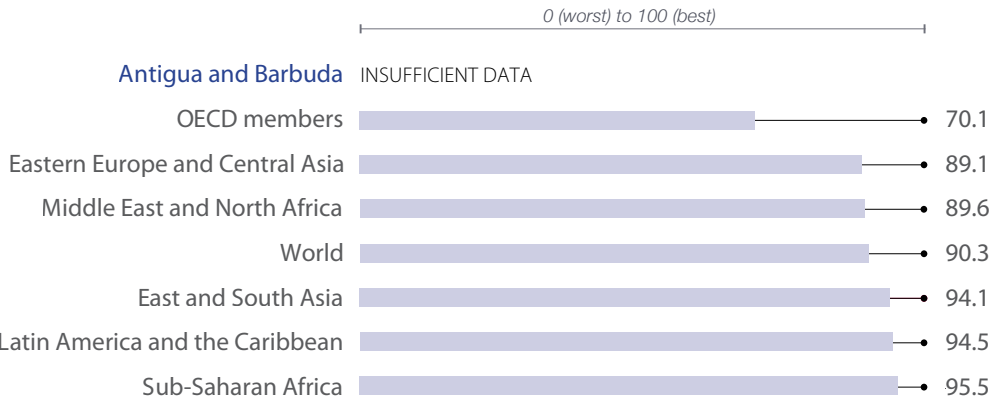
Average Performance by SDG



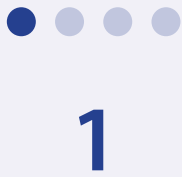
SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



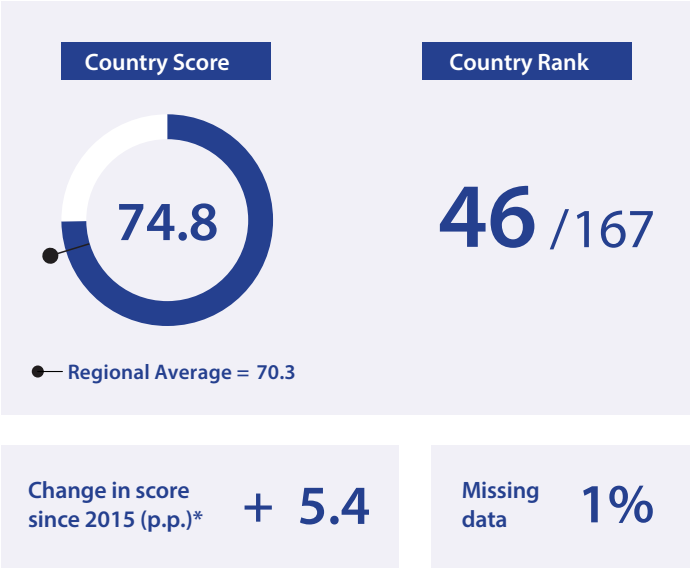
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		33.3	2022	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2022	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		3.1	2022	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.3	2018	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2020	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		34.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		9.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		1.2	2023	●	●	●	●
New HIV 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 (%)		12.1	2021	●	●	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		19.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		7.5	2021	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		77.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		32.5	2020	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.0	2020	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		94.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		75.8	2021	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		94.1	2014	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		98.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		113.4	2019	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		75.6	2024	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		97.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		5.6	2025	●	●	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		98.4	2022	●	●	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		97.4	2022	●	●	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		8.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		44.4	2015	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.8	2023	●	●	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.9	2021	●	●	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		69.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.85	2023	●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		100.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		77.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		51.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.7	2023	●	●	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		659.3	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		9.5	2023	●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		98.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.0	2020	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		13.3	2022	●	●	●	●
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)		0.2	2022	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		6.9	2023	●	●	●	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2022	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		18.8	2023	●	●	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		64.8	2024	●	●	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		20.7	2018	●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.9	2018	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		14.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.89	2023	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.1	2023	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		10.8	2022	●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.81	2023	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		38.2	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)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.75	2023	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.51	2023	●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.68	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		6.9	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	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		0.2	2021	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		55.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		86.2	2025	●	●	●	●

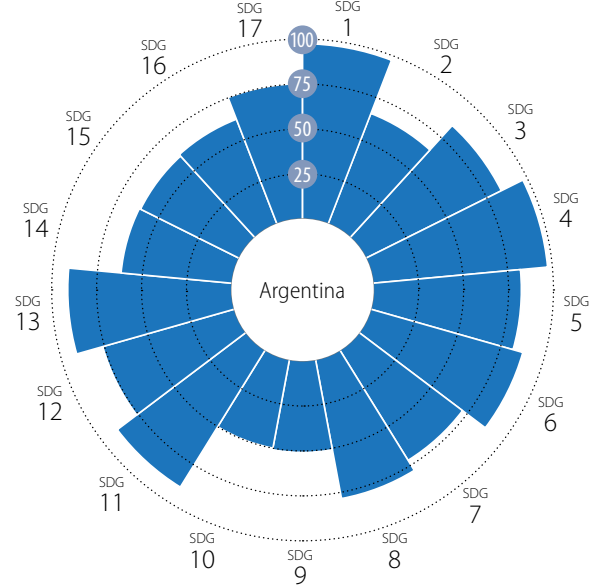
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



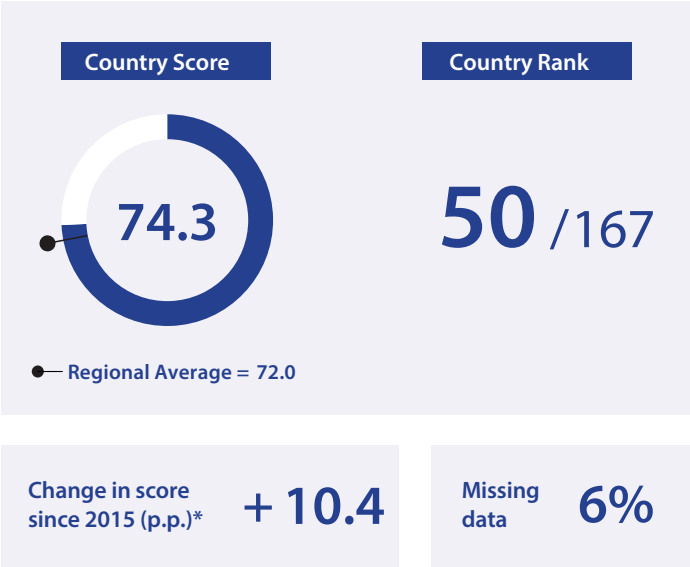
SDG Dashboard and Trends



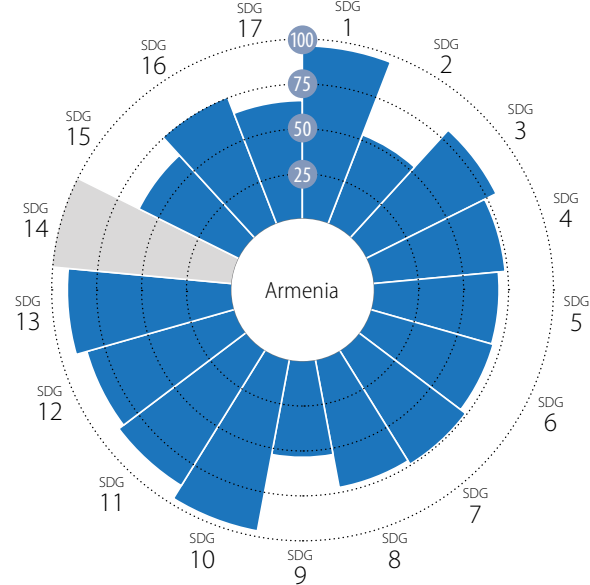
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				2.5	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				3.2	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.7	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.7	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				35.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.1	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				33.2	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				5.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				9.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				35.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				13.4	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				30.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.4	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				27.8	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.8	2020	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				66.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				78.5	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.5	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.3	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				98.9	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2001	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				82.7	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				104.9	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				73.7	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				42.4	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.0	2016	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				94.8	2016	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				10.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				55.0	2019	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				314.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.8	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				68.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				71.6	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				7.5	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				12.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				92.8	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				89.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				79.6	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				22.7	2025	●	↗
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.5	2022	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				14.9	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.7	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				1.9	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				14.5	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				14.7	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				84.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				11.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				80.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.9	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2017	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				4.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.1	2024	●	↑
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.4	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				85.7	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				61.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				47.7	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.0	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				2.8	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.3	2022	●	↗
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				40.8	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.7	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				37.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				2.0	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.6	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)				17.9	2022	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				33	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				79.5	2023	●	↑
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

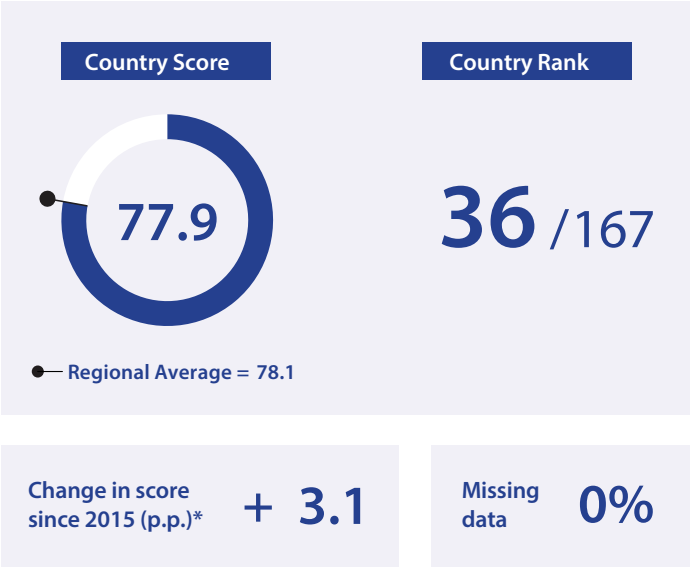




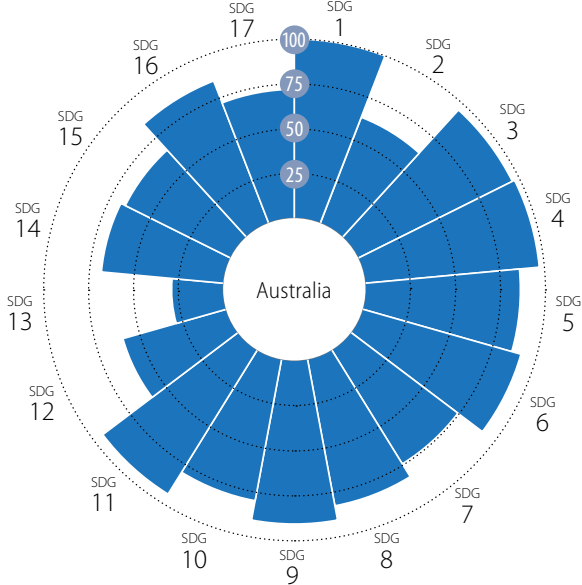
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				3.9	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.4	2016	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.4	2016	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				36.3	2016	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				24.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.2	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				4.7	2012	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				19.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				5.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				10.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				25.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.6	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				75.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.6	2021	●	↔
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				12.8	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2016	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				94.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				68.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.5	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				31.9	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.5	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				101.0	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2020	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				46.1	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.0	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				38.3	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				94.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				62.0	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				42.9	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,518.7	2024	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.9	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.1	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				87.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				55.4	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				13.6	2025	●	↔
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				34.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				80.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				103.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2023	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				65.9	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				27.9	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.0	2022	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				8.4	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				28.5	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				7.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.2	2024	●	↔
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.8	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				25.5	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				17.8	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2024	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.7	2023	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.4	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				22.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				30.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.1	2021	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				57.2	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.7	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				47.0	2024	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.1	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				74.0	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.0	2023	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				23.5	2022	●	→
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)				85.0	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.2	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



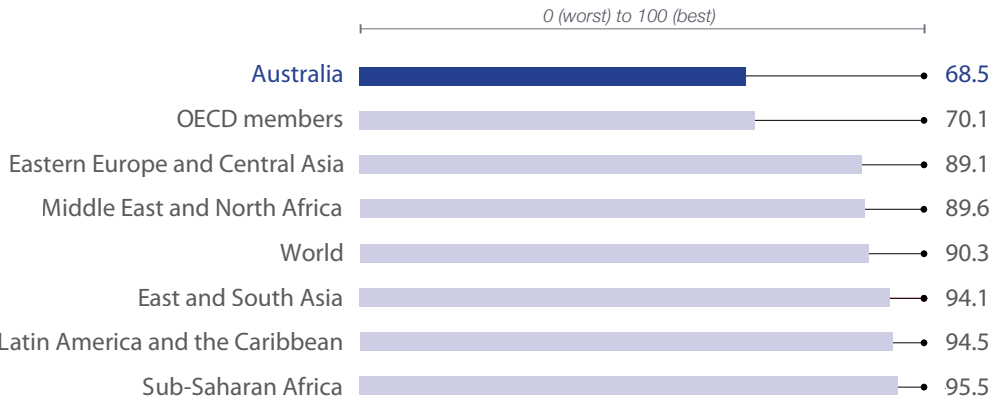
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

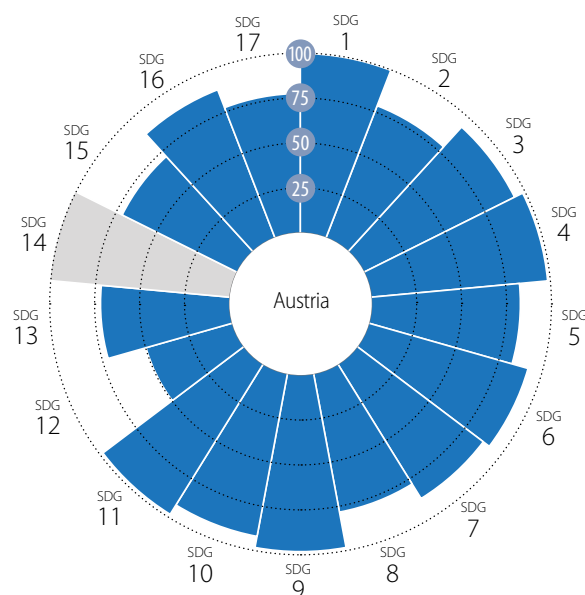
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	2025	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2025	● ↑	Gini coefficient	34.3	2018	● ●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	● →	Population using the internet (%)	97.1	2023	● ↑	Palma ratio	1.3	2020	● ↓	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.6	2020	● ↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	128.5	2023	● ↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.6	2020	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	11.2	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9	2007	● ●	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	5.8	2023	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7	2024	● ↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.2	2007	● ●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2019	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.5	2024	● →	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Population with rent overburden (%)	13.8	2021	● ↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	136.3	2024	● →	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.2	2022	● ↓	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	89.3	2025	● ●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	34.8	2024	● ↗	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	77.0	2020	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	2024	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	2022	● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	● ↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● ↓	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.6	2023	● →	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.2	2024	● ↓	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	● ●	GHG emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	42.8	2024	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	42.8	2024	● ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	43.1	2022	● ●	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	19.5	2021	● ↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG15 – Life on Land				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.3	2023	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.3	2023	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2023	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.6	2023	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2023	● ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	● ↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	37.3	2023	● ↓	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2023	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2022	● ↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	11.2	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.0	2024	● →	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	8.3	2021	● ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2019	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6	2022	● →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2024	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	● ↓	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.2	2025	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.9	2023	● ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.8	2022	● ↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	● ●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7	2021	● →	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.2	2022	● ↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.9	2023	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2023	● →	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	● ●	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	57.6	2025	● ●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86.8	2021	● →	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.9	2023	● ↑					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0	2024	● →									
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.6	2022	● ↓									
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.6	2022	● →									
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	8.5	2022	● ↑									
SDG4 – Quality Education												
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.2	2023	● ↑									
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2023	● →									
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.7	2023	● ↑									
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●									
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.6	2020	● ↑									
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.4	2022	● →									
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.6	2022	● ↓									
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	26.3	2022	● ↓									
SDG5 – Gender Equality												
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.9	2024	● ↑									
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2022	● ↑									
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.6	2024	● ↑									
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.1	2025	● ↑									
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.3	2023	● ↗									
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation												
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑									
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑									
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.7	2022	● ↑									
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.9	2021	● ●									
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,052.7	2024	● →									
Population using safely managed water services (%)	* 100.0	2022	● ●									
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.8	2022	● ↑									
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy												
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑									
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑									
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2023	● ↗									
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.3	2021	● →									
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth												
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	75.2	2023	● ●									
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2022	● ●									
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.3	2021	● ↑									
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	● ↑									
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.6	2018	● ↓									
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	87.1	2018	● ●									
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.1	2024	● ↑									
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	7.8	2022	● ↑									

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 2%

SDG	Challenge	Progress
1	No Poverty	Stagnating
2	Zero Hunger	Stagnating
3	Good Health and Well-being	Moderately improving
4	Quality Education	Stagnating
5	Gender Equality	Moderately improving
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Moderately improving
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Moderately improving
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
10	Reduced Inequalities	Decreasing
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Moderately improving
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Stagnating
13	Climate Action	Stagnating
14	Life Below Water	Information unavailable
15	Life on Land	Stagnating
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Stagnating
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Moderately improving

■ Major challenges   
 ■ Significant challenges   
 ■ Challenges remain   
 ■ SDG achieved   
 ■ Information unavailable

↓ Decreasing   
 → Stagnating   
 ↗ Moderately improving   
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   
 ● Information unavailable

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

Entity	Satisfaction (%)
Austria	62.1
OECD members	70.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	89.1
Middle East and North Africa	89.6
World	90.3
East and South Asia	94.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	94.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.5

2

82

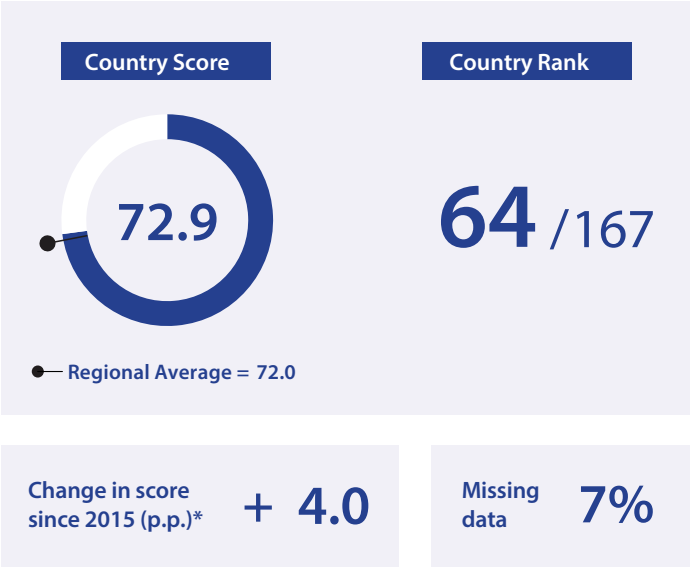


SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5	2025	🟢➡️	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	🟢⬆️	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6	2025	🟢➡️	Population using the internet (%)	94.9	2024	🟢⬆️	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.6	2022	🟢➡️	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.4	2023	🟢⬆️	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2023	🟢⬆️	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	🟢⬆️	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2025	🟢⬆️	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	🟢●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2023	🟢⬆️
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	🟢●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.2	2022	🟢⬆️
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	*	90.0	2022	🟢●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,505.9	2023	🟢⬆️
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.4	2022	🟡⬇️	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	12.8	2022	🟢⬆️	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	🔴➡️	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.2	2020	🟡⬆️	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.9	2022	🟢⬆️	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	28.0	2022	🟡⬆️	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	🔴⬇️	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	69.9	2023	🟡●	Gini coefficient	30.7	2021	🟡➡️	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.0	2022	🟡●	Palma ratio	1.0	2022	🟡⬇️	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.6	2022	🟡⬇️	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6.1	2023	🟢⬆️	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	2023	🟢⬆️	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	🟢⬆️
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2023	🟢⬆️	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	9.5	2023	🟢⬆️	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2023	🟢⬆️	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	●●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	●●	Population with rent overburden (%)	12.4	2022	🟠⬇️	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.9	2021	🟢⬆️	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.0	2025	🟢●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.0	2019	🟢●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	96.9	2020	●●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2021	🟢⬆️	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.0	2023	🟢⬆️	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	4.7	2022	🟢●	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.2	2021	🟢⬆️	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.0	2024	🔴➡️	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1	2022	🟢➡️	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	14.1	2024	🔴⬇️	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84.0	2023	🟠⬇️	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.9	2024	🟡⬇️	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2021	🟢⬆️	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	50.9	2024	🔴⬇️	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	🟢➡️	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	19.3	2023	🔴⬇️	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0	2022	🟢➡️	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	🟡⬇️	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.9	2023	🟢⬇️	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	20.6	2019	🟡●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.5	2023	🔴➡️	
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.6	2024	🔴⬇️	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	2023	🟢⬆️	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.2	2023	🟢●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5	2023	🟢➡️	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	55.9	2021	🟡⬆️	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*	98.4	2023	🟢⬆️	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	🟢●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.5	2023	🟢⬆️	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●●	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.3	2022	🟡⬇️	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●●	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	19.4	2022	🟠⬇️	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●●	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	24.9	2022	🟠⬇️	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	🟢●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.8	2024	🟢⬆️	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.8	2022	🟡➡️	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.9	2023	🟠➡️	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4	2024	🟢⬆️	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2023	🟠➡️	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.1	2025	🟡➡️	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	🟢⬆️	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.0	2023	🟡⬆️	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	🟢⬆️	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	27.3	2022	🟠⬇️	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	🟢⬆️	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	🟢➡️	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2023	🟢➡️	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.7	2022	🟢⬆️	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	🟢⬆️	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	96.0	2021	🟢●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.9	2023	🟢➡️	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,092.6	2024	🔴➡️	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	🟢●	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2022	🟢➡️	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2024	🟢➡️	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.7	2022	🟢⬆️	Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	🟢●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2024	🟡●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	🟢⬆️	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.1	2025	🟢➡️	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	🟢⬆️	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	🟢➡️	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9	2023	🟢⬆️	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.66	2023	🟡⬇️	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	36.0	2021	🟢⬆️	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	🟢➡️	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	96.5	2023	🟢⬆️	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	🟡●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2022	🟢●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.4	2022	🟢⬆️	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0	2021	🟢⬆️	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2024	🔴➡️	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	🟢⬆️	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.8	2018	🔴⬇️	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	53	2024	🟢●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	137.9	2018	🟠●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.6	2022	🟠➡️	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.1	2024	🟢⬆️	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	🟢●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	9.0	2022	🟢⬆️	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.6	2023	🟢⬆️	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2025	🟢⬆️	

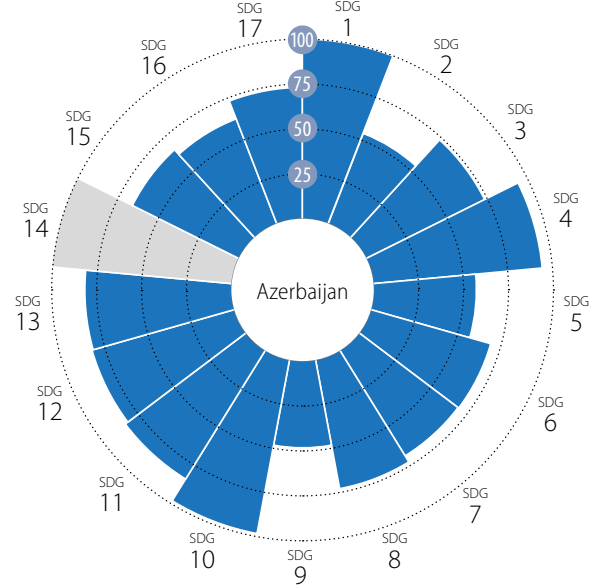
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



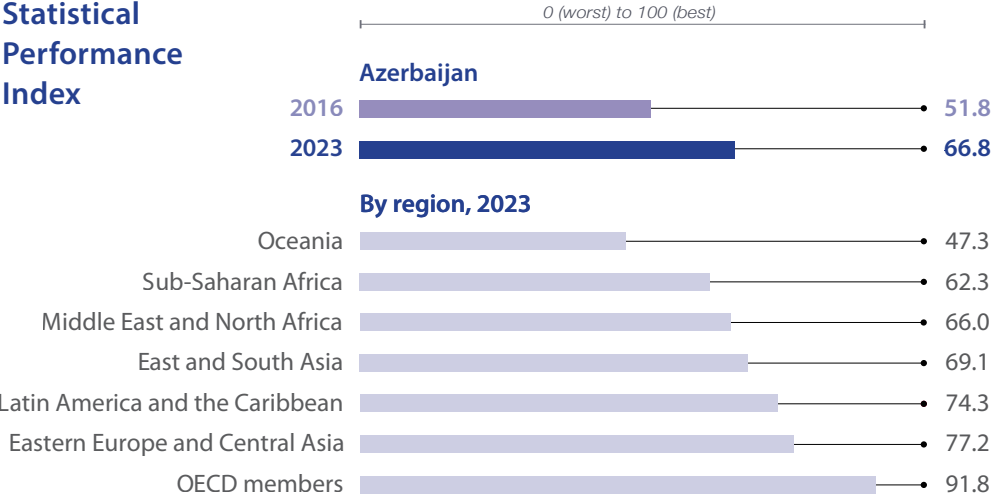
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

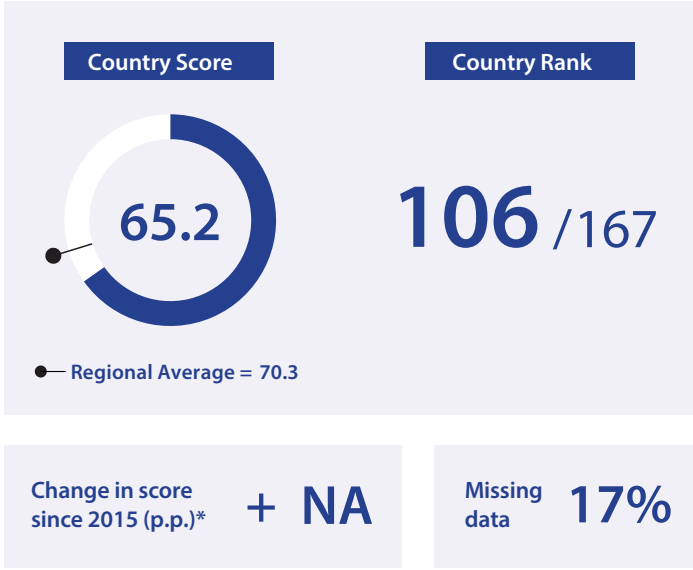
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

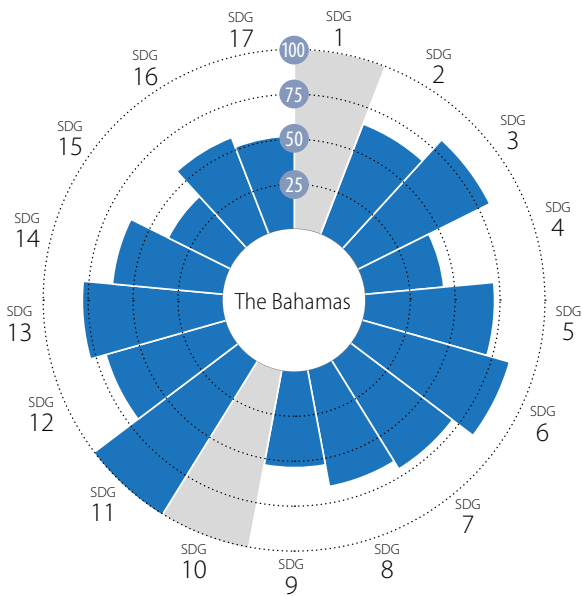
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.8	2013	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.2	2013	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				34.8	2006	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				17.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				18.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				72.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.4	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				125.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.2	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.4	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				37.3	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				65.7	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.9	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				95.6	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.5	2023	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				87.6	2023	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2023	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				35.2	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				93.6	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				91.8	2024	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.8	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				96.1	2019	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				57.5	2022	●	↗
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				25.9	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				817.6	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				98.5	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.3	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				68.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				10.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				46.3	2022	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.5	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				16.7	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				91.7	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				89.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				85.4	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2014	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				46.8	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				26.6	2005	●	●
Palma ratio				1.0	2005	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				26.9	2008	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				20.9	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				83.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				8.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.9	2024	●	↗
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.0	2024	●	↗
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				31.3	2024	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.2	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	●	↗
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.2	2023	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.5	2024	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				11.7	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.6	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.5	2023	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				4.3	2022	●	↗
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.4	2022	●	↗
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				25.3	2022	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				93.6	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				22.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				25.5	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.8	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)				37.6	2022	●	↑
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)				66.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				63.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



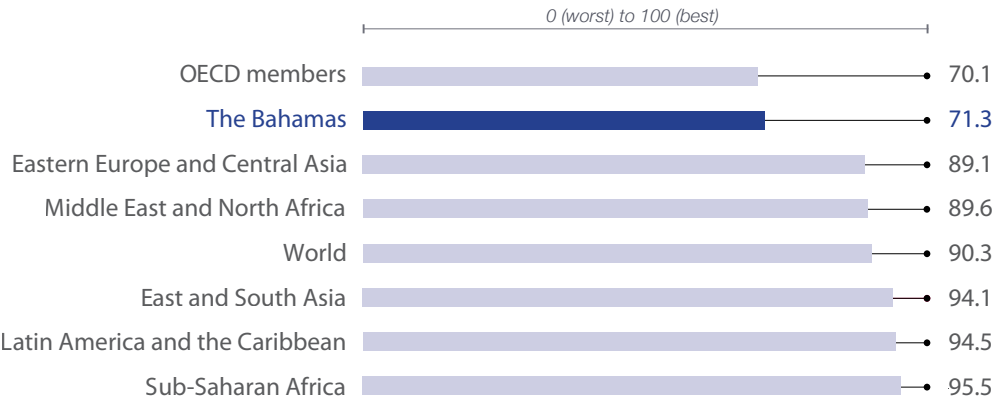
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



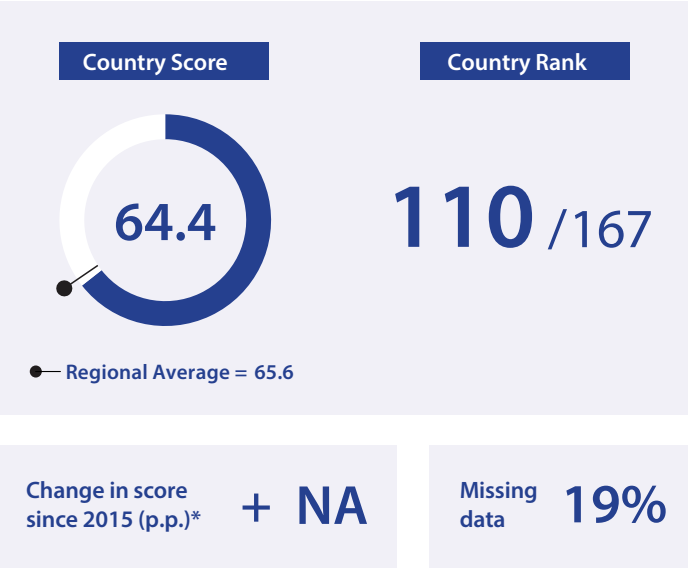
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



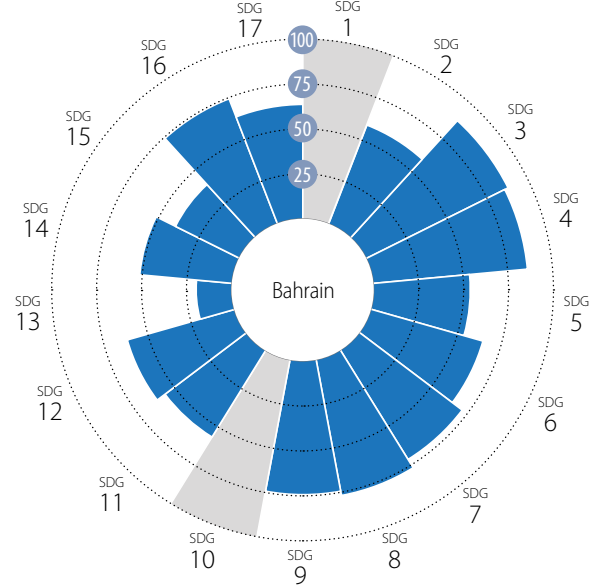
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	47.3	2022	●	↓			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	↗			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4	2022	●	↑			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	↗			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.9	2022	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	76.0	2023	●	↑			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	2023	●	↗			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.7	2023	●	↑			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.8	2023	●	↑			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	●	↑			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.4	2021	●	↓			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2021	●	↓			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.6	2023	●	↗			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.4	2013	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2020	●	↑			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0	2023	●	↓			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.2	2021	●	↗			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	●	●	●	●			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.5	2023	●	↗			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	71.1	2023	●	↓			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.9	2010	●	●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	●	●	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.9	2024	●	↗			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.3	2022	●	↑			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.1	2024	●	↑			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.0	2025	●	↗			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2019	●	↑			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.9	2019	●	↗			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	●	●	●	●			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	63.0	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,049.6	2024	●	↑			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2023	●	↗			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021	●	↓			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	54.7	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	●	●	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	●	●	●	●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.4	2025	●	↗			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	●	↗			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.5	2018	●	↓			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	110.0	2018	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.4	2025	●	↑			
Population using the internet (%)	94.8	2023	●	↑			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.0	2023	●	↑			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	●	↓			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	●	↗			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	●	●	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	140.9	2017	●	●			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●			
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	↑		
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5.6	2023	●	↑			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	●	●	●	●			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	●	●	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	17.7	2022	●	●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.1	2024	●	↑			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.0	2024	●	↗			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.1	2024	●	↗			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	19.6	2024	●	↑			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2019	●	●			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.1	2023	●	↗			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.7	2024	●	↓			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022	●	●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2023	●	↗			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2024	●	↗			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.9	2018	●	↑			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	●	●			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.8	2023	●	↗			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	●	↗			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	●	↓			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2023	●	↑			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	21.3	2022	●	↗			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	32.2	2022	●	↗			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	●	↑			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.6	2022	●	↑			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	●	●	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2024	●	↗			
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	●	●	●	●			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	●	↓			
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2023	●	↗			
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2023	●	↗			
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	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)	100	2024	●	●			
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	4.6	2021	●	↑			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.8	2023	●	↗			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	79.4	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



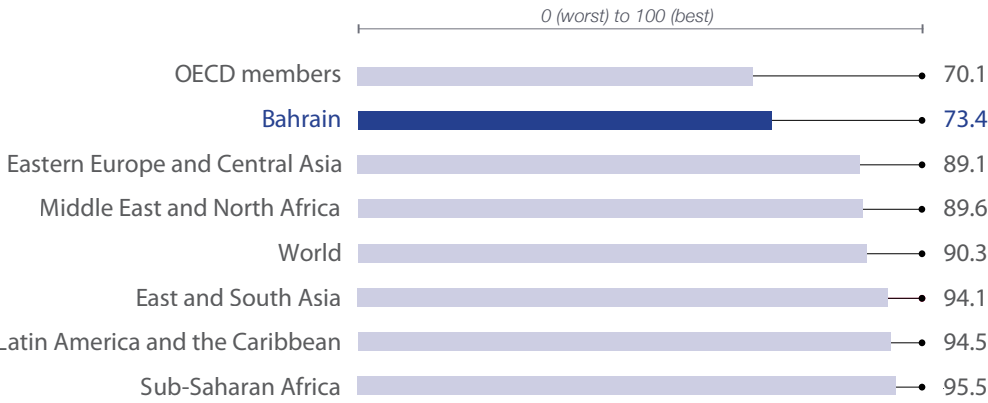
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

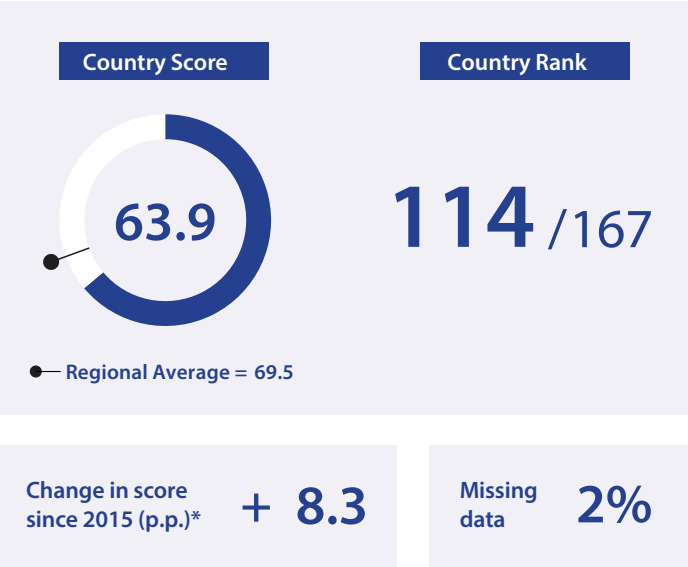
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

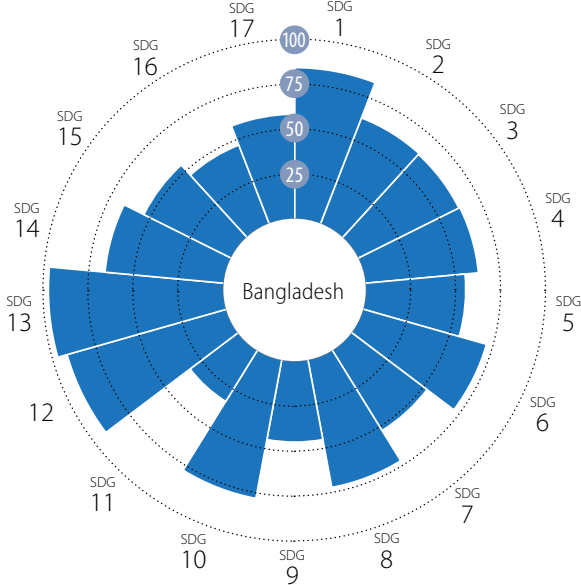
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.1	2022	●	↓			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	●	●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	●	●	●	●	●		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7	2022	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	2023	●	→			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2023	●	→			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	2023	●	→			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2023	●	↑			
New HIV 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 (%)	14.8	2021	●	→			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2021	●	→			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.3	2023	●	↑			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.6	2019	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	2020	●	→			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	●	↑			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2021	●	↑			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2024	●	→			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	75.2	2023	●	↓			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3	2023	●	↓			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.9	2023	●	→			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2023	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	59.8	2024	●	→			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.5	2022	●	↑			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.0	2024	●	↓			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	2025	●	↗			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022	●	→			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7	2022	●	→			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2021	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	6,450.3	2024	●	↑			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2023	●	↑			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2021	●	→			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	2022	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.6	2017	●	●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.1	2025	●	↑			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.9	2018	●	↓			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	117.4	2018	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	●	↑			
Population using the internet (%)	100.0	2023	●	↑			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	141.9	2023	●	↑			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	●	↑			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.6	2025	●	↑			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2023	●	↑			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	45.3	2023	●	→			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●			
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	↑		
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	42.7	2023	●	→			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	●	●	●	●			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	21.2	2020	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	17.8	2022	●	●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.8	2024	●	→			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.6	2024	●	↗			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8	2024	●	→			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	52.5	2024	●	↗			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2023	●	↑			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	24.7	2023	●	↓			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.8	2024	●	→			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	●	→			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.6	2024	●	↓			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	●	●	●	●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	11.2	2019	●	→			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.7	2019	●	↓			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	●	→			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	●	●	●	●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	●	●	●	●			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	8.2	2022	●	↑			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2022	●	↑			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	13.8	2022	●	●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2024	●	→			
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	30.2	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5	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)	**	**	**	**			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	6.4	2021	●	↗			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	2023	●	→			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.9	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



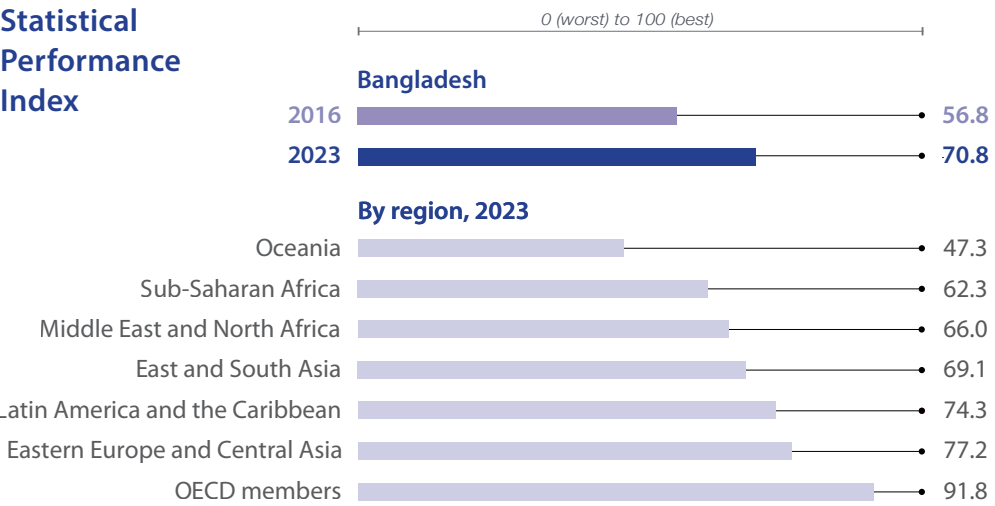
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



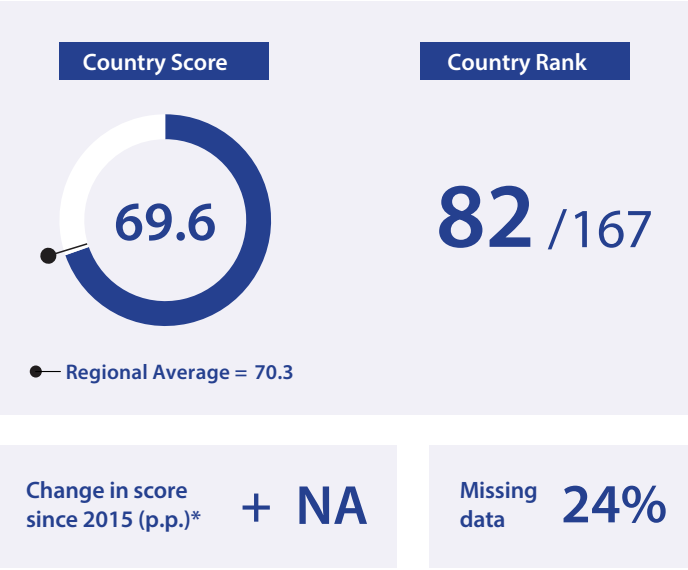
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.3	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				14.8	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				11.9	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.0	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				39.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				5.3	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.0	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				115.1	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				17.9	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				30.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				221.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				144.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				18.6	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.7	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				68.0	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.8	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				97.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				51.6	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.9	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				18.7	2022	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.1	2023	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				78.2	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				95.0	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				74.9	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				84.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				54.5	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.9	2024	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				59.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.7	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				19.4	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				338.0	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.4	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				28.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				81.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				52.8	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				7.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.3	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				44.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				62.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				36.3	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.5	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				33.4	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				1.3	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				51.5	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				67.4	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				32.9	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				41.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				2.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.9	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.3	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				16.3	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.1	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2015	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.7	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.5	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.8	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				28.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				3.2	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				15.1	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				42.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.3	2018	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				75.6	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				56.0	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				23.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				6.8	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.7	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.24	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				1.9	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)				9.5	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)				70.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.7	2025	●	●

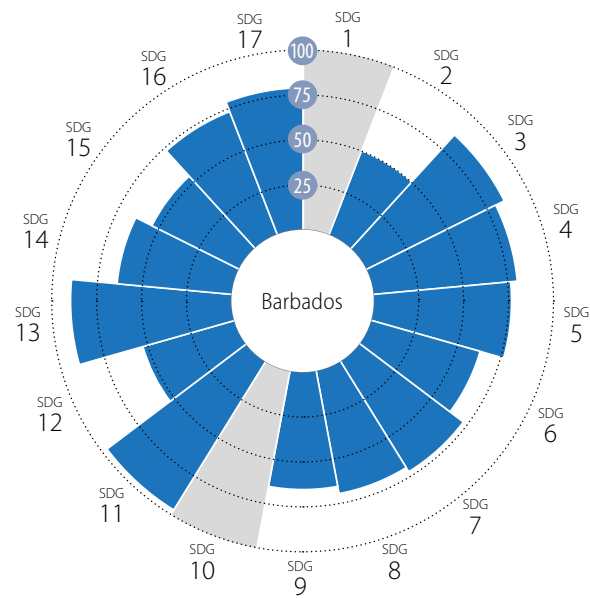
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



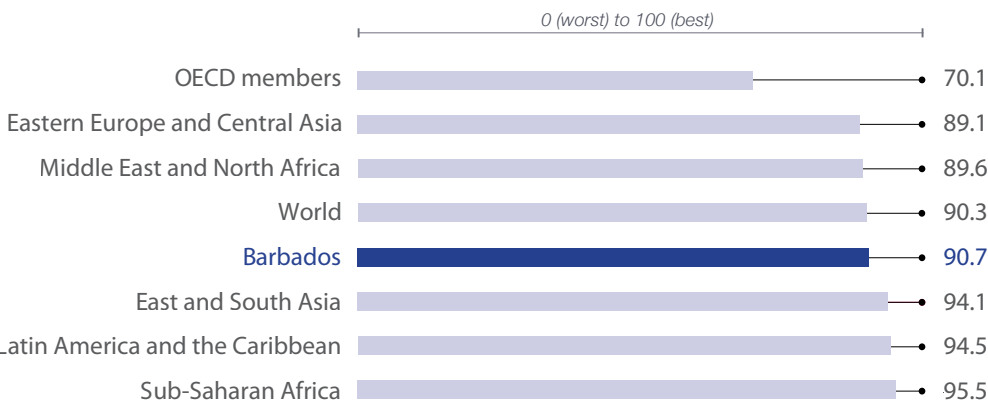
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

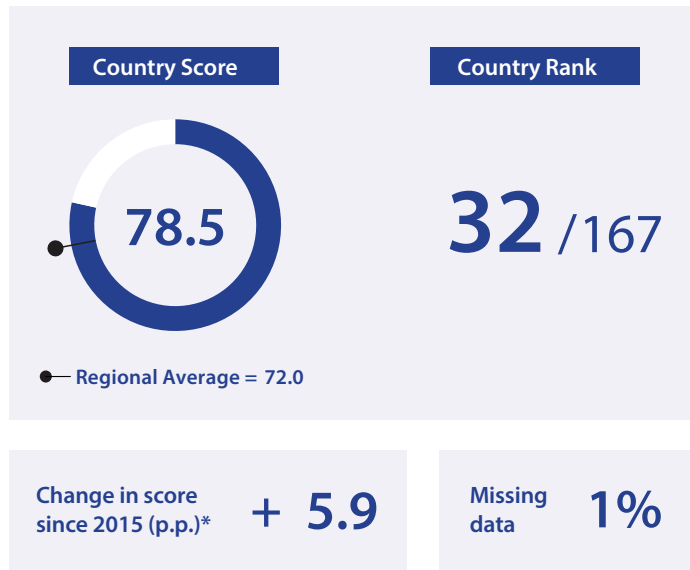


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

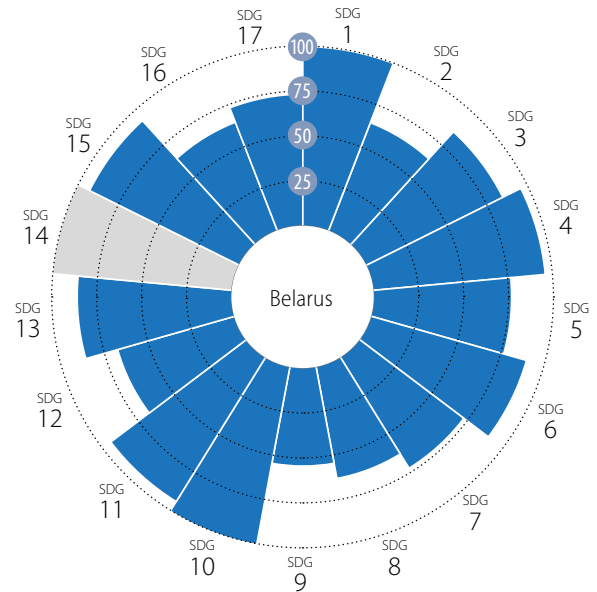
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	2012	●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2012	●	●	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	38.0	2022	●	●	●	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	●	●	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020	●	●	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	34.9	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	●	●	●	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.0	2021	●	●	●	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.0	2019	●	●	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2021	●	●	●	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.2	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.6	2007	●	●	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	2020	●	●	●	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.9	2021	●	●	●	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.5	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.5	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.5	2023	●	●	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2012	●	●	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.8	2024	●	●	●	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	113.8	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7	2024	●	●	●	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7	2025	●	●	●	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	87.5	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.2	2015	●	●	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.4	2021	●	●	●	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2023	●	●	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.3	2025	●	●	●	●	↗
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.2	2025	●	●	●	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	80.0	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.3	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2,729.9	2021	●	●	●	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	12.0	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.7	2020	●	●	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	14.7	2022	●	●	●	●	
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)	4.2	2024	●	●	●	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.2	2023	●	●	●	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	2024	●	●	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.9	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2024	●	●	●	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.3	2018	●	●	●	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.3	2019	●	●	●	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.8	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.2	2022	●	●	●	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.6	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.7	2012	●	●	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	68.0	2024	●	●	●	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)	1.4	2012	●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	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)	5.2	2021	●	●	●	●	→
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.5	2023	●	●	●	●	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	92.0	2025	●	●	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



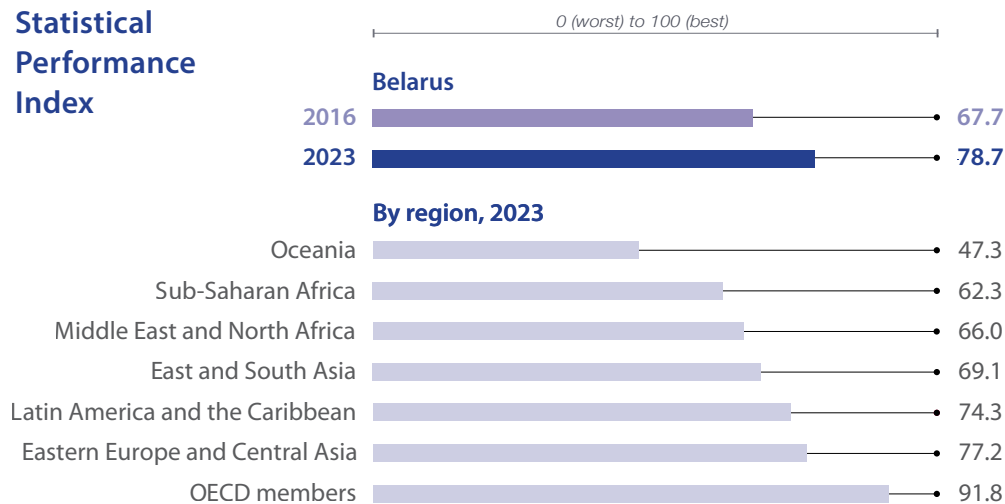
### Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



### Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

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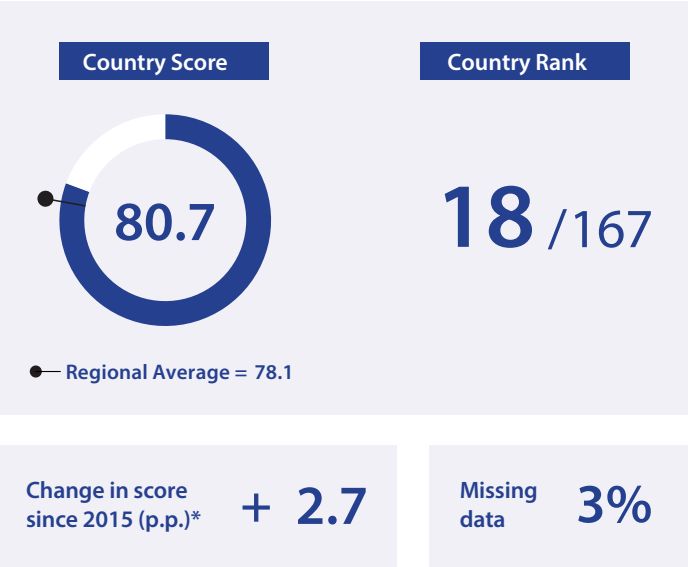
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



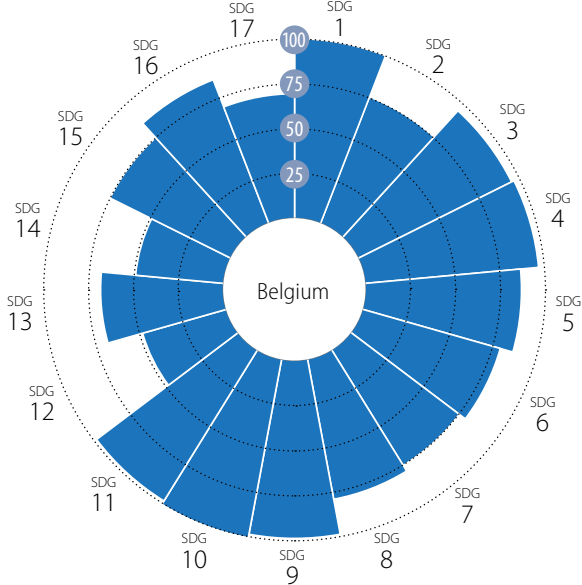
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		0.3	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		0.6	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		4.5	2005	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2.2	2005	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		69.6	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		21.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		3.0	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.1	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		1.1	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		0.8	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2.4	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		27.0	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		23.8	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		70.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		7.4	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		74.4	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		11.7	2018	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.9	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		97.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		78.6	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.8	2021	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		98.2	2023	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		96.3	2023	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		92.8	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		100.0	2019	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		72.4	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		100.5	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		81.1	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		33.9	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.2	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		99.6	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		4.7	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		59.6	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)		466.7	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		99.7	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)		1.3	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		8.2	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		75.3	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		11.3	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		81.2	2017	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		3.3	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.42	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		3.3	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		126.7	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		99.9	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)		91.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		103.7	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.7	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		17.8	2025	●	→	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.2	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.6	2023	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		112.1	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient		24.4	2020	●	↑	
Palma ratio		0.8	2020	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		●	●	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		10.7	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		99.2	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		88.7	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.3	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		8.4	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		13.1	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		3.5	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		74.8	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		9.4	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		1.6	2021	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)		5.9	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)		2.1	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.4	2020	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		87.9	2023	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		90.1	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)		5.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2.4	2019	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.90	2023	●	→	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)		9.2	2018	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		33.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)		4.1	2019	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.8	2023	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		25.7	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.54	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.58	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.26	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		9.5	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)		28.2	2023	●	↓	
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)		78.7	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		54.1	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



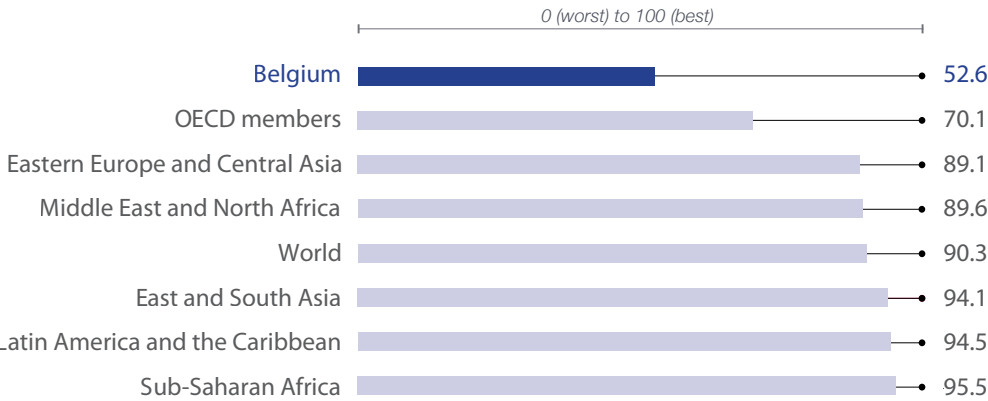
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

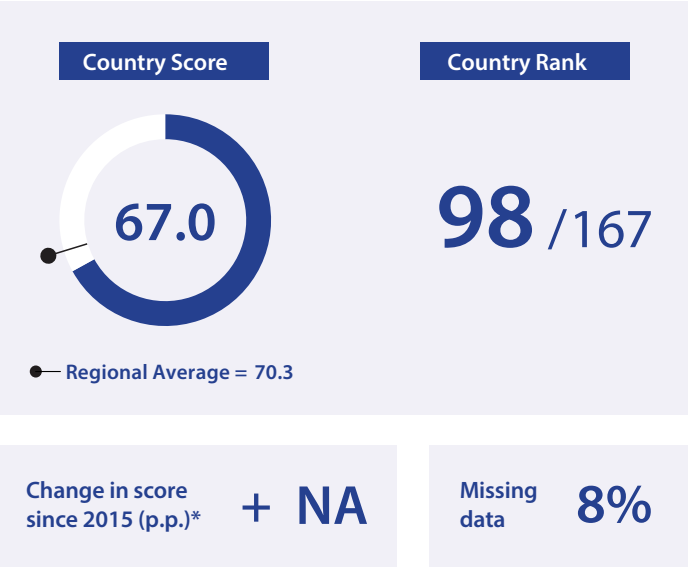
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.3	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	94.6	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.9	2022	● ●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	97.3	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	67.7	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2014	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.1	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2014	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.4	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,202.6	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.0	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.9	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● →	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.6	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.5	2022	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	26.6	2021	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	40.2	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	0.9	2022	● ●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.7	2022	● ●
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.8	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2003	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.5	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	● ●	Population with rent overburden (%)	15.5	2022	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.2	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.7	2025	● ●
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 (%)	94.5	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.1	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	7.7	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.5	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.4	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	● ●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.8	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.0	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.6	2021	● →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	64.8	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2024	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	29.8	2024	● ↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	2022	● ↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	● ↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.9	2023	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.4	2018	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.1	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.8	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.6	2022	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	51.2	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 91.0	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.9	2023	● ↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.0	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	30.2	2024	● ↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.3	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	21.8	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	40.3	2019	● →
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	25.0	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	34.3	2019	● ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.5	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.6	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.5	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.5	2023	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0.9	2022	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	41.0	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2021	● ●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	51.9	2022	● ↓	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.0	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	37.4	2022	● ↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,355.9	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.7	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.1	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	● →
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.7	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	● →
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	91.1	2022	● ↑
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.4	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.0	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	● ↓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.9	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	64	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	138.2	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.5	2022	● ↓
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.8	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	38.4	2021	● ↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	6.9	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.5	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

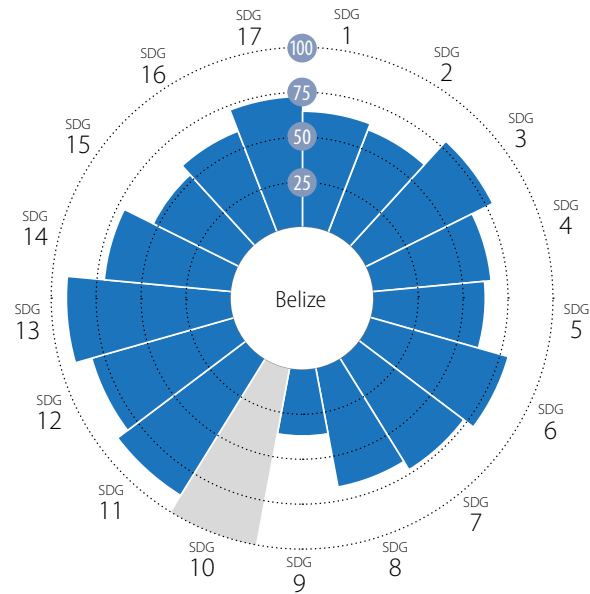
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



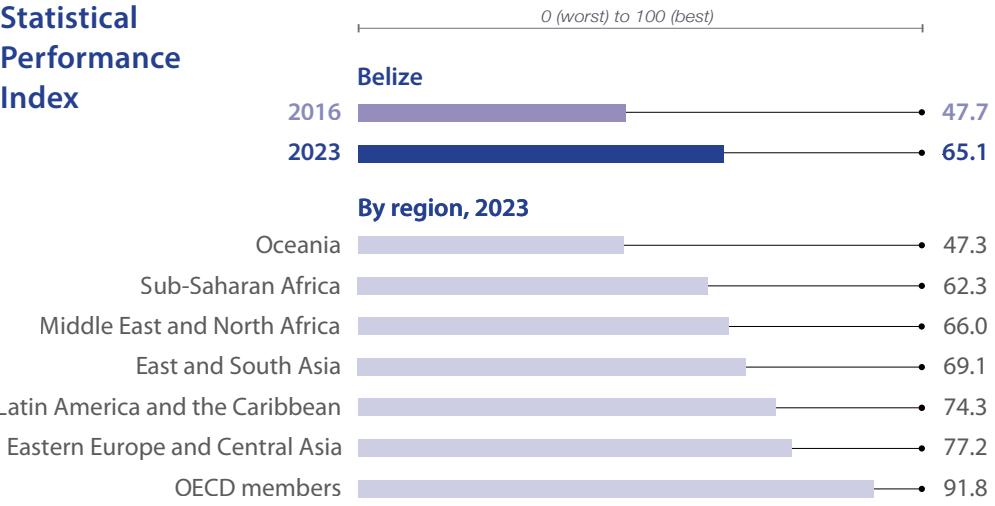
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

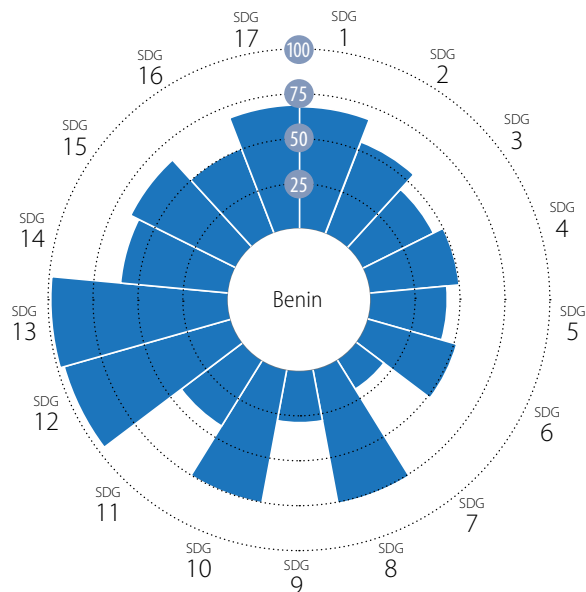
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				15.1	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				26.4	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				15.0	2015	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.8	2015	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				57.8	2015	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				42.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.5	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.8	2016	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				66.8	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				12.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				27.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.4	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				41.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				51.2	2021	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.6	2020	●	↗
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				85.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				67.6	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.7	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				53.1	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				88.4	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				68.3	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				97.9	2015	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				71.7	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				104.5	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				65.8	2024	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				15.6	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.4	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				88.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				31.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				797.0	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				98.6	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				82.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				20.1	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				60.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				48.2	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.9	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				26.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				89.5	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				72.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				43.8	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)				* 0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				34.3	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				●	●	●	●
Palma ratio				●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				15.7	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.1	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				96.4	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				7.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.9	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				36.8	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.6	2024	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.6	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.8	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.2	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				68.3	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.4	2011	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.8	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				15.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				4.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				28.1	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2023	●	↗
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				36.4	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				95.7	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.3	2013	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.9	2023	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				23.8	2017	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.3	2021	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.1	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				82.2	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 4%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their status as of 2019. The goals are arranged in a 3x6 grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a number, a title, an icon, and a status indicator. The status indicators are explained in the legend below the grid.

Goal Number	Goal Title	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Major challenges
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Major challenges
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Major challenges
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Significant challenges
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Significant challenges
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Significant challenges
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Significant challenges
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Significant challenges
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Challenges remain
13	CLIMATE ACTION	SDG achieved
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Major challenges
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Significant challenges

**Legend:**

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow pointing down)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow pointing right)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow pointing up and right)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow pointing up)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Benin**

Year	Score
2016	47.5
2023	68.0

**By region, 2023**

Region	Score
Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

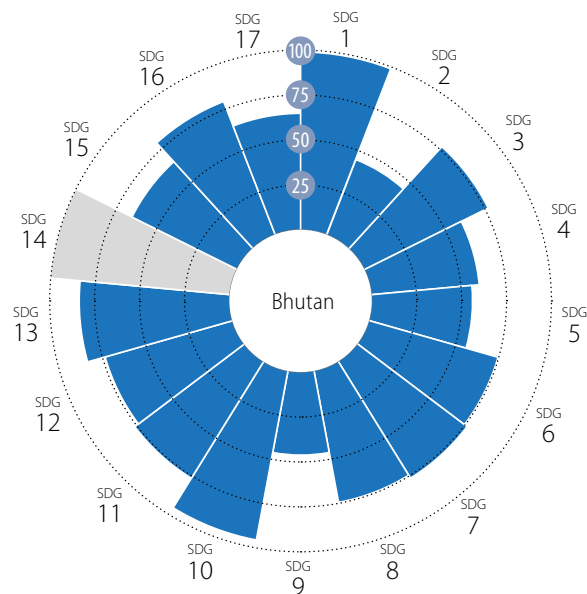
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SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				8.8	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				27.7	2025	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				10.3	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				34.1	2021	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.3	2021	●	↓	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				22.0	2021	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.2	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				518.2	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.0	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				77.9	2023	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				51.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.8	2021	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				202.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.8	2021	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				60.8	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				83.9	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				80.8	2022	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				52.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				37.9	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				76.5	2018	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				90.4	2022	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				29.1	2022	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				66.4	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				37.9	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				46.8	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				96.5	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.6	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				67.4	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				19.5	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.0	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				310.5	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				56.5	2022	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				6.0	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				5.6	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.4	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				53.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				48.6	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.8	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				78.0	2025	●	↓	
Population using the internet (%)				32.2	2023	●	↓	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				50.1	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				31.6	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				34.4	2021	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				64.0	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				35.5	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				47.8	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.3	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				11.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.3	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.4	2023	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.5	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				13.1	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.5	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				66.7	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				59.9	2021	●	↗	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				92.6	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				45.0	2024	●	↗	
Children involved in child labor (%)				19.9	2022	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				54.6	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.9	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.0	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 13%

The infographic displays 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) arranged in a grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a number, a title, an icon, and a status indicator. The status indicators are: Major challenges (red square), Significant challenges (orange square), Challenges remain (yellow square), SDG achieved (green square), Information unavailable (grey square), Decreasing (red arrow), Stagnating (orange arrow), Moderately improving (yellow arrow), On track or maintaining SDG achievement (green arrow), and Information unavailable (grey dot).

Goal Number	Goal Title	Icon	Challenge Level	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Group of people	Major challenges	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
2	ZERO HUNGER	Bowl of food	Major challenges	Stagnating
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Heart and pulse line	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Open book and pencil	Major challenges	Decreasing
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Gender symbol with equals	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Water drop and tap	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Sun with power symbol	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Bar chart with upward arrow	Significant challenges	Stagnating
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Three cubes	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Three arrows pointing left, right, and up	Challenges remain	Information unavailable
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	City skyline	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Infinity symbol	Major challenges	Moderately improving
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Globe with flame	Challenges remain	Stagnating
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Fish and waves	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
15	LIFE ON LAND	Tree and birds	Major challenges	Stagnating
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Dove and scales	Challenges remain	Stagnating
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Interlocking circles	Significant challenges	Stagnating

Legend:

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey dot)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Bhutan**

2016	47.2
2023	63.1

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

3

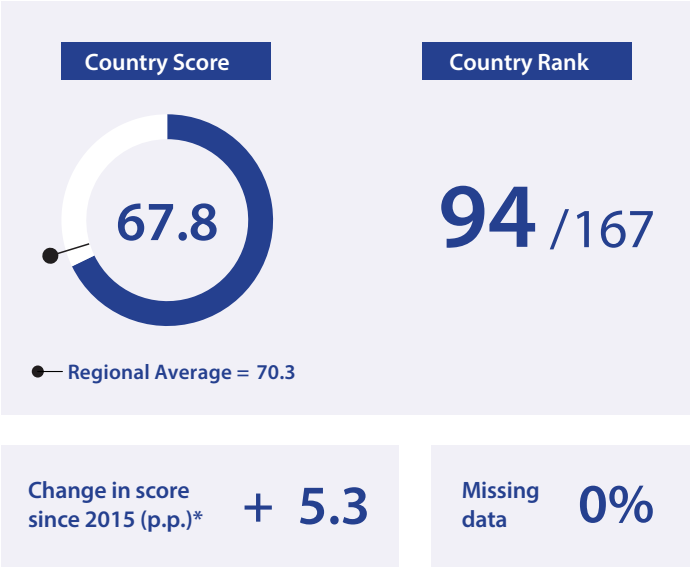
102



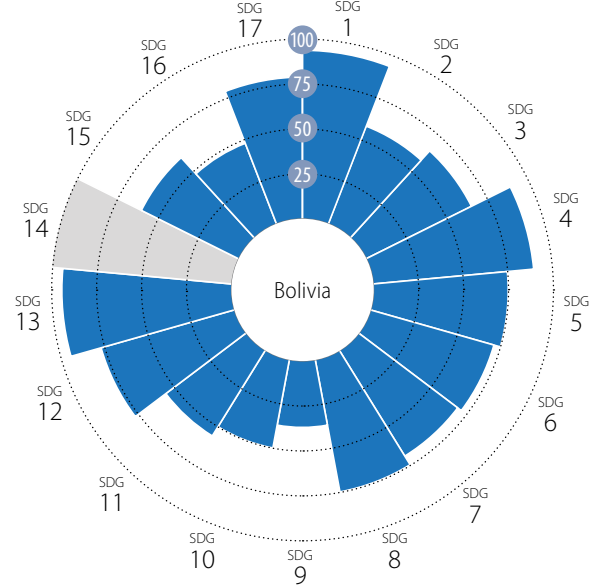
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				33.5	2010	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.9	2010	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				15.5	2015	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				12.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.4	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				46.7	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.7	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				23.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				164.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.9	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				94.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.0	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				10.4	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.9	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				60.4	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2018	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				42.1	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.5	2024	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				61.6	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.0	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.0	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				82.3	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.2	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				4.3	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				77.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				14.4	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				453.9	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				88.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.9	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				65.0	2022	●	●
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)				33.7	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.8	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				32.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				88.6	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				88.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				96.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.3	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				28.5	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.0	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				44.7	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				24.6	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.4	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				6.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				25.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				14.5	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				30.7	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.6	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
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)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				47.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				34.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				6.5	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.5	2020	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				14.2	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.9	2010	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.5	2010	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.0	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)				20.0	2020	●	→
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)				63.1	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				59.2	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



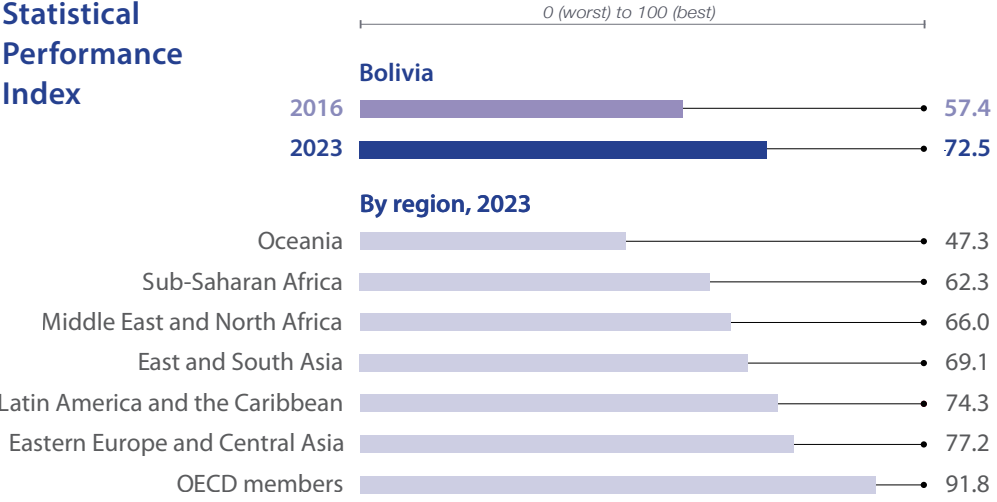
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

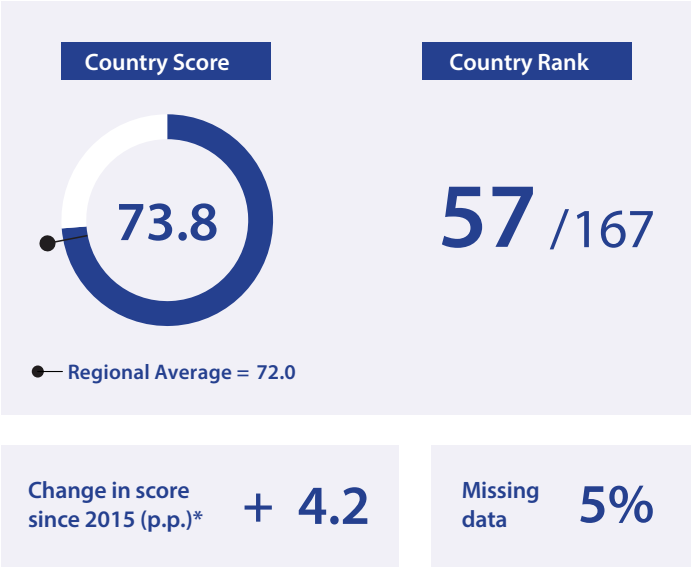


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

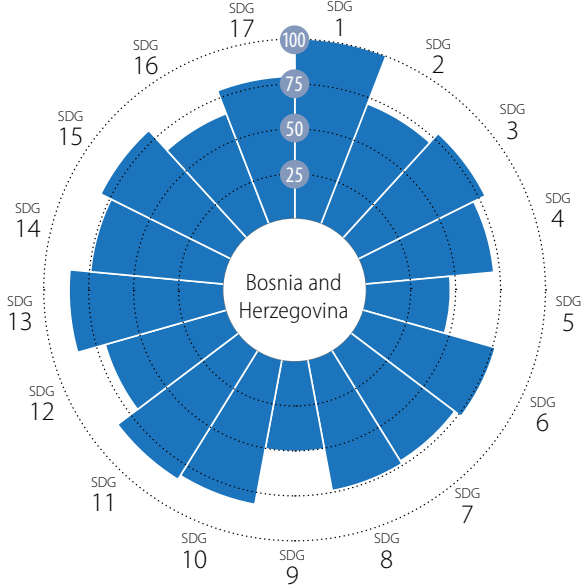
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				5.8	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				23.0	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				16.1	2016	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.0	2016	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				70.5	2016	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				28.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↔
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↔
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				146.4	2023	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.2	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				23.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				105.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.9	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				77.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.6	2021	●	↔
Life expectancy at birth (years)				68.6	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				71.0	2015	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				71.5	2022	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				67.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				65.1	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				87.1	2023	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.8	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				88.4	2023	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.5	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				61.4	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				87.8	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				46.2	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.1	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				68.6	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				14.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				207.8	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.1	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.0	2023	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.8	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				61.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				68.9	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.9	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				8.7	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				88.2	2025	●	↔
Population using the internet (%)				70.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				91.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2009	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.2	2022	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.9	2021	●	↔
Palma ratio				1.9	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				46.6	2014	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				33.1	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				85.9	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				27.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				7.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				17.7	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.8	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				44.0	2024	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				3.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.9	2023	●	↔
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.8	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.2	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.4	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.0	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.9	2023	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.0	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.4	2023	●	↔
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				66.2	2022	●	↔
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				91.9	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				28.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				13.6	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				54.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				13.5	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)				23.3	2007	●	●
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)				72.5	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				74.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



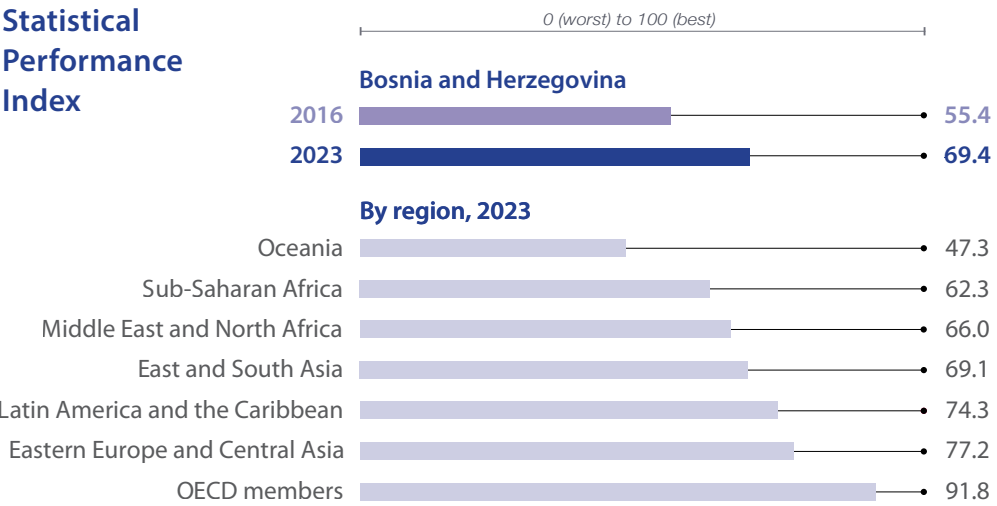
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

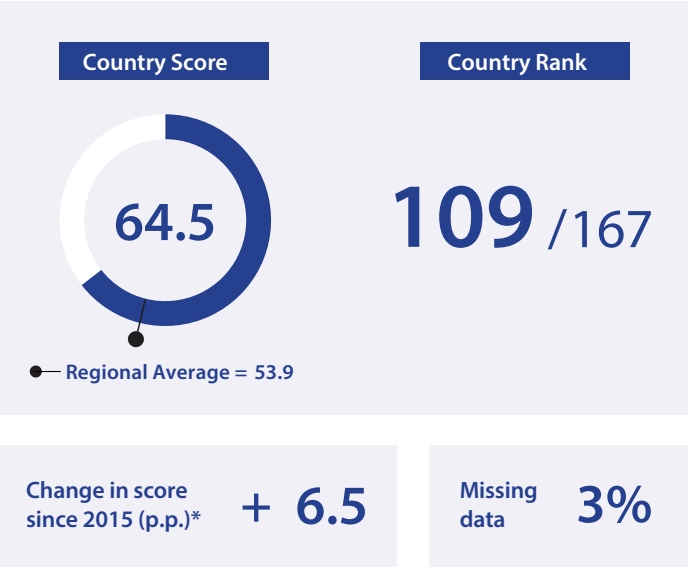
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.0	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.9	2012	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.3	2012	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.2	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↗	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.9	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				6.2	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.5	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.0	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				24.0	2023	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.2	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				114.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.7	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.9	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				9.7	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				55.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				66.5	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.1	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				37.5	2023	●	↗	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.9	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				87.8	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.7	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				41.8	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				86.1	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				65.3	2024	●	↗	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				19.1	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.1	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				95.4	2018	●	●	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.1	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				2.9	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				794.3	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				41.1	2022	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.1	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				36.6	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				79.5	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				10.1	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				79.3	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				10.7	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				31.1	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				83.4	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				69.9	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2023	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				23.6	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				33.0	2011	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.3	2011	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				4.0	2014	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				24.8	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.6	2018	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				66.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.6	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				17.3	2024	●	↓	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.0	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				45.0	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				14.2	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.3	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				6.3	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.9	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.2	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				48.5	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.2	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				37.1	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				100.0	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.5	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.2	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				30.6	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.5	2006	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.3	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.9	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)				36.7	2023	●	→	
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)				69.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				66.0	2025	●	●	

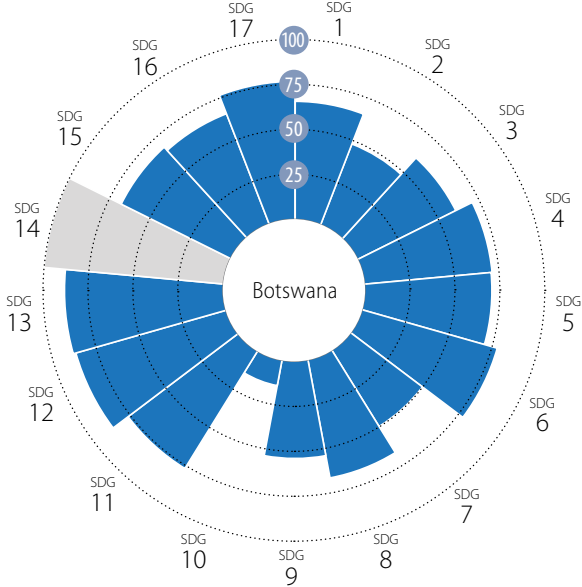
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



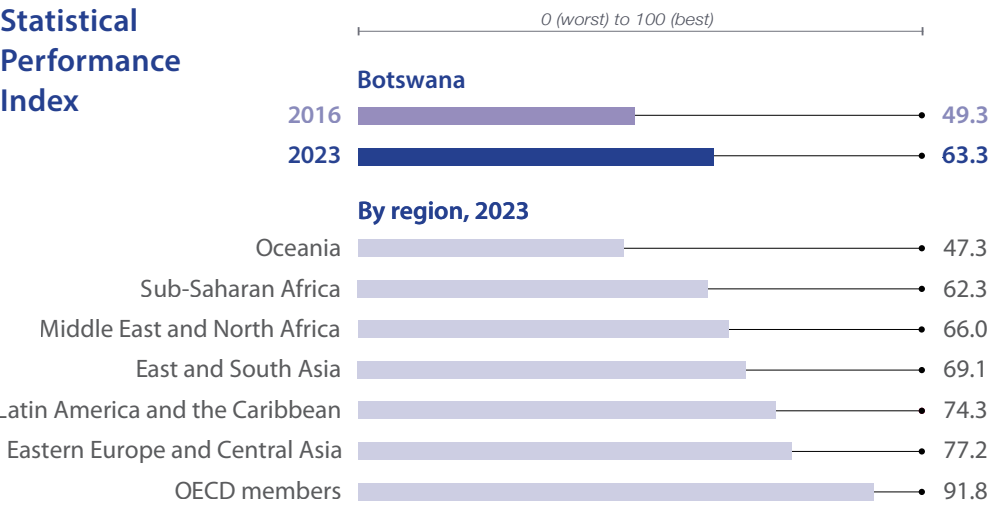
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

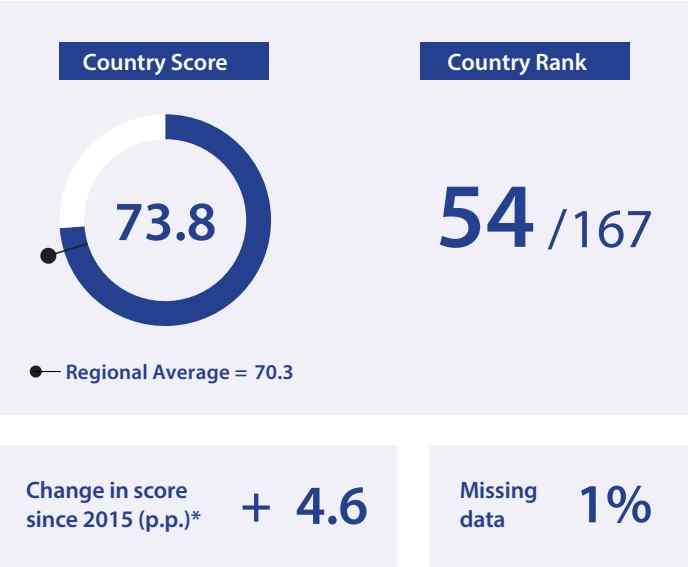
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

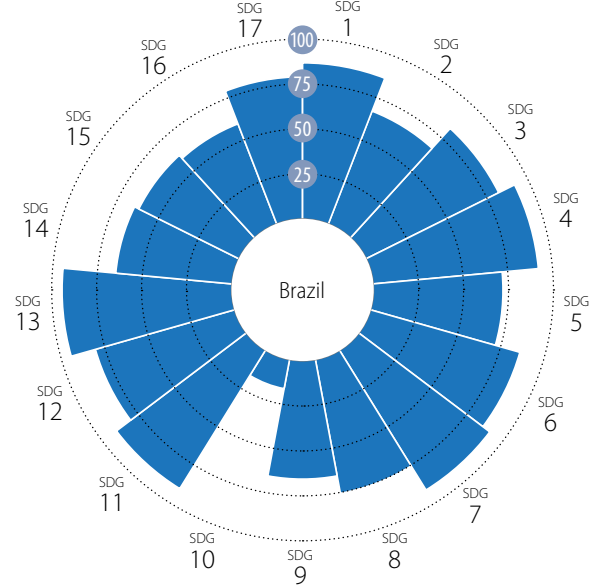
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				13.0	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				26.8	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				24.3	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				28.9	2007	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.3	2007	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				18.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.7	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.4	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				155.1	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				20.9	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				39.6	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				244.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				1.9	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				141.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				69.2	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				50.2	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.4	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				33.0	2014	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.5	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				88.1	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				97.5	2013	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				86.4	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.9	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				86.9	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				8.7	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				92.6	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				80.6	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				36.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				574.6	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				75.9	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				66.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.6	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				64.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.8	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				58.8	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				22.9	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				27.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				82.6	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				81.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				111.9	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.1	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.9	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2013	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				9.0	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				53.3	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				3.8	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				39.6	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				17.4	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				96.5	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				69.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				8.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.0	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.7	2024	●	↗
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				24.4	2024	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.9	2024	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.5	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.6	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.4	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				0.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				51.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.98	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				12.9	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				11.4	2021	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				22.5	2021	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				29.5	2022	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				53	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				63.3	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				78.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



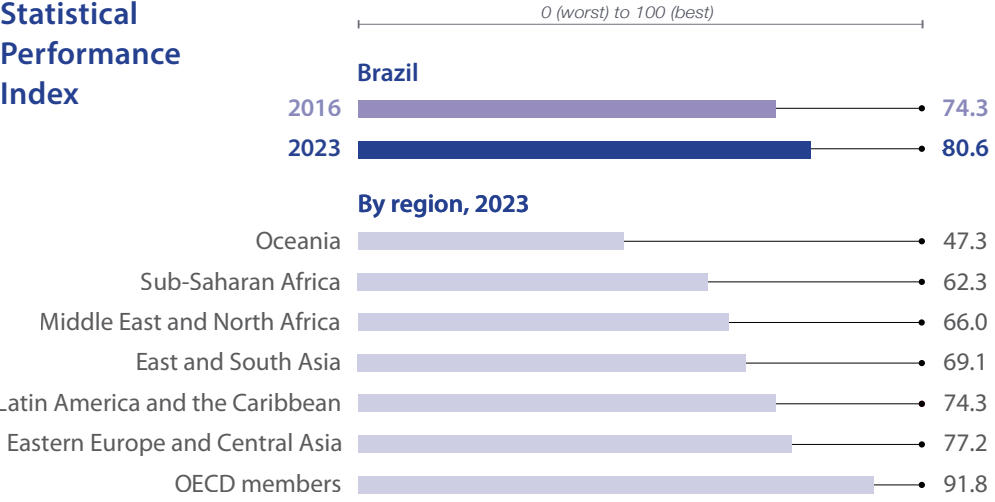
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



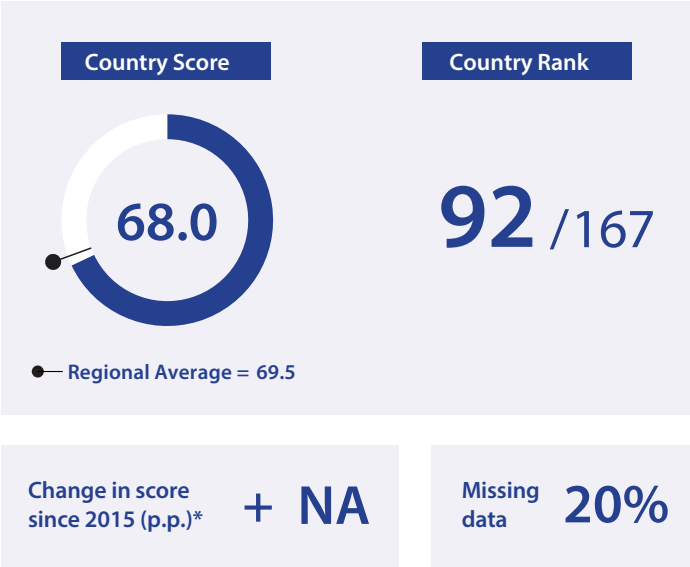
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



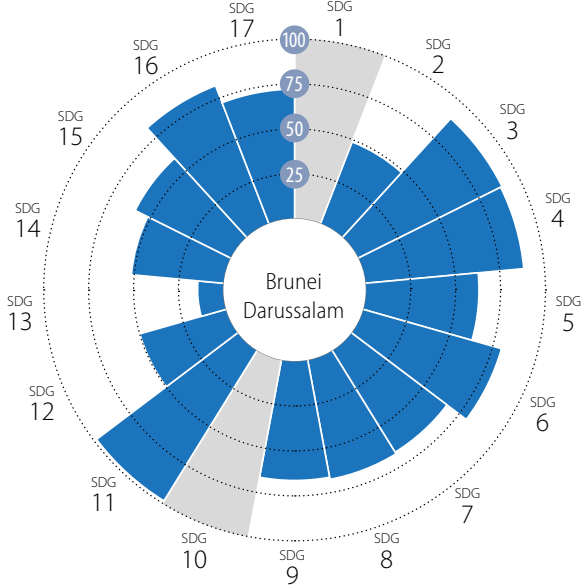
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				5.8	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				9.9	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				3.9	2022	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.0	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.4	2019	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				63.3	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				28.1	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	● ↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.9	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.4	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2022	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				66.9	2023	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.6	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				14.4	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				49.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	● →	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				14.5	2021	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				29.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.7	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.8	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				42.6	2021	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.2	2021	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				87.0	2023	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				80.4	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.5	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				90.0	2022	● ↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.0	2022	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				● ● ● ●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.3	2022	● ↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				89.8	2024	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				105.5	2022	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				72.8	2024	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				18.1	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.6	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				90.9	2022	● ↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.5	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				52.0	2019	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				442.0	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				96.5	2022	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.7	2023	● ↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				42.9	2021	● ↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				62.2	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.0	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				84.0	2021	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				7.6	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	● ↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				6.5	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.0	2025	● ↑	
Population using the internet (%)				84.2	2023	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				97.5	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.2	2023	● ↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				49.9	2025	● ↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.1	2020	● ↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				34.2	2023	● →	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				52.0	2022	● ↓	
Palma ratio				3.6	2022	● ↓	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				14.9	2016	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				14.4	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.8	2022	● ↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				86.0	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				11.0	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.2	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.4	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				56.5	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.7	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2024	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.3	2023	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.9	2024	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.1	2024	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.7	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				62.4	2024	● →	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				14.1	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				16.2	2019	● ↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				33.7	2019	● ↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.7	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.6	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	● →	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.8	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				21.1	2022	● →	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	● →	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				26.9	2022	● ↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.4	2015	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				34.0	2024	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				1.8	2016	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				63.8	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	● ↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.26	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	● →	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.6	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)				25.6	2023	● ↓	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				38	2024	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				80.6	2023	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				79.1	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



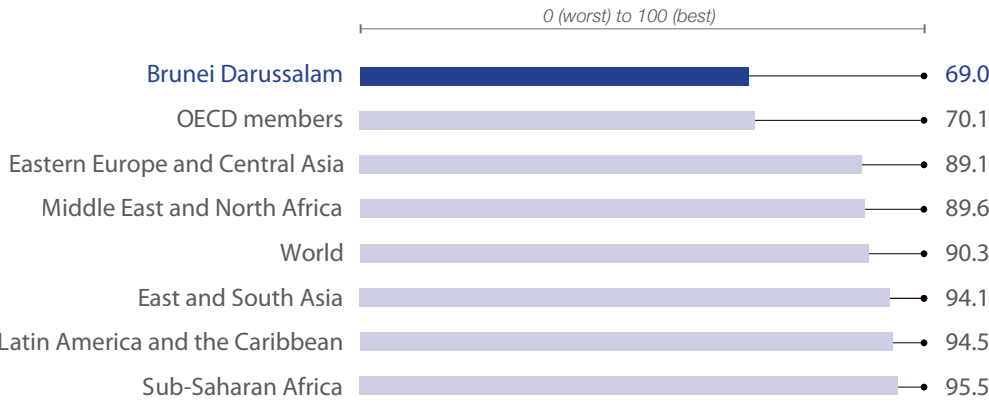
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

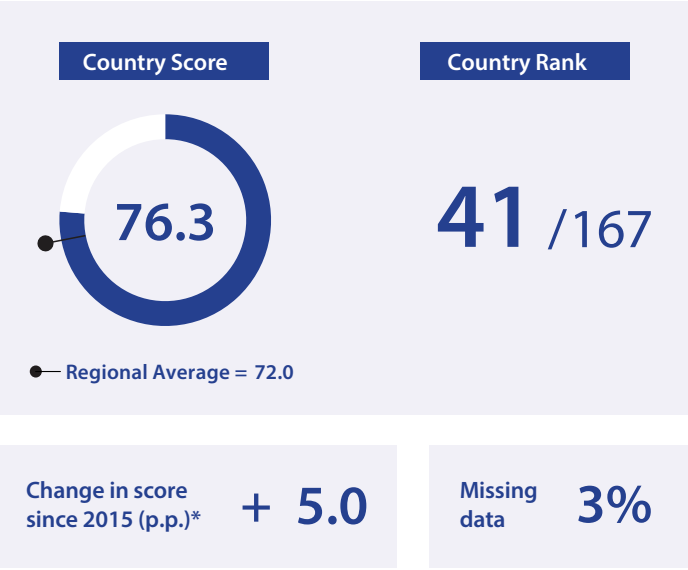


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

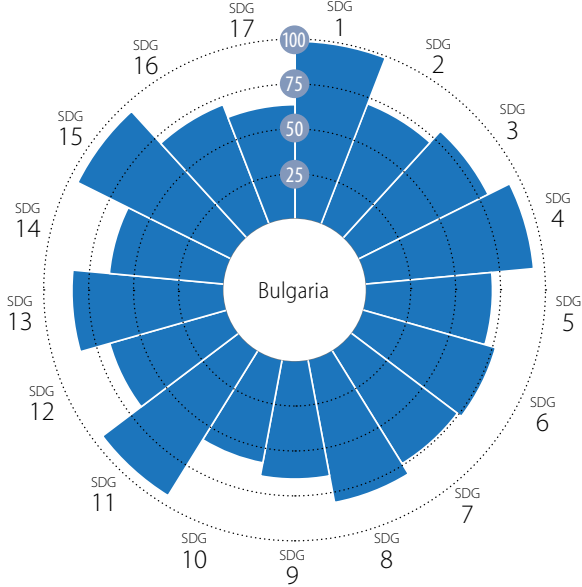
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.7	2009	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9	2009	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7	2022	●	↓			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2013	●	●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8	2022	●	↑			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2018	●	↓			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.4	2022	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	36.4	2023	●	↑			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	2023	●	↑			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.4	2023	●	↑			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65.0	2023	●	→			
New HIV 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 (%)	14.9	2021	●	↑			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2021	●	↑			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	2023	●	→			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.0	2021	●	↑			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2021	●	→			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	2023	●	↑			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78.3	2021	●	↑			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	●	●	●	●			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.9	2023	●	↓			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2023	●	↑			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.4	2023	●	→			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2021	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	●	●	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.9	2024	●	→			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.8	2025	●	●			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022	●	↑			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	2022	●	↑			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.5	2022	●	↑			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	68.1	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	5,162.0	2024	●	→			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1	2023	●	→			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2021	●	→			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.0	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	●	●	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	●	●	●	●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.1	2025	●	↑			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.3	2018	●	↓			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	151.6	2018	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6	2025	●	↑			
Population using the internet (%)	99.0	2023	●	↑			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	118.8	2023	●	↑			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	●			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2025	●	●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2023	●	↑			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2.2	2022	●	↓			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●			
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	●	↑			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	9.8	2023	●	↑			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	●	●	●	●			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	●	●	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	19.9	2022	●	●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.9	2024	●	→			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.0	2024	●	↓			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9,036.2	2024	●	↓			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	74.4	2024	●	→			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2023	●	↑			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	26.1	2023	●	↓			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.3	2024	●	↓			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	59.2	2023	●	●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.4	2023	●	→			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2024	●	→			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	●	●	●	●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.9	2019	●	→			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.2	2019	●	↓			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2023	●	→			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	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)	29.7	2022	●	↑			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2013	●	●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1	2016	●	●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2020	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2020	●	●			
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	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)	**	**	**	**			
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)	63.2	2023	●	●			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



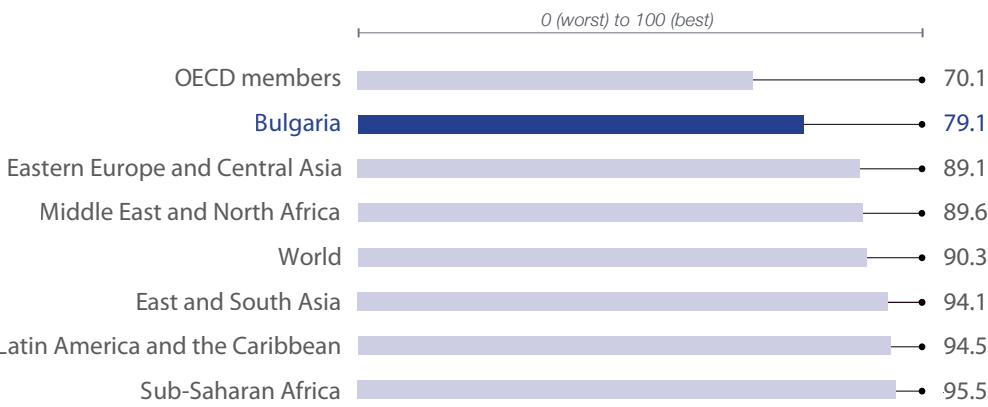
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

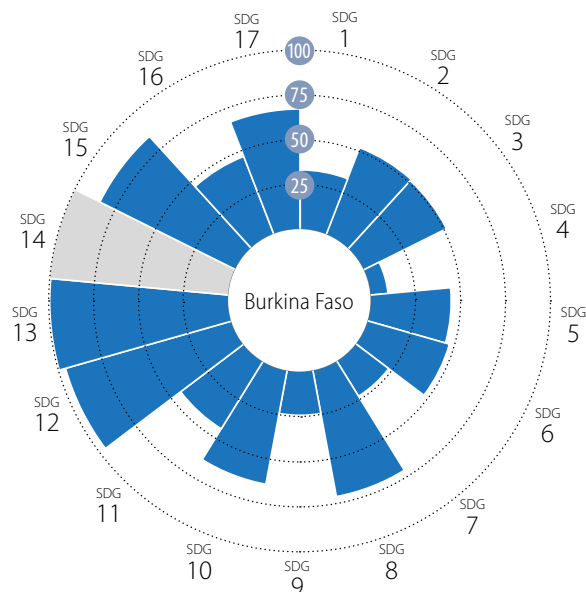
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.0	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.0	2014	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				20.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				5.6	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				25.6	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				63.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.4	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				38.7	2022	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.5	2021	●	↗
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				92.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				73.5	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.6	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.5	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				94.3	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				96.0	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.1	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				72.4	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				80.8	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.3	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				86.1	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				40.2	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				54.6	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,658.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				●	●	●	●
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.9	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				20.4	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				87.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				84.0	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.0	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				45.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				80.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				118.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.1	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				21.2	2025	●	↗
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.8	2022	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				78.2	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				39.0	2021	●	↓
Palma ratio				1.7	2021	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2005	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				17.4	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.6	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				90.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.2	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				2.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				20.5	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.1	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				53.5	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				21.8	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				2.2	2023	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				5.4	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				3.6	2024	●	→
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				99.7	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				47.6	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				73.2	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				99.3	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				98.7	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				5.4	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.87	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				8.5	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				60.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				0.1	2024	●	→
Other 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	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 2%

SDG	Challenge	Impact
1	No Poverty	Major challenges
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges
3	Good Health and Well-being	Challenges remain
4	Quality Education	Major challenges
5	Gender Equality	Major challenges
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Major challenges
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Major challenges
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Significant challenges
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Major challenges
10	Reduced Inequalities	Significant challenges
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major challenges
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Challenges remain
13	Climate Action	Major challenges
14	Life Below Water	Information unavailable
15	Life on Land	Challenges remain
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major challenges
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Information unavailable

Major challenges: Red background  
 Significant challenges: Orange background  
 Challenges remain: Yellow background  
 SDG achieved: Green background  
 Information unavailable: Grey background

Decreasing: Red arrow pointing down  
 Stagnating: Orange arrow pointing right  
 Moderately improving: Yellow arrow pointing up and right  
 On track or maintaining SDG achievement: Green arrow pointing up

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Burkina Faso**

2016	49.1
2023	74.3

**By region, 2023**

Latin America	47.3
North Africa	62.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Europe	74.3
East Asia	77.2
OECD members	91.8

2

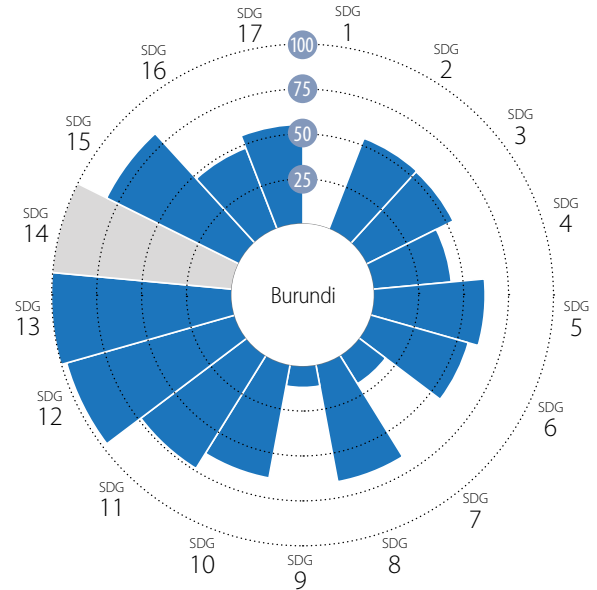
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SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		24.6	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		57.4	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		15.4	2022	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		22.6	2021	● ↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		10.3	2021	● ↓	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		19.1	2021	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		6.8	2022	● →	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.1	2022	● →	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.2	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.9	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2019	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		241.8	2023	● ↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		24.5	2023	● ↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		77.3	2023	● ↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		43.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.1	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		23.4	2021	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		201.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		27.8	2021	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		61.1	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		92.9	2020	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		95.8	2021	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		94.0	2023	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		39.6	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.4	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		18.6	2023	● →	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		58.0	2023	● ↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		27.6	2023	● →	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		53.6	2022	● →	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		66.1	2024	● ↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		52.9	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		76.7	2024	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		18.3	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		49.5	2022	● ↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		24.8	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		7.8	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2.0	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		118.2	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		19.5	2022	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		17.2	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		3.6	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		13.7	2021	● ↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		54.8	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		3.7	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		36.1	2021	● ↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		5.0	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.54	2023	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		6.8	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		61.9	2025	● ↓	
Population using the internet (%)		17.0	2023	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		85.4	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.3	2023	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.3	2021	● →	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		4.4	2023	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		37.4	2021	● ↓	
Palma ratio		1.6	2021	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		87.9	2022	● ↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		33.7	2023	● ↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		77.6	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		34.2	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		0.8	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.3	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.3	2024	● →	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		18.2	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		1.5	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.1	2024	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.3	2023	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.3	2024	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2024	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		78.8	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		64.5	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.99	2023	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		● ● ● ●			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		1.6	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		● ● ● ●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.69	2023	● ↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		29.9	2022	● ↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		84.8	2021	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		41.0	2024	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)		41.5	2021	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		52.3	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.33	2023	● ↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.37	2023	● ↗	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.59	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		8.0	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)		19.7	2022	● ↗	
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)		74.3	2023	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		60.4	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 7%

The infographic displays 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) arranged in a grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and a white arrow indicating its status. The colors and arrows are defined in the legend below the grid.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges (Decreasing)
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges (Stagnating)
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Major challenges (Stagnating)
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Major challenges (Stagnating)
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Major challenges (Moderately improving)
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges (Moderately improving)
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Major challenges (Stagnating)
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Major challenges (Moderately improving)
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Major challenges (Stagnating)
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Significant challenges (Information unavailable)
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Major challenges (Moderately improving)
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	SDG achieved (Moderately improving)
13	CLIMATE ACTION	SDG achieved (Stagnating)
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Information unavailable (Information unavailable)
15	LIFE ON LAND	Significant challenges (Stagnating)
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges (Decreasing)
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Significant challenges (Decreasing)

**Legend:**

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

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Burundi**

2016	50.1
2023	47.3

**By region, 2023**

Latin America	47.3
Africa	62.3
Europe	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Caribbean	74.3
Central Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

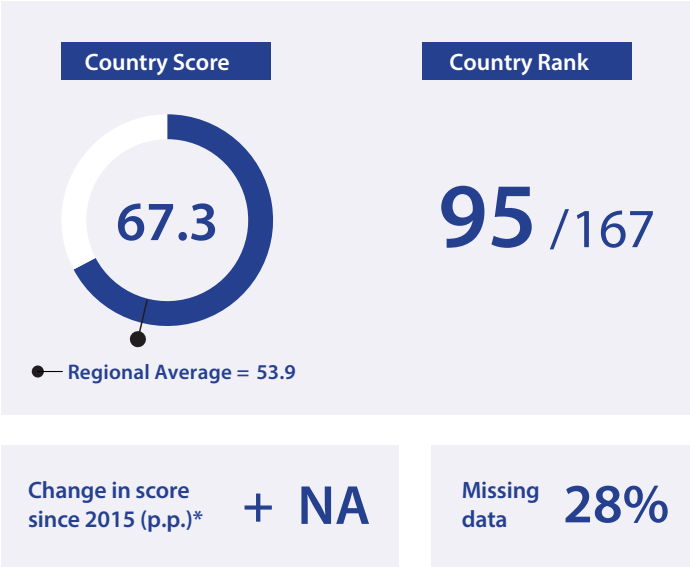
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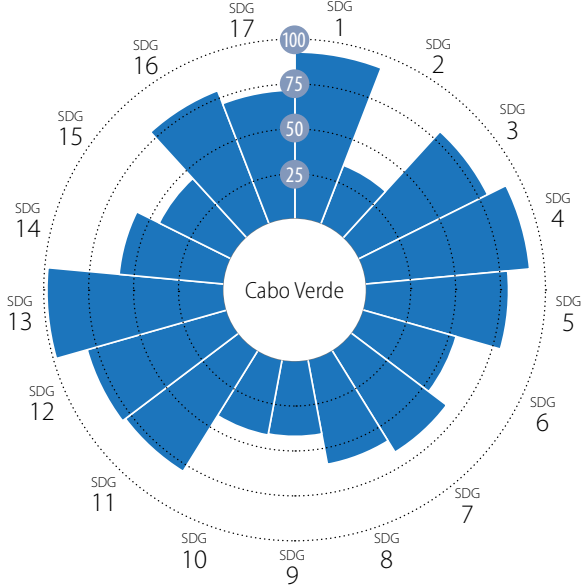
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				81.8	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				97.6	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				55.8	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.9	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				18.5	2016	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				5.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.0	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				392.0	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				19.6	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				49.2	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				94.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				24.8	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				206.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				63.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				58.2	2015	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				75.2	2022	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				86.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				41.5	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				44.0	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				79.4	2020	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				28.9	2020	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.6	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				50.4	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				64.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				103.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				38.2	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				62.4	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				45.7	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				10.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				33.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							
Population with access to electricity (%)				10.3	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.1	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.8	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.5	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				26.7	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				7.1	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				0.9	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				1.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				65.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				11.1	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				10.3	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2018	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.1	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				37.5	2020	●	●
Palma ratio				1.6	2020	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				36.8	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				31.2	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				90.9	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				5.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
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 (%)				62.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				86.6	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.4	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.7	2016	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				54.2	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				83.5	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				17.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				30.9	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				45.4	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)				6.4	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)				17.6	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)				47.3	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				50.2	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



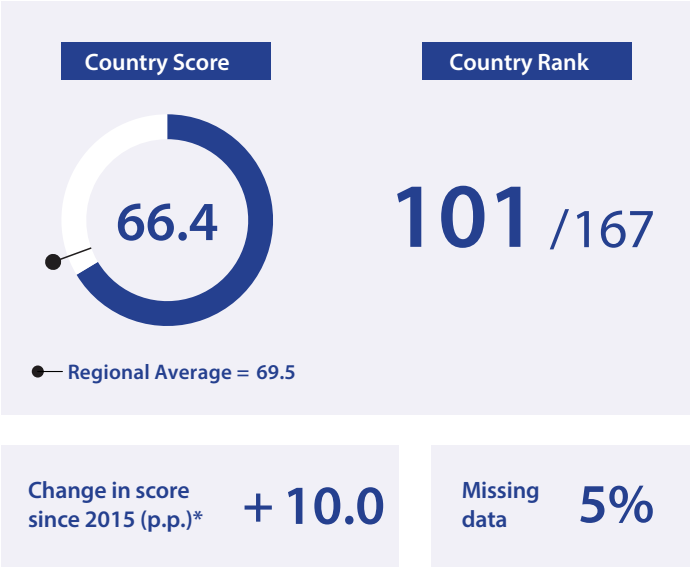
SDG Dashboard and Trends



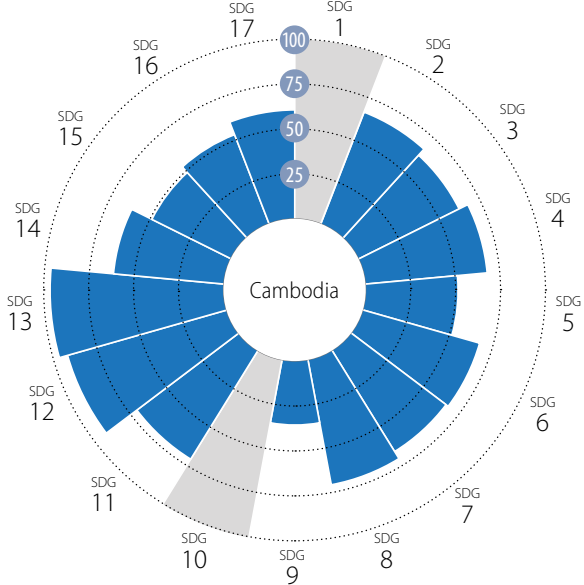
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.8	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				6.6	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				12.6	2022	●	↔
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.0	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				40.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				11.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				47.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.5	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.2	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				91.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.1	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				40.0	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				71.2	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				92.0	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.3	2021	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				90.4	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				77.4	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				91.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				44.4	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				89.9	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				83.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				59.7	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				16.5	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				97.1	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				83.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.3	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				60.7	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				11.8	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.2	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				73.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				100.8	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2011	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				3.4	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				42.4	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				2.1	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				46.4	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				14.7	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				96.4	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				5.3	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				65.7	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				0.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				3.7	2006	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				14.4	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				12.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				7.0	2020	●	↔
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				31.3	2018	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				91.4	2010	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				62.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				75.0	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.0	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)				21.6	2020	●	→
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)				60.5	2023	●	↔
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				79.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



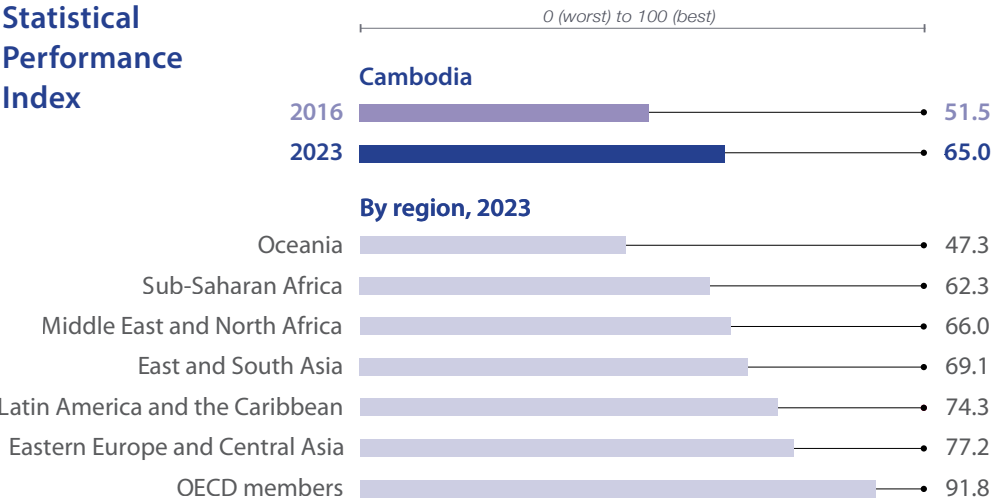
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

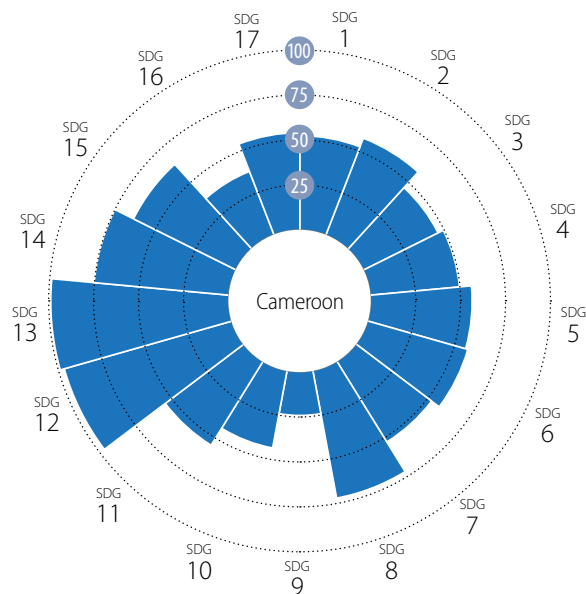
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		4.6	2022	●	↑		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		21.9	2021	●	↑		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		9.6	2021	●	→		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		48.6	2021	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		4.4	2022	●	→		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2022	●	→		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		3.7	2022	●	↑		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.6	2018	●	→		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		1.7	2020	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		137.4	2023	●	↑		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		11.8	2023	●	↑		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		22.9	2023	●	↑		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		335.0	2023	●	→		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.1	2023	●	↑		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		22.6	2021	●	→		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		163.0	2019	●	●		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		18.8	2021	●	↓		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		70.7	2023	●	→		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		48.0	2020	●	→		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		98.7	2022	●	↑		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		79.0	2023	●	↓		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		58.0	2021	●	→		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.3	2024	●	→		
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		60.6	2023	●	↑		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		92.2	2023	●	→		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		61.8	2023	●	↑		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		96.0	2022	●	↑		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		62.1	2024	●	→		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		70.5	2022	●	↑		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		85.5	2024	●	↑		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		13.6	2025	●	↓		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		78.0	2022	●	↑		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		76.7	2022	●	↑		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1.0	2022	●	↑		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2015	●	●		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		403.0	2024	●	→		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		92.3	2022	●	↑		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		53.5	2022	●	↑		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.5	2023	●	↑		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		24.4	2021	●	↑		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		63.9	2023	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		5.0	2022	●	●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		33.4	2021	●	→		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		0.3	2025	●	↑		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.44	2023	●	↓		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.2	2018	●	→		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		12.3	2018	●	●		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		91.8	2025	●	→		
Population using the internet (%)		60.7	2023	●	↑		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		109.2	2023	●	↑		
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.1	2023	●	↓		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2023	●	→		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.1	2015	●	●		
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		1.8	2023	●	→		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●		
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		42.3	2022	●	↓		
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		21.1	2023	●	↓		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		77.1	2022	●	↑		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.2	2020	●	●		
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		1.5	2022	●	●		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		3.2	2024	●	→		
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.6	2024	●	→		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		28.6	2024	●	→		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		4.4	2024	●	→		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.2	2023	●	↑		
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		1.2	2023	●	→		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.9	2024	●	→		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2020	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		51.0	2023	●	→		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		57.2	2024	●	→		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		46.9	2018	●	↓		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		61.4	2019	●	→		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.8	2019	●	→		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●		
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		54.5	2023	●	↑		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		45.0	2023	●	↑		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.79	2023	●	↓		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		1.5	2023	●	→		
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		2.0	2022	●	→		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.8	2011	●	●		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.81	2023	●	↑		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		28.7	2018	●	●		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		91.7	2022	●	●		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		21.0	2024	●	→		
Children involved in child labor (%)		12.6	2012	●	●		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		28.2	2025	●	↓		
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.35	2023	●	→		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.42	2023	●	↓		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.28	2023	●	→		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.1	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)		13.3	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)		65.0	2023	●	↑		
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		72.2	2025	●	●		

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 5%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their status as of 2019. The goals are arranged in a 3x6 grid. Each goal has a number, a title, an icon, and a status indicator (color and arrow). A legend at the bottom explains the status indicators.

Goal Number	Goal Title	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Challenges remain
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Challenges remain
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Challenges remain
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Major challenges
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Significant challenges
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Challenges remain
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Challenges remain
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Major challenges
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	SDG achieved
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Challenges remain
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Significant challenges
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Major challenges

**Legend:**

- Major challenges (Red background)
- Significant challenges (Orange background)
- Challenges remain (Yellow background)
- SDG achieved (Green background)
- Information unavailable (Grey background)
- Decreasing (Red arrow pointing down)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow pointing right)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow pointing up)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Cameroon**

2016	53.0
2023	58.5

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

2

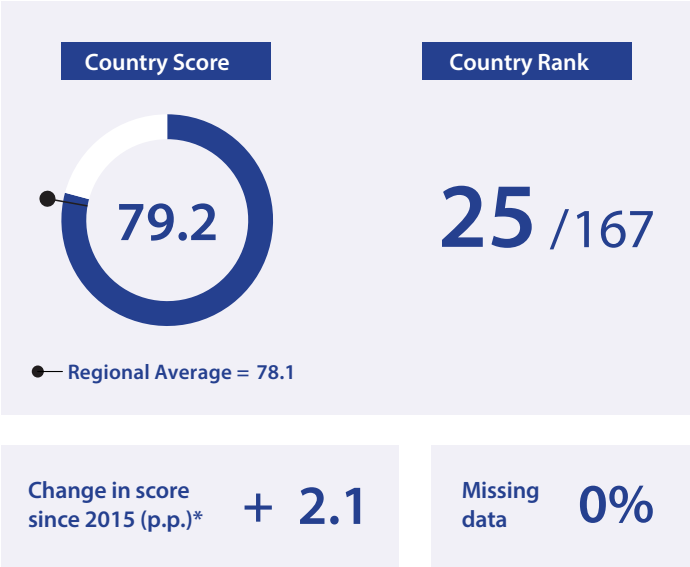
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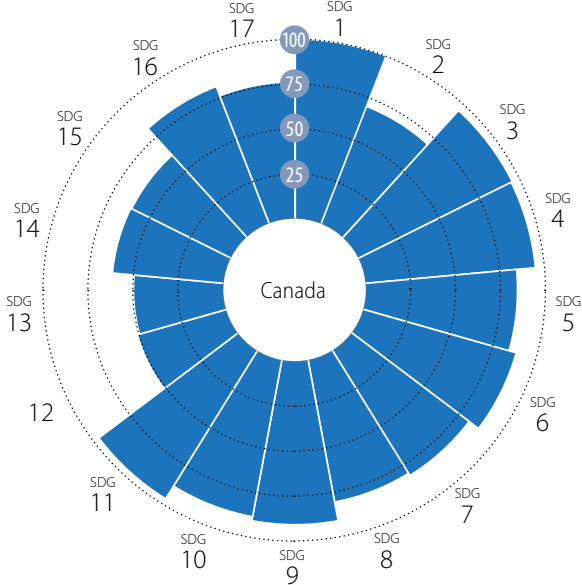
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				19.0	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				35.8	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.7	2022	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				28.9	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.3	2018	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				19.8	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.9	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				258.2	2023	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.2	2023	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				67.2	2023	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				150.0	2023	● →	
New HIV 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 (%)				24.3	2021	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				207.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				10.6	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				63.7	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				105.3	2020	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.0	2018	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				71.0	2023	● →	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				43.9	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.9	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				40.6	2023	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.3	2023	● ↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				34.7	2023	● ↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				86.2	2020	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				50.6	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				74.5	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				76.3	2024	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				33.9	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				69.6	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				43.1	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.6	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				183.8	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				71.0	2022	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				29.4	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				18.9	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				56.8	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.8	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.7	2021	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.4	2025	● ↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				4.8	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				75.5	2025	● ↓	
Population using the internet (%)				41.9	2023	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				24.5	2023	● →	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2023	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				* 0.0	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				● ● ● ●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				26.0	2023	● →	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				42.2	2021	● →	
Palma ratio				2.1	2021	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				32.7	2022	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				54.2	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				59.5	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				● ● ● ●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.2	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	● →	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.4	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.4	2024	● →	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2021	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2023	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.5	2021	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				● ● ● ●			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				31.7	2024	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				● ● ● ●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				3.2	2019	● ↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.5	2019	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.5	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.6	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.7	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.6	2020	● →	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	● ↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				61.9	2021	● ↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				61.9	2018	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.0	2024	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				38.9	2014	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				42.8	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	● →	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.29	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.3	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)				13.7	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)				58.5	2023	● →	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				56.6	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



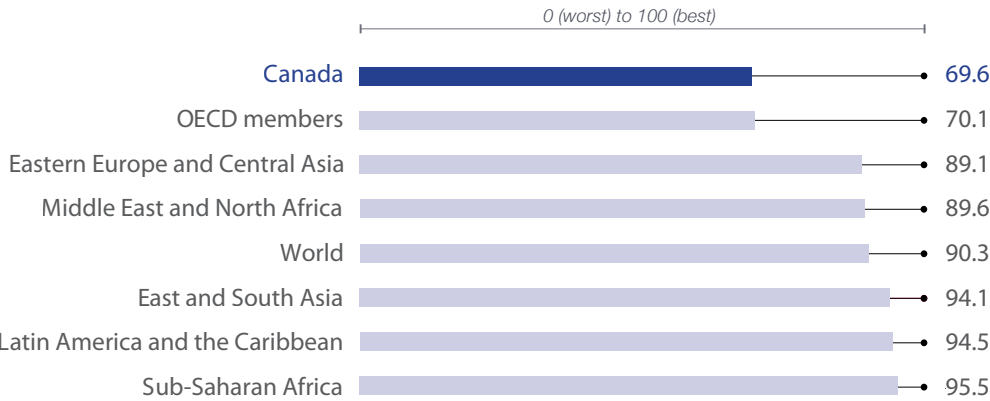
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

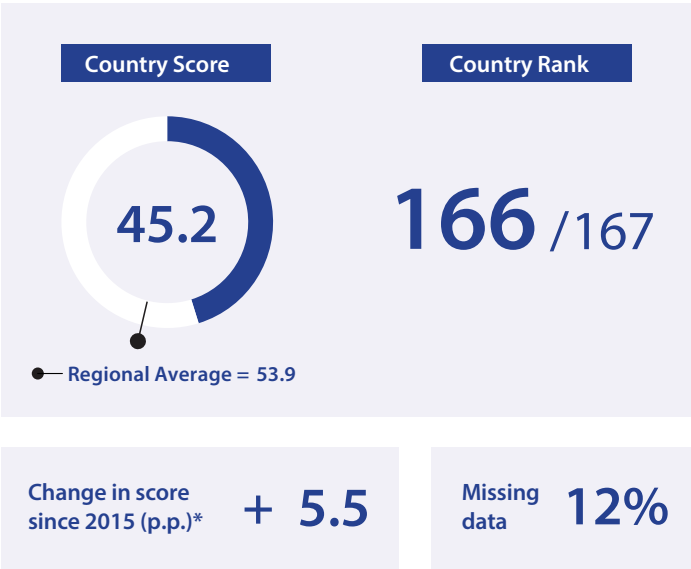
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.5	2025	● ↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.3	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	94.0	2023	● ↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.9	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.4	2023	● ↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.3	2023	● ↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	80.9	2025	● ↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7	2023	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	*	90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)	642.8	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.2	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.9	2021	● ↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	52.4	2007	● ●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.4	2022	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	● ●	Gini coefficient	31.7	2019	● ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.3	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.1	2022	● ↑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.6	2022	● ↓	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.8	2023	● →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	9.6	2023	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2023	● →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	2022	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2020	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.8	2019	● →	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.7	2021	● ↑	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 ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.5	2020	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.6	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	17.6	2022	● ●	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.9	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.3	2024	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2021	● →	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.5	2024	● →	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	106.3	2024	● →	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	91.0	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	34.2	2024	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.5	2024	● →	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.8	2022	● →	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	● ●	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	13.0	2022	● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.4	2022	● ↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	14.2	2023	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	6.4	2024	● →	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.0	2022	● ●	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	17.3	2024	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.7	2022	● ↓	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)	48.7	2021	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*	98.9	2016	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	*	100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	2023	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		67.0	2022	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	86.7	2024	● ↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	506.4	2022	● →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.3	2018	● ↑	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.2	2022	● →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.4	2019	● →	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	21.6	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.1	2019	● ↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	● ●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	92.4	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5	2023	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.7	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2	2023	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.9	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	● →	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.1	2023	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	19.8	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.2	2022	● →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.7	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	● →	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.0	2017	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	46.9	2022	● ↓	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	3,182.9	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.0	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2024	● →	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.9	2022	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2024	● ●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.8	2025	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2023	● ↓	
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	0.9	2023	● →	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	● ↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.8	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	91.6	2022	● ↑	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.4	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.1	2022	● →	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.6	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	● →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.9	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	84.3	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.2	2022	● ↑	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.7	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	9.6	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.5	2023	● ↑	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	63.1	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

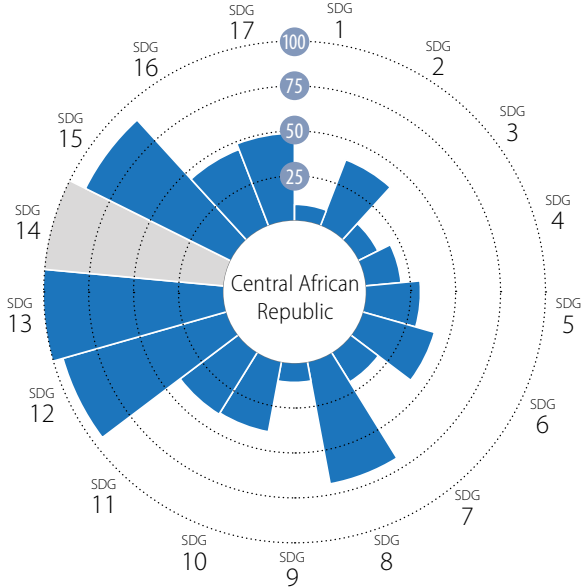
NA = Data not available



## Overall Performance



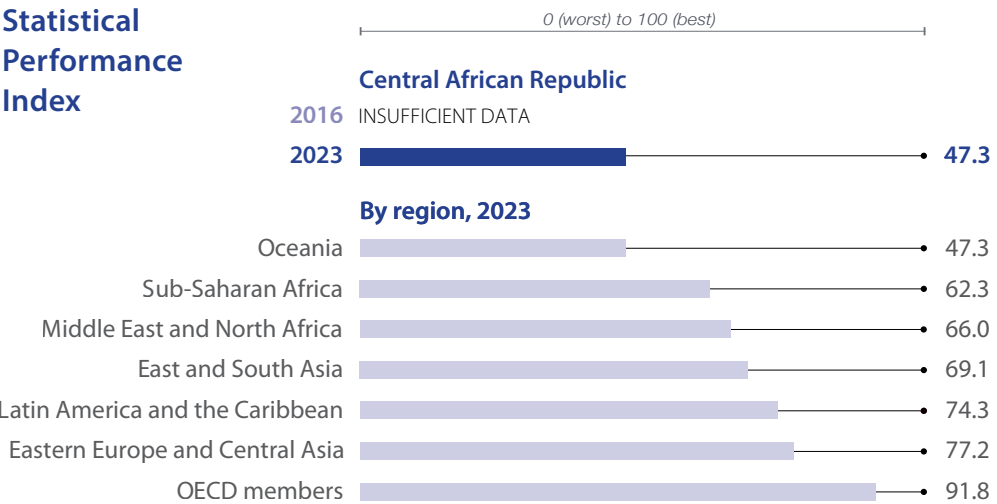
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

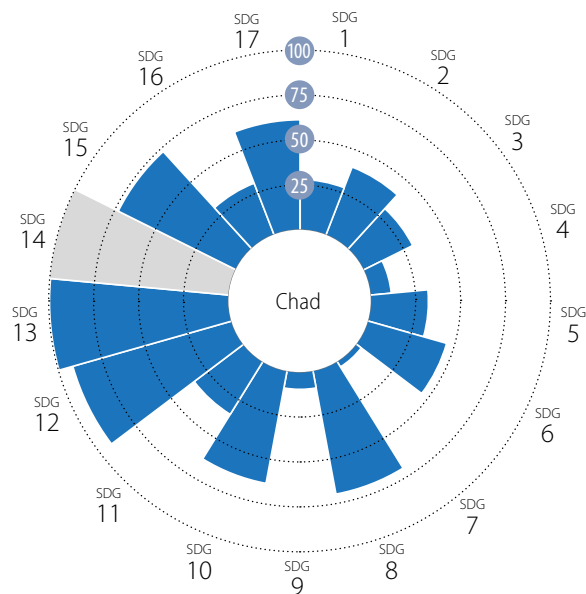
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				59.7	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				79.0	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				23.5	2022	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				39.8	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.4	2019	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				26.6	2010	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				9.3	2022	● →	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	● ↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				691.7	2023	● →	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				30.7	2023	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				92.2	2023	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				540.0	2023	● →	
New HIV 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 (%)				30.8	2021	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				305.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				25.9	2021	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				57.4	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				184.4	2018	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				40.3	2019	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				41.0	2023	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				32.3	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.5	2019	● ●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				5.8	2011	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.8	2017	● ●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				11.0	2017	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				38.3	2020	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				39.1	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				49.1	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				79.4	2024	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				11.4	2025	● ●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				36.3	2022	● ↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				13.8	2022	● ↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.3	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				35.7	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				15.7	2022	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.0	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.0	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				2.4	2021	● ↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				49.3	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.2	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				13.8	2017	● ●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.9	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				49.8	2025	● ↓	
Population using the internet (%)				7.5	2019	● ●	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				5.3	2023	● →	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2023	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	● ●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				3.0	2023	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				43.0	2021	● ●	
Palma ratio				2.2	2021	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				68.9	2022	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				31.9	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				31.3	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				25.2	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.4	2024	● →	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2019	● ●	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	● ●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				74.2	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				94.8	2023	● ↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	● ↓	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.5	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				44.8	2019	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				24.0	2024	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				26.9	2019	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				60.2	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.7	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)				9.2	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)				47.3	2023	● ●	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				52.0	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 14%

SDG	Challenge	Impact
1	No Poverty	Decreasing
2	Zero Hunger	Stagnating
3	Good Health and Well-being	Stagnating
4	Quality Education	Stagnating
5	Gender Equality	Stagnating
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Moderately improving
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Stagnating
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Stagnating
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Stagnating
10	Reduced Inequalities	Information unavailable
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Stagnating
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Moderately improving
13	Climate Action	Moderately improving
14	Life Below Water	Information unavailable
15	Life on Land	Stagnating
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Information unavailable
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Moderately improving

■ Major challenges   
 ■ Significant challenges   
 ■ Challenges remain   
 ■ SDG achieved   
 ■ Information unavailable

↓ Decreasing   
 → Stagnating   
 ↗ Moderately improving   
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   
 ● Information unavailable

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Chad**

2016		28.5
2023		56.4

**By region, 2023**

Oceania		47.3
Africa		62.3
Africa		66.0
South Asia		69.1
European		74.3
East Asia		77.2
Members		91.8

3

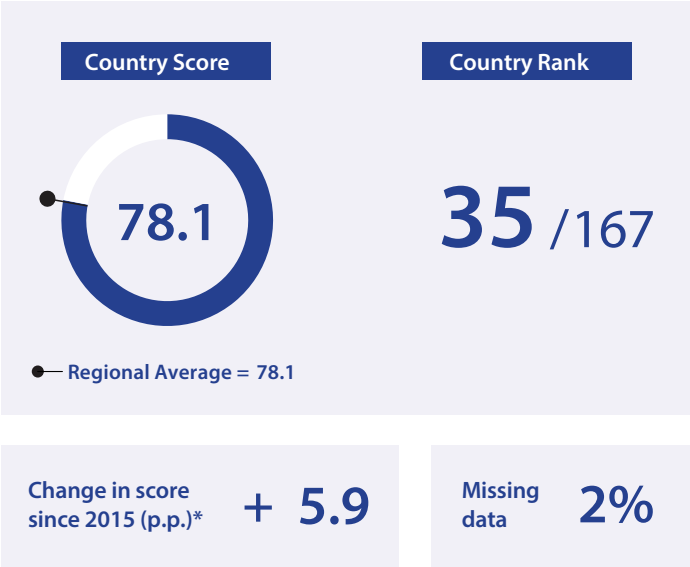
Sustainable Development Report 2025  Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				32.4	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				66.1	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				35.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.9	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.8	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				48.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.7	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				747.5	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				31.4	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				101.1	2023	●	↗
Incidence 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, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.4	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				227.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				26.4	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				55.1	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				138.5	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				47.2	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				63.0	2023	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				29.4	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				16.9	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				73.3	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				19.2	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				36.1	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				26.2	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				37.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				67.1	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				34.0	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				52.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				12.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				48.6	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				11.7	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				9.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				7.9	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				26.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				23.7	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.1	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				41.4	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				13.2	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				5.8	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				* 0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2016	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.9	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.4	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.6	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				82.0	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				47.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				46.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				43.7	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.4	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.6	2023	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				25.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				21.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				39.0	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.9	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.5	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)				●	●	●	●
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)				56.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				53.7	2025	●	●

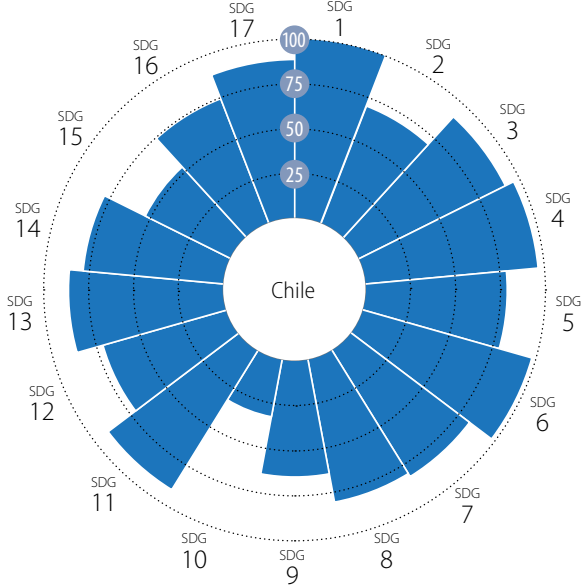
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



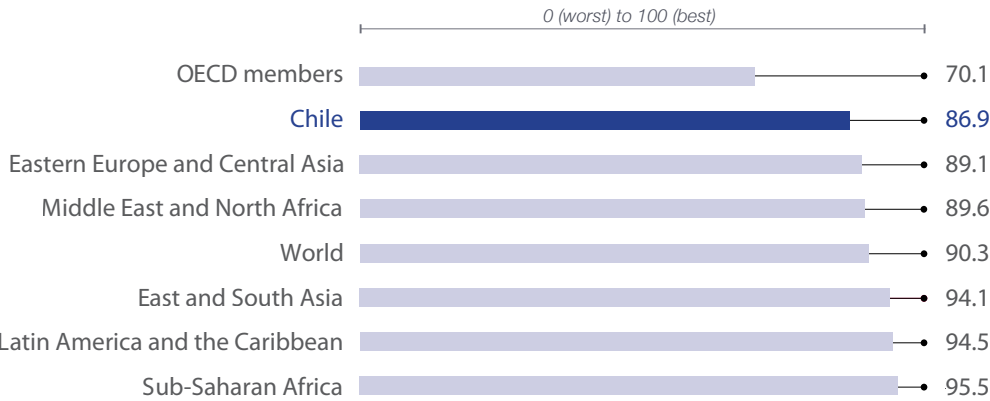
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

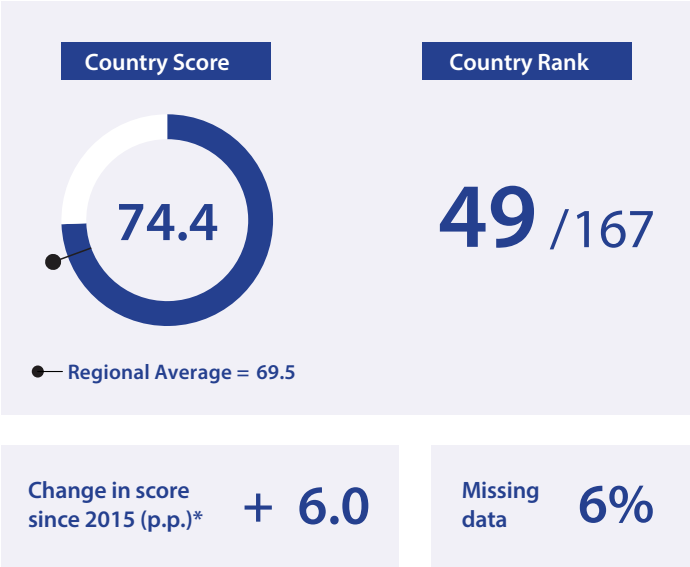
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				16.3	2022	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.8	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.3	2014	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	*			90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				38.9	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.1	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				13.3	2016	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				9.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				7.2	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				18.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				9.4	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				18.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				10.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				81.2	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				15.6	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				94.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				82.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				2.8	2022	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				15.2	2021	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				17.6	2020	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				91.8	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.7	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*			99.3	2022	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.3	2022	●	→
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				33.7	2017	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				434.4	2022	●	↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				12.5	2022	●	↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				55.7	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				85.4	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.3	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				73.1	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				35.1	2025	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				13.6	2023	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				9.0	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				100.0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				1,319.8	2024	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)				98.8	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				95.3	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.9	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				24.2	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				67.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				87.1	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.4	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				35.7	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				64.1	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				21.1	2020	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				94.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				109.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				35.0	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.9	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2021	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				46.5	2023	●	↓
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				1.5	2021	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				7.5	2017	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				20.9	2022	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				43.0	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				2.4	2022	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				16.2	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*			0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				30.0	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)				46.2	2022	●	↓
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				95.2	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				90.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				11.3	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				7.8	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.4	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				45.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				25.7	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2023	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.2	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.6	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				14.1	2021	●	↓
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				25.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				79.2	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.3	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				33.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				47.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				27.3	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				6.8	2022	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	→
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				36.2	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.4	2011	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				63.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				0.0	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				62.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	→
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				229.9	2022	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.1	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*			0	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				59.8	2022	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				86.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				85.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

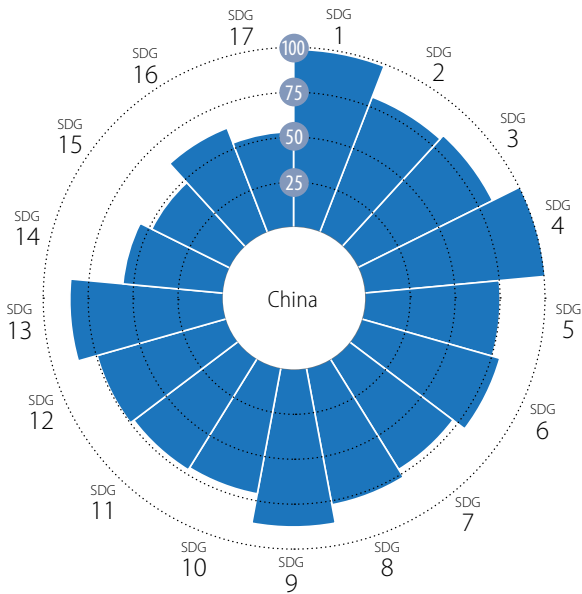
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Overall Performance



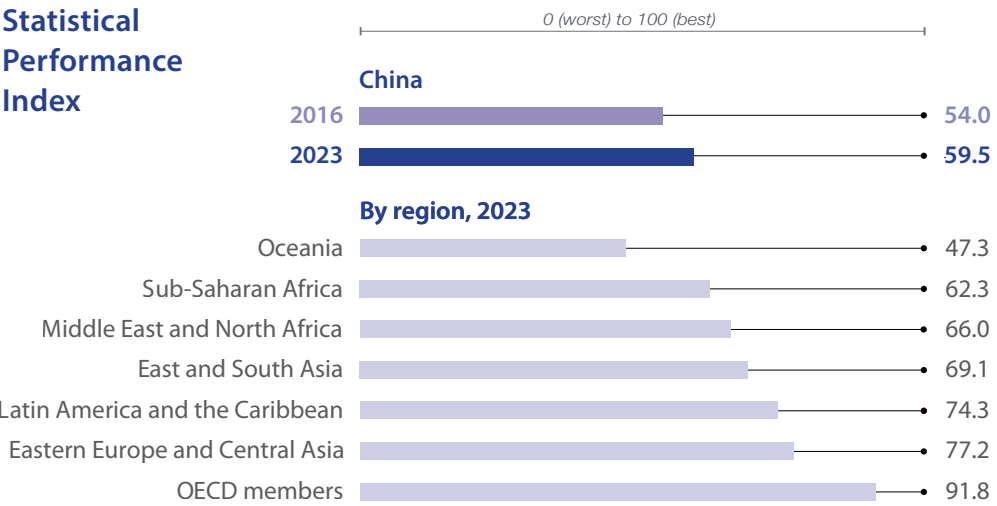
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

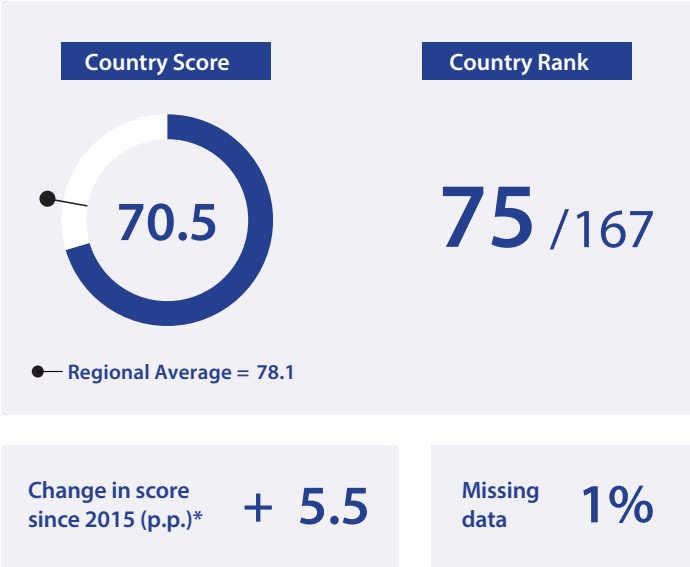
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

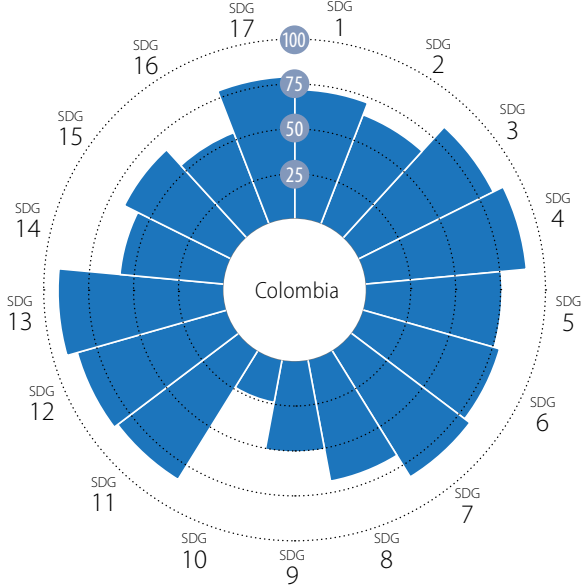
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.8	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.9	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				60.6	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				8.3	2022	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.4	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.7	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				16.3	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.8	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.2	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				52.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV 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 (%)				15.9	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				95.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.4	2021	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				78.0	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				6.1	2020	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2016	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				97.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				81.0	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				●	●	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				104.9	2012	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2020	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				92.0	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				87.0	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.8	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.5	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.6	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				95.9	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				41.5	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				49.0	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				405.2	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				87.8	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.3	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.7	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				79.1	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				88.7	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.5	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.32	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				8.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				89.2	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				77.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				128.2	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				4.0	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				87.8	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.7	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				2.6	2022	●	↑	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				1,153.2	2023	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				35.7	2021	●	↗	
Palma ratio				1.5	2021	●	↗	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				●	●	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				31.9	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.0	2022	●	↗	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				56.0	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				7.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				22.0	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				34.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				9.1	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				8.3	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.0	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				7.1	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				42.4	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				25.5	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				48.2	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.7	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				10.1	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				9.6	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				6.3	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.5	2020	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.7	2020	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				14.8	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2023	●	↗	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.0	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)				15.0	2022	●	↓	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				60	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.5	2023	●	→	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				55.8	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



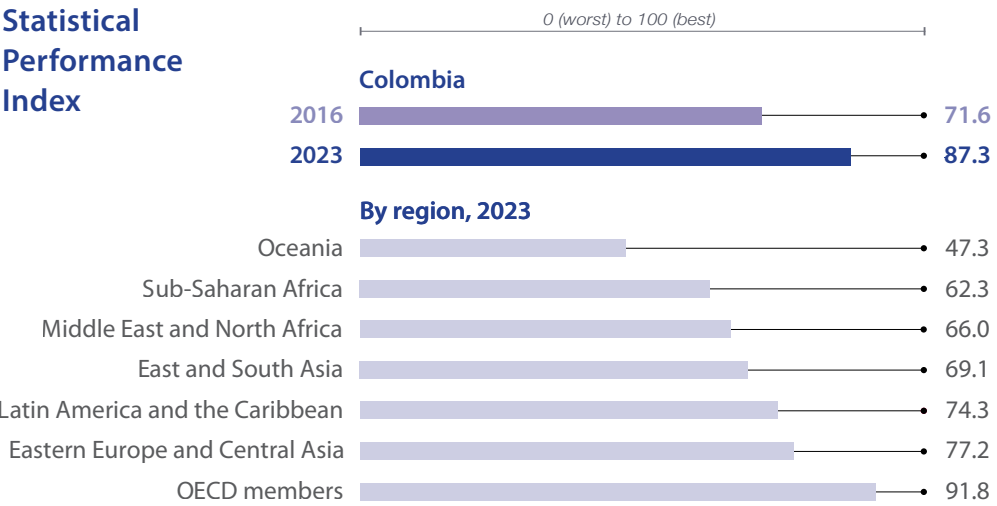
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

4

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



SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	13.0	2025	🟡📉	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	83.6	2025	🟡📉	Gini coefficient	54.8	2022	🔴📉
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	19.8	2025	🔴📉	Population using the internet (%)	77.3	2023	🟡📈	Palma ratio	NA	NA	🟡🟡
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	NA	NA	🟡🟡	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.9	2023	🟢📈	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	NA	NA	🟡🟡
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2023	🟡📈	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.2	2022	🟢📈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				32.6	2025	🟢📈	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7	2016	🟡🟡	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	🟡📈	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2016	🟢🟡	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2020	🔴📉	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	68.6	2016	🟡🟡	Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				8.4	2023	🔴📉	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6	2022	🟡📉	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				NA	NA	🟡🟡	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	🟡📉	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				56.4	2022	🔴📈	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3	2022	🟢📈	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				35.6	2022	🟢📈	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	🔴📉	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	🟡🟡	Gini coefficient				54.8	2022	🔴📉	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2022	🟢🟡	Palma ratio				NA	NA	🟡🟡	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				NA	NA	🟡🟡	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	59.4	2023	🟢📈	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	2023	🟢📈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				9.7	2022	🟡📈	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.0	2023	🟢📈	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				18.2	2023	🟡📉	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0	2023	🟡📉	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.9	2022	🟡📉	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3	2023	🟡📈	Population with rent overburden (%)				49.5	2022	🔴📉	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.3	2021	🟢📈	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				81.4	2025	🟡🟡	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.0	2019	🟡🟡	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				67.6	2020	🟡🟡	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2021	🟡📈	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.7	2023	🟡📈	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				7.4	2022	🟡🟡	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.2	2022	🟡📈	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	🟢📈	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.5	2021	🔴📉	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.0	2024	🟡📉	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	2023	🟢📈	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				35.9	2024	🟡📈	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.6	2021	🟡📈	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				8.4	2024	🟢📈	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2024	🟢📈	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	🟢📈	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	15.1	2021	🔴📉	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA	NA	🟡🟡	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.1	2019	🟡🟡	SDG13 – Climate Action							
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.0	2013	🟢🟡	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)				2.0	2023	🟡📈	
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)				1.0	2024	🟢📈	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.6	2018	🟢🟡	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				4.6	2023	🟢🟡	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.7	2022	🟡📉	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)				21.2	2021	🔴🟡	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 80.5	2023	🟡📈	SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9	2022	🟢📈	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				56.1	2023	🔴📈	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.0	2020	🟡📈	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				67.3	2024	🔴📈	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	400.8	2022	🟡📉	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				51.1	2018	🔴📉	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.2	2022	🟡📉	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				26.4	2019	🟡📉	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	71.2	2022	🔴📉	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				15.9	2019	🔴📉	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	🟢🟡	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.0	2024	🟢📈	SDG15 – Life on Land							
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7	2022	🟢📈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				58.1	2023	🔴📈	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.0	2024	🟡📈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				55.0	2023	🔴📈	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.4	2025	🟡📈	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	🔴📉	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	1.9	2023	🟢📈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	🟡📈	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.6	2022	🟢📈	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	2022	🟡📈	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.7	2022	🟡📈	Homicides (per 100,000 population)				25.3	2022	🔴📈	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.6	2022	🟢📈	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	🔴📈	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.2	2021	🔴🟡	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				22.7	2022	🟢📈	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	624.4	2024	🟡📈	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.8	2015	🟡🟡	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	73.9	2022	🟡📈	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.0	2024	🔴📈	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	18.4	2022	🔴📈	Children involved in child labor (%)				7.1	2022	🟡🟡	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2020	🟢🟡	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	🟢📈	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.8	2025	🔴📉	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.6	2022	🟢📈	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	🟡📉	
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	2023	🟡📈	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2023	🔴📉	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	29.7	2021	🟡📉	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	🟡📈	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				189.4	2022	🟡📈	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	67.4	2023	🟡🟡	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2022	🟡🟡	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.0	2022	🟡📈	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.7	2021	🟡📈	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	🟡🟡	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2023	🔴📈	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				24.8	2022	🟡📈	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	🟢📈	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2024	🟢🟡
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.2	2018	🟢🟡	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				54.3	2022	🟡🟡	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.9	2024	🟢📈	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	🟢🟡
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	24.4	2022	🔴📉	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				87.3	2023	🟢📈	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				78.3	2025	🟢📈	

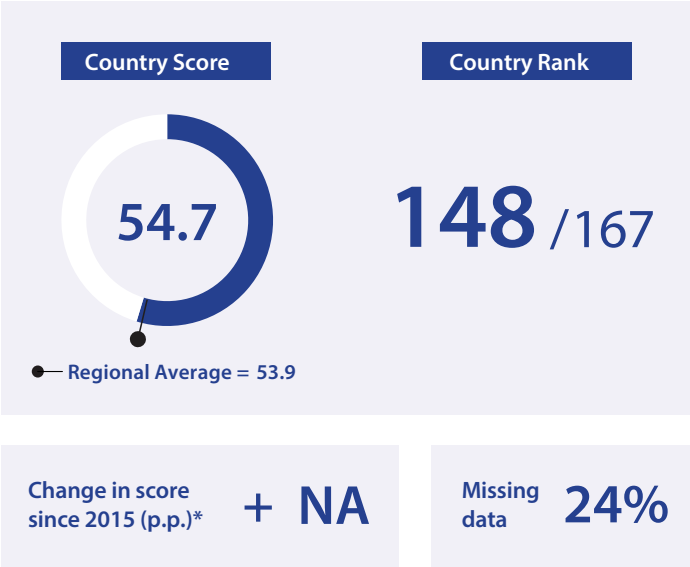
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

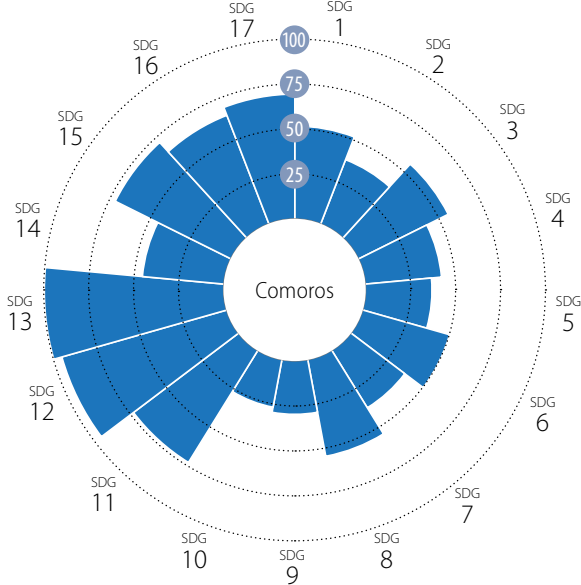




Overall Performance



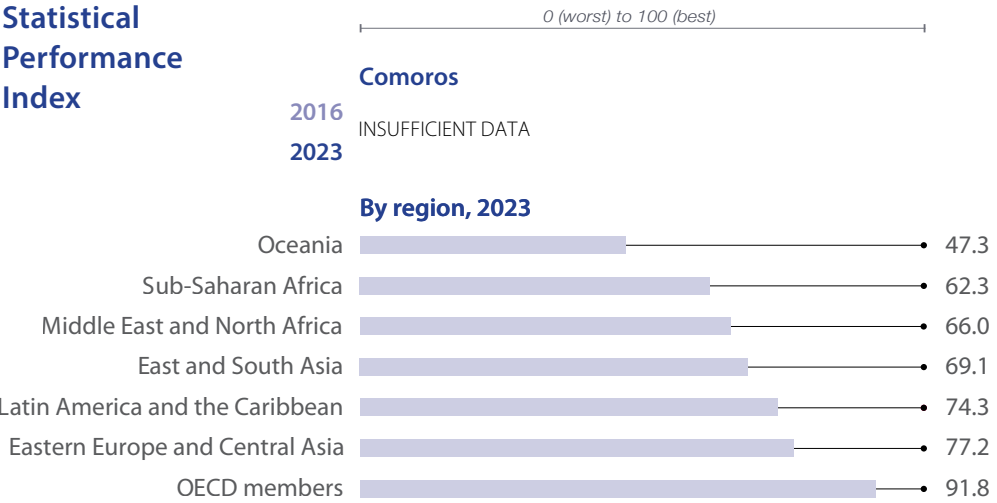
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

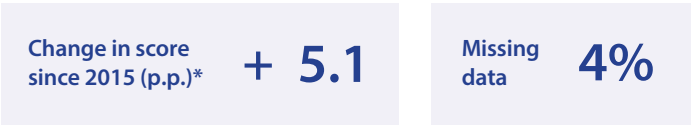
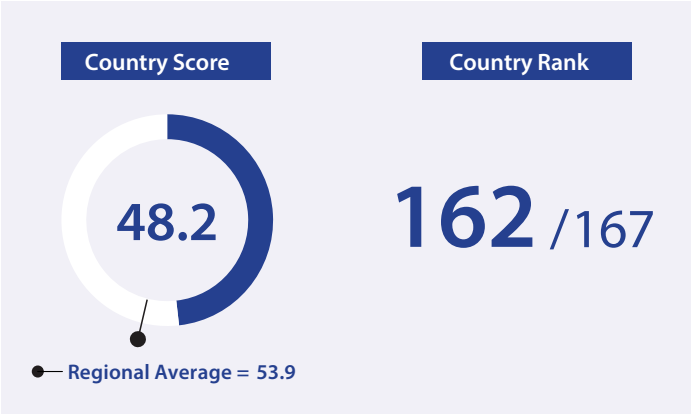


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

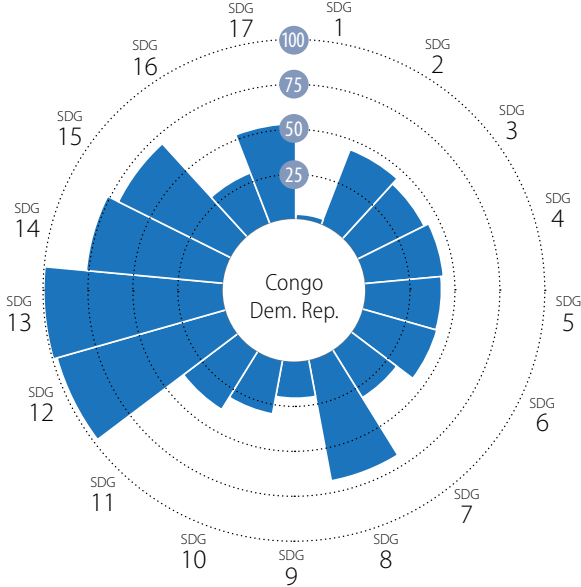
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				19.0	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				36.7	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				16.9	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.1	2012	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.2	2012	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				21.5	2012	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				16.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.8	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				178.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				22.5	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				39.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				35.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.2	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				165.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				29.0	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				74.4	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.2	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				70.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				48.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				37.6	2021	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				79.6	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				50.1	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				82.0	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				27.0	2024	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				71.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				69.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				16.7	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				80.2	2019	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				35.9	2019	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.8	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				89.9	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				9.6	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				3.3	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.4	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				45.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				34.3	2022	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.8	2025	●	↑
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				67.7	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				35.7	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				82.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.2	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				45.3	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				2.5	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.5	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				9.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.1	2019	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				13.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				40.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				6.6	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				52.3	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				57.4	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				100.0	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				95.1	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				21.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				9.1	2022	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.3	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.3	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.7	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



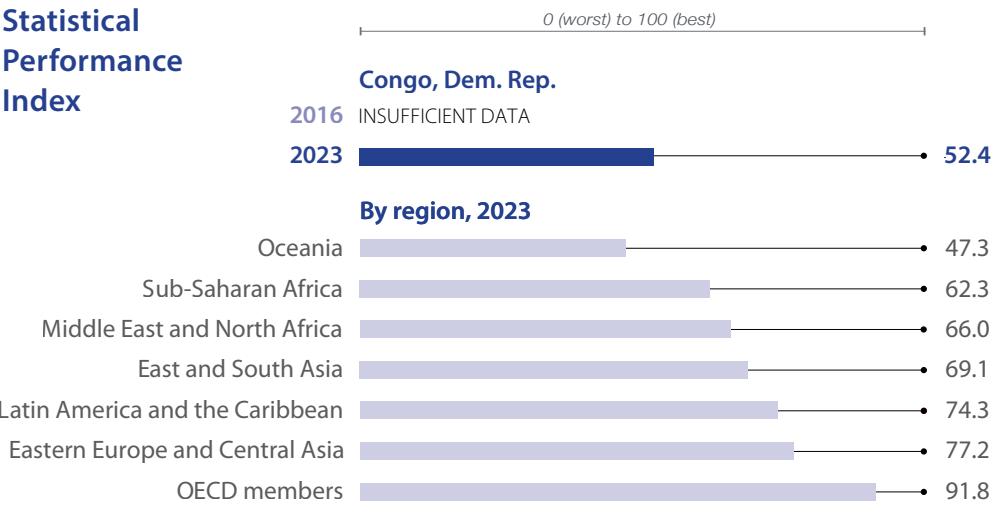
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

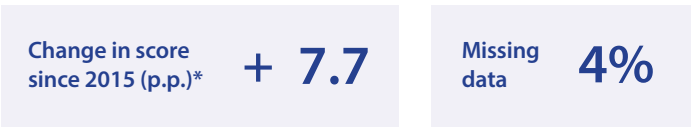
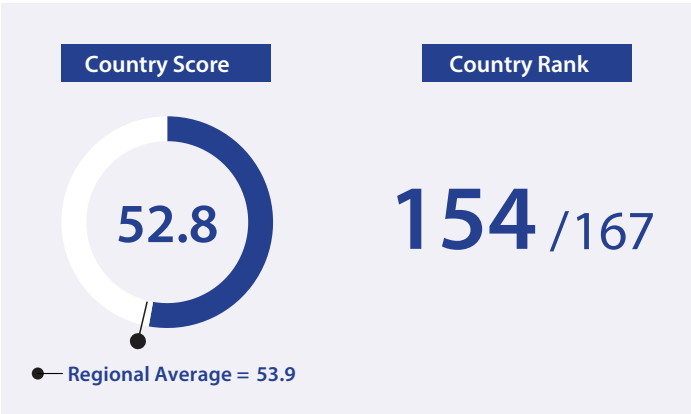


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

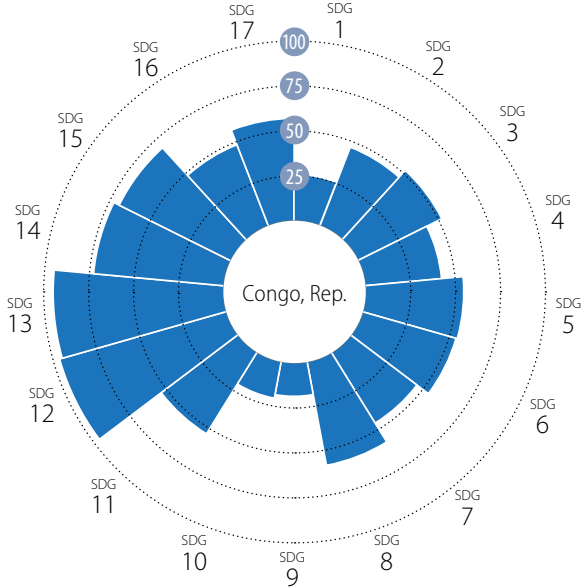
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				69.9	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				86.6	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				37.0	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				41.8	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.4	2017	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				15.2	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.6	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				427.0	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.3	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				73.2	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				316.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				25.1	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				210.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.9	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				109.0	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				85.2	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				52.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				41.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.5	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				20.4	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				57.4	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				88.1	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				35.6	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				66.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				90.9	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				13.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				35.1	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				16.2	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				107.9	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				21.5	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				4.3	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7.8	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				59.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				27.4	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.6	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				51.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				30.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				28.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2015	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.8	2020	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				44.7	2020	●	●
Palma ratio				2.4	2020	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				78.4	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				33.6	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				67.4	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				16.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				3.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.7	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.0	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				32.7	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				50.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.5	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				75.0	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				40.1	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				20.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.7	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				42.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.27	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.7	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)				14.2	2022	●	→
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)				52.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				53.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



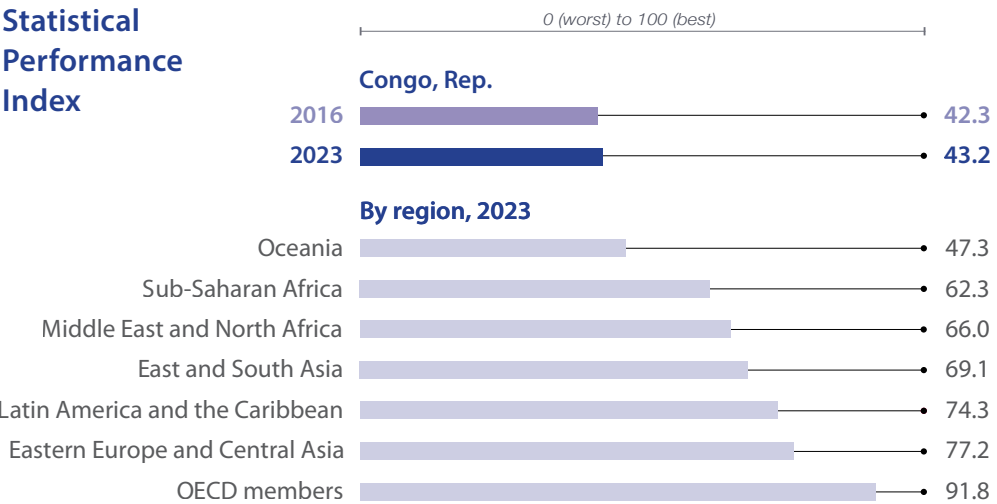
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

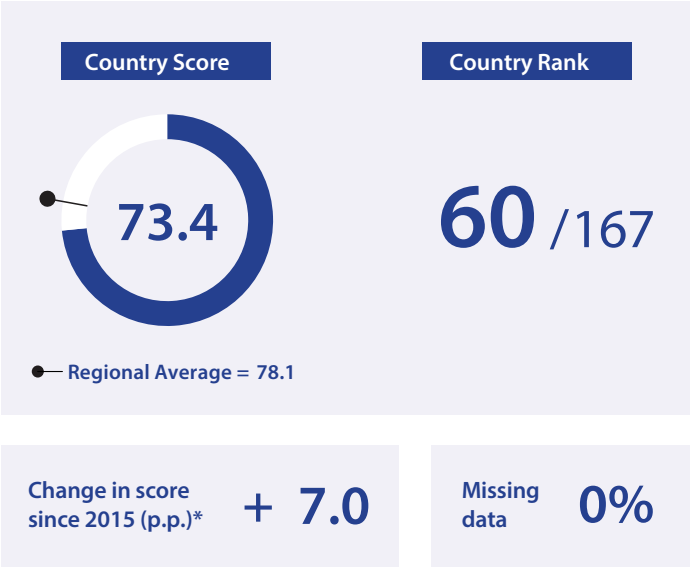


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				35.8	2025	●	↓	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				57.5	2025	●	↓	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				26.8	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				21.2	2014	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.2	2014	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				13.7	2014	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				8.5	2022	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.9	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				241.1	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				17.7	2023	●	↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				40.5	2023	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				368.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				1.7	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.2	2021	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				170.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.4	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				65.8	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				111.3	2013	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.4	2015	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				65.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				41.0	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.0	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				4.0	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				82.9	2023	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				48.4	2012	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				82.4	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.4	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				77.2	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				95.1	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				14.6	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				74.0	2021	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				20.6	2021	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				7.9	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				273.7	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				50.6	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				39.7	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.5	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				14.3	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				54.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				47.1	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				19.4	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				14.3	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				39.8	2025	●	↗	
Population using the internet (%)				38.4	2023	●	↓	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				57.5	2023	●	●	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	↓	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2022	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				11.3	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				48.9	2011	●	●	
Palma ratio				3.1	2011	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				75.3	2022	●	↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				33.5	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.3	2021	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				2.7	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.8	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				6.8	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.7	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				1.3	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.5	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				4.5	2022	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.4	2023	●	↗	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				49.9	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				13.4	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.5	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				72.0	2023	●	↗	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.7	2023	●	↗	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				40.3	2022	●	↓	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				95.9	2015	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				23.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.1	2015	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				60.6	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.8	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)				20.1	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)				43.2	2023	●	→	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2025	●	●	

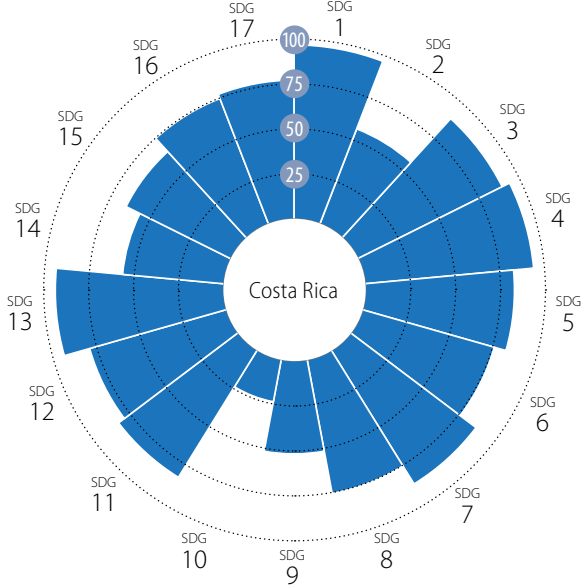
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



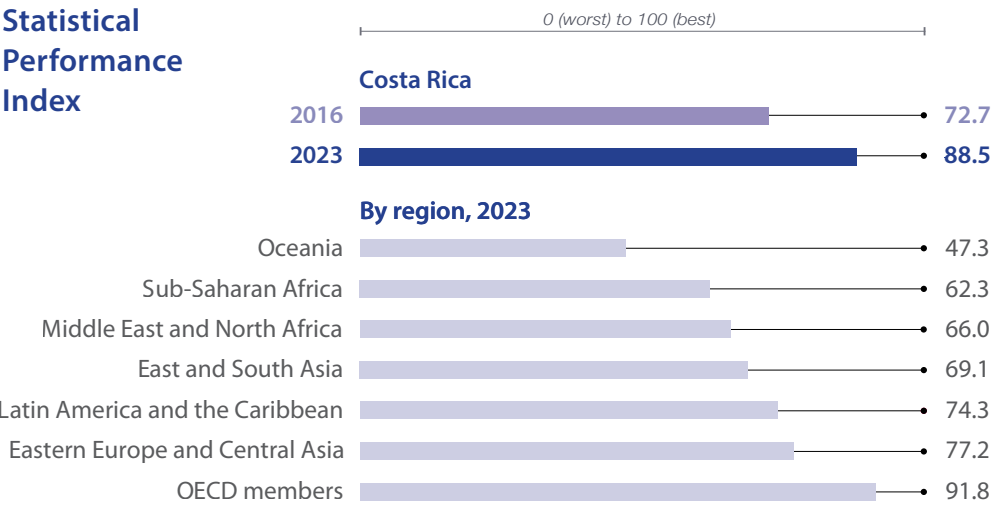
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

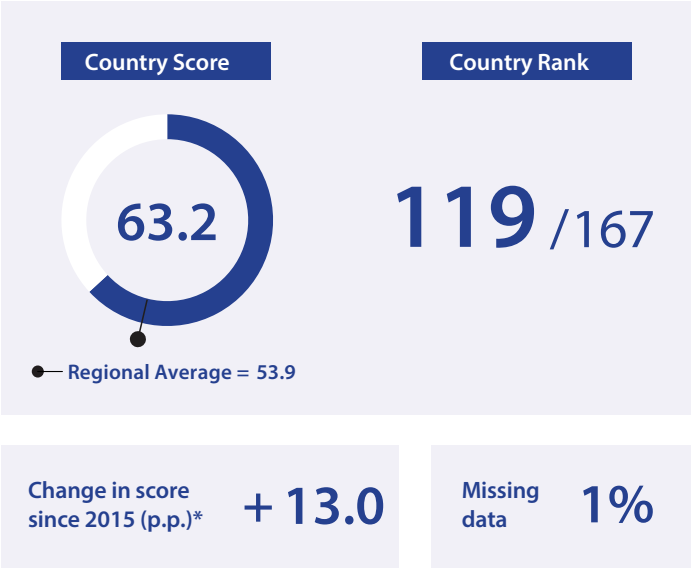
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.2	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.4	2025	● →
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	2.8	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	85.4	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	21.2	2023	● ↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.5	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8	2025	● →
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.0	2018	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	● →
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2018	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2022	● ↓
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	75.7	2018	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	23.5	2023	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.4	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.0	2021	● ↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3	2020	● ●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2022	● →	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.5	2022	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● ●	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	● ●	Gini coefficient	46.7	2023	● →
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	124.9	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	2.7	2023	● →
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	25.8	2023	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	24.1	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.2	2023	● →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.5	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.5	2023	● →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	19.4	2023	● →
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.9	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	24.7	2022	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.9	2021	● →	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.5	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	53.4	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.5	2021	● →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.8	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	11.6	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.3	2022	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.8	2024	● ↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2021	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	2024	● →
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	81.1	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	16.8	2024	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	2023	● ↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	NA	NA	● ●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2022	● →
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	6.2	2023	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5	2024	● →
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	2023	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.3	2023	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2021	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 89.5	2022	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2021	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.9	2023	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.5	2020	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.5	2024	● →
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	403.6	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6	2018	● ↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.2	2018	● ●	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.5	2019	● ↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	71.8	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	67.0	2019	● ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	83.8	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.2	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.7	2024	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.7	2023	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	49.1	2025	● ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	● ↓
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.2	2023	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	9.5	2022	● ↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.4	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.7	2023	● ↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.9	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	● →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.1	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	20.8	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1,818.0	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4	2021	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	80.5	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	25.4	2022	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	3.8	2018	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	73.1	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.4	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	● →
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7	2023	● →	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2023	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	34.2	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	● ↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	291.2	2022	● ↓
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.5	2021	● →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	● →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.2	2022	● ↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	54.2	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.8	2022	● ↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	61.0	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	20.4	2022	● ↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	82.2	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

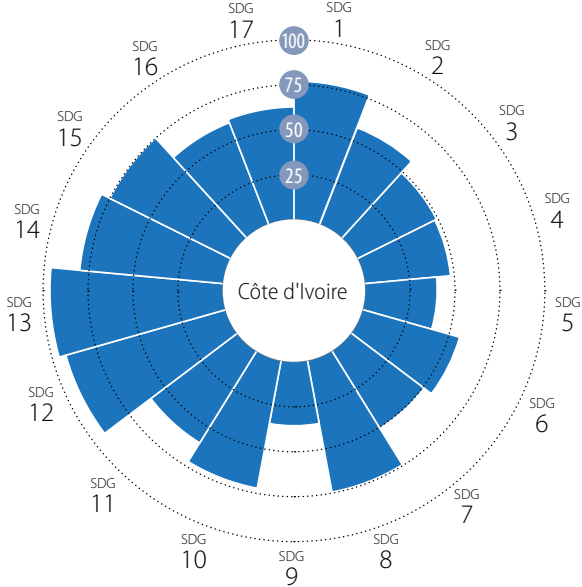
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Overall Performance



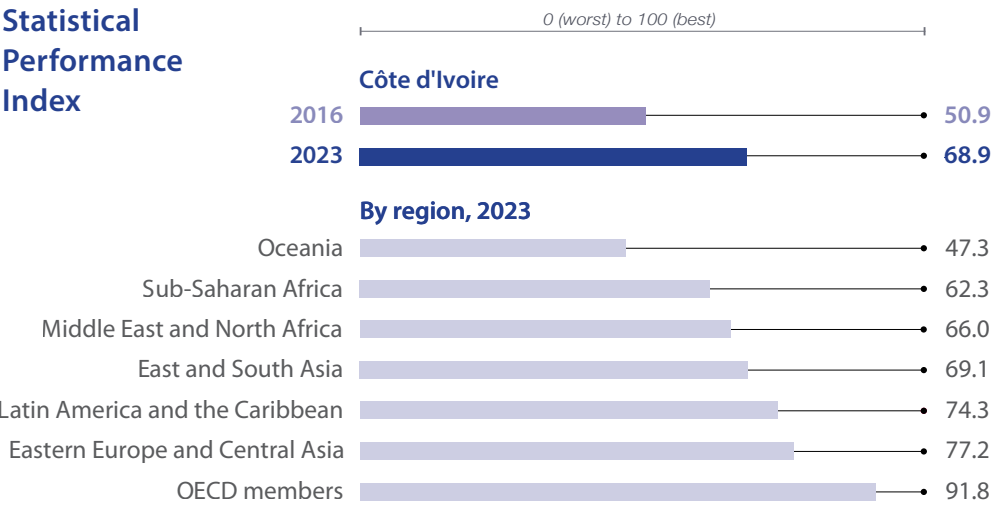
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

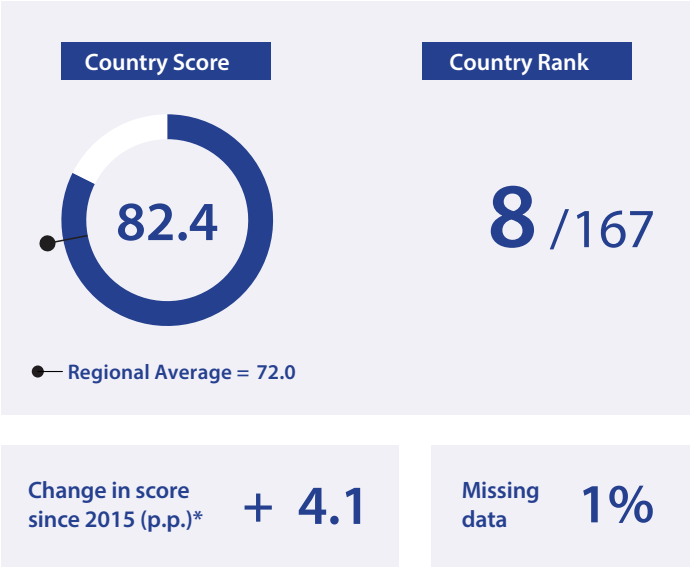
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

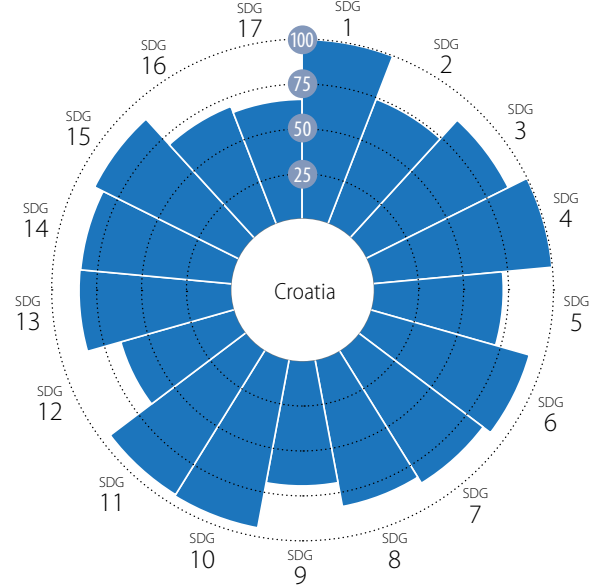
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				5.9	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				20.6	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				9.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.4	2021	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.1	2021	●	↓
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				28.4	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.3	2022	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.6	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				359.0	2023	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.2	2023	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				67.1	2023	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				119.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.7	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				187.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.6	2021	●	↔
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.9	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				96.0	2020	●	↔
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				84.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				70.0	2023	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				42.8	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2024	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				17.9	2023	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				86.8	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				80.4	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				66.8	2021	●	↔
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				52.7	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				56.4	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				79.3	2024	●	↔
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				13.4	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				72.9	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				37.0	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.1	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				802.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				70.4	2022	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				42.6	2022	●	↔
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.6	2021	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				62.2	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				50.8	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.3	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				12.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				89.8	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				40.7	2023	●	↔
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				93.6	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2016	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				10.2	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.3	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.3	2022	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				19.2	2023	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				66.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				49.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.6	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				8.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				20.1	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				1.9	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.2	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				97.9	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				39.6	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				10.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.9	2019	●	↔
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.8	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				73.8	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				80.9	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.8	2023	●	↔
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				4.3	2022	●	↔
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				32.9	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				95.5	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				45.0	2024	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.7	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				63.7	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	↔
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↔
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.8	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)				12.2	2022	●	↔
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)				68.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				73.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



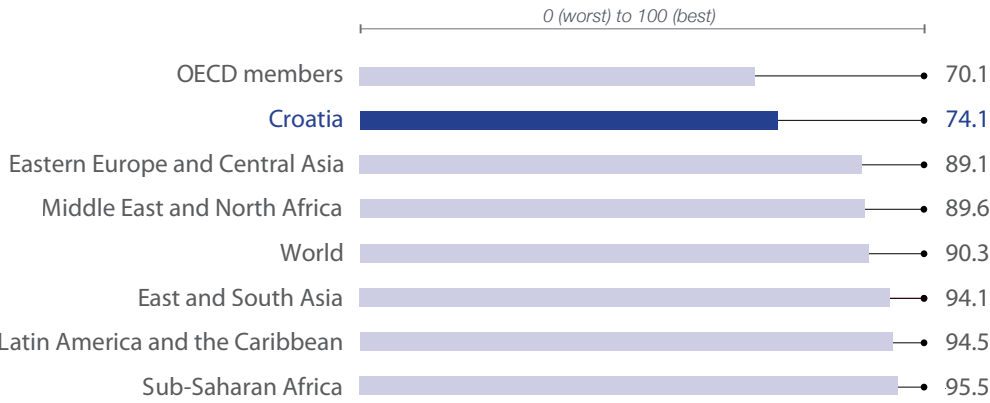
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

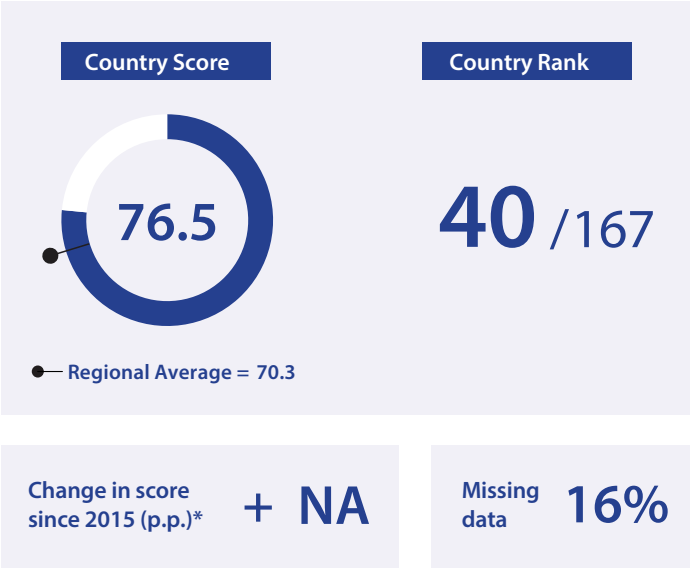


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.2	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.4	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				30.6	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↗	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.8	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.9	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				3.1	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.8	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				4.6	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				3.5	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.9	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				31.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.1	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				78.6	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				6.7	2023	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.0	2023	●	↗	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				80.2	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.3	2022	●	↗	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				101.6	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.8	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				64.9	2024	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				96.3	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				81.6	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				33.1	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.7	2007	●	●	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				96.2	2021	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.5	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				80.9	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,422.3	2024	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				34.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				85.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.2	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				91.8	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.5	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				58.4	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.7	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				83.2	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				132.3	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.0	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				24.5	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				2.3	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.4	2022	●	↑	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				92.3	2023	●	↗	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				28.9	2021	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2009	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				14.4	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.7	2007	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				89.6	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.2	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				4.6	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.3	2024	●	↗	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.2	2024	●	↗	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				48.8	2024	●	↗	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				23.9	2024	●	↗	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				8.7	2023	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				4.4	2023	●	↗	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				4.2	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.7	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				84.6	2023	●	↗	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				64.7	2024	●	↗	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				5.9	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				13.6	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.8	2019	●	↗	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				82.0	2023	●	↗	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				100.0	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	↗	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				6.3	2022	●	↗	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.8	2022	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	↗	
Unsented detainees (% of prison population)				36.4	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2019	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				47.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.8	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.2	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	↗	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.1	2022	●	↗	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.2	2024	●	↗	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				55	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				87.0	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.9	2025	●	●	

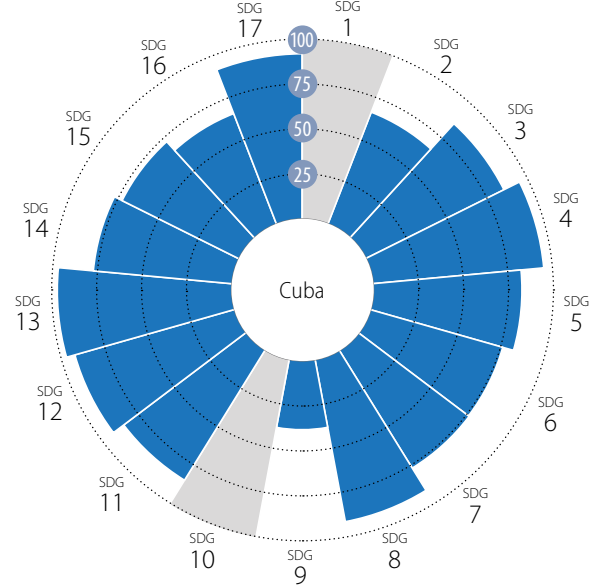
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



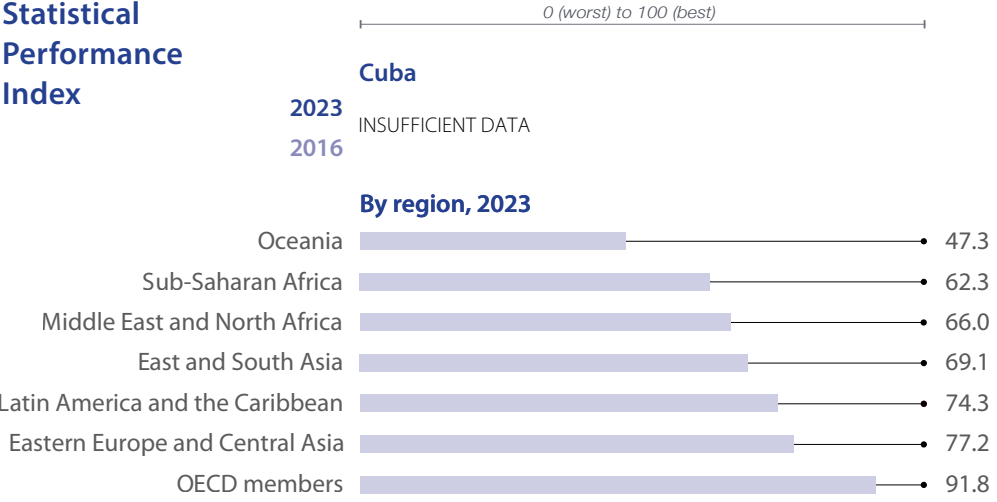
Average Performance by SDG



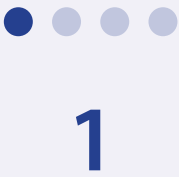
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

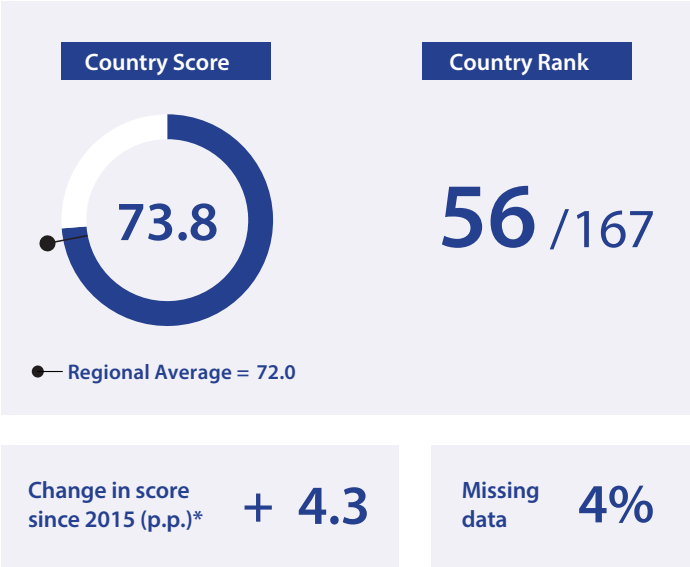


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

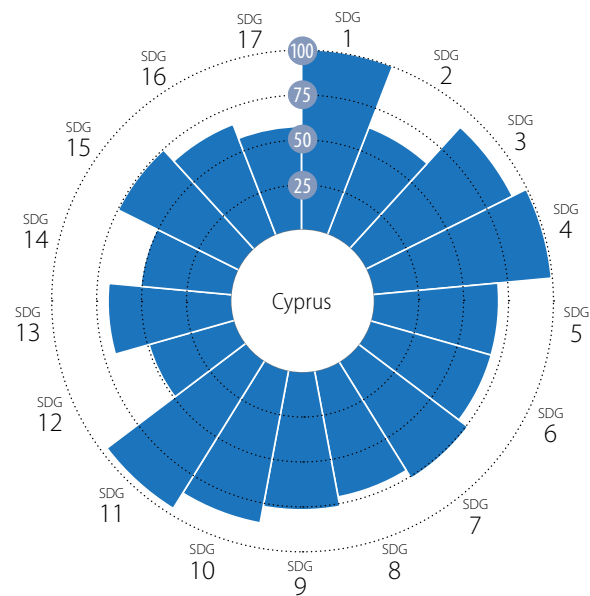
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	57.9	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	34.8	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.9	2023	●	●	●	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.6	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.0	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.4	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.8	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2011	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.6	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.5	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	●	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.0	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.3	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	55.7	2025	●	●	●	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.9	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.3	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	279.4	2024	●	●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.7	2022	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	20.8	2021	●	●	●	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.4	2025	●	●	●	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	15.6	2018	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.0	2025	●	●	●	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	71.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	48.6	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	●	●	●	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	17.8	2025	●	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	28.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	9.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.6	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	69.6	2020	●	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2020	●	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.9	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.7	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.0	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.4	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5	2024	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.6	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.3	2018	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.7	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.2	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	3.4	2022	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	26.0	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	19.9	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	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	69.0	2025	●	●	●	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



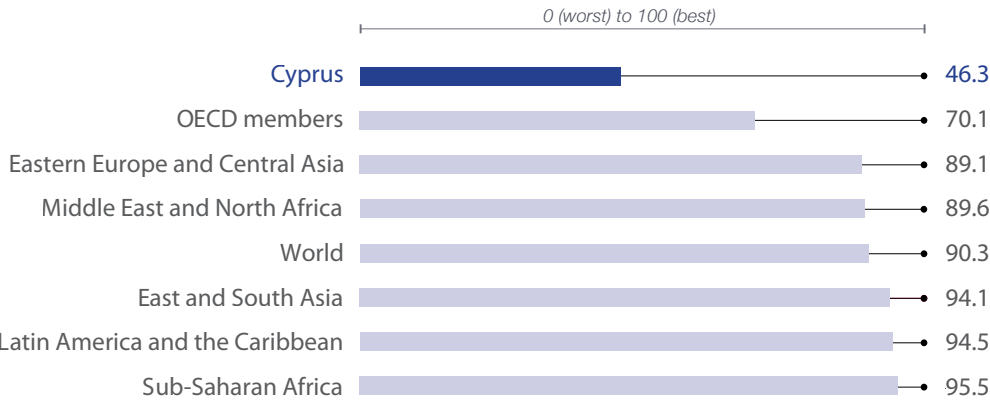
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

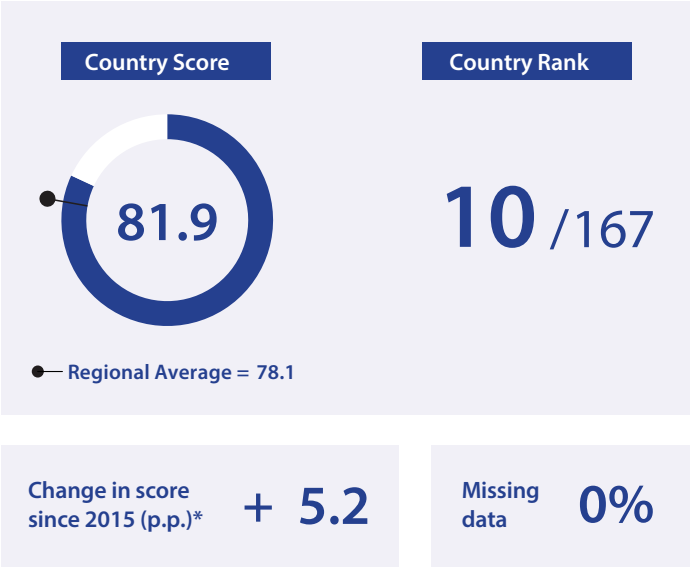


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

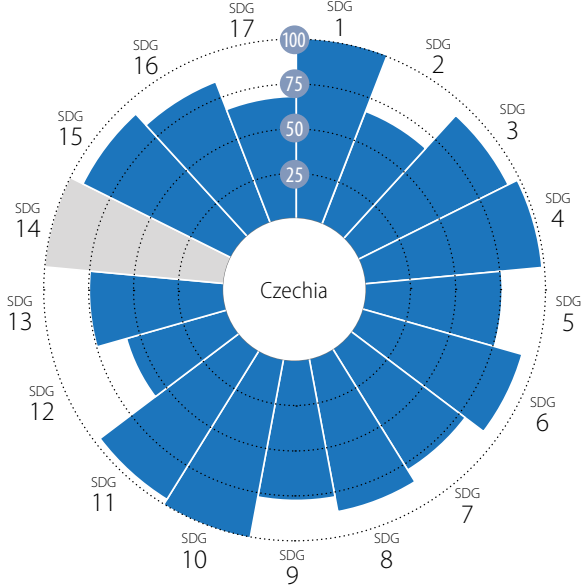
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.0	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.9	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.5	2022	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2015	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				13.6	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.9	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				3.5	2023	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				5.5	2023	●	↑	
New HIV 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 (%)				8.5	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				3.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				81.6	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				6.4	2021	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				82.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				80.7	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				98.5	2022	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.2	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				104.5	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.9	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				●	●	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.5	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.4	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				14.3	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.8	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.4	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				30.5	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				62.5	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				7,065.7	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.3	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				15.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				83.2	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				93.1	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.4	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.9	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				161.3	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				91.2	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				88.3	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				44.3	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				5.0	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2022	●	↗	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				385.6	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				31.3	2021	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2004	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				17.3	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.7	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.8	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				10.2	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				7.9	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				15.0	2024	●	↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				32.8	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				76.0	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				10.2	2023	●	↗	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				7.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				9.5	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.6	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				59.3	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				52.1	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				22.3	2019	●	↗	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				21.4	2019	●	↗	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				74.3	2023	●	↗	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.6	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				11.6	2022	●	↓	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.8	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				31.3	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				4.3	2023	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.0	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2023	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				12.3	2022	●	↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.0	2023	●	↓	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				79	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				17.5	2021	●	↓	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.0	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



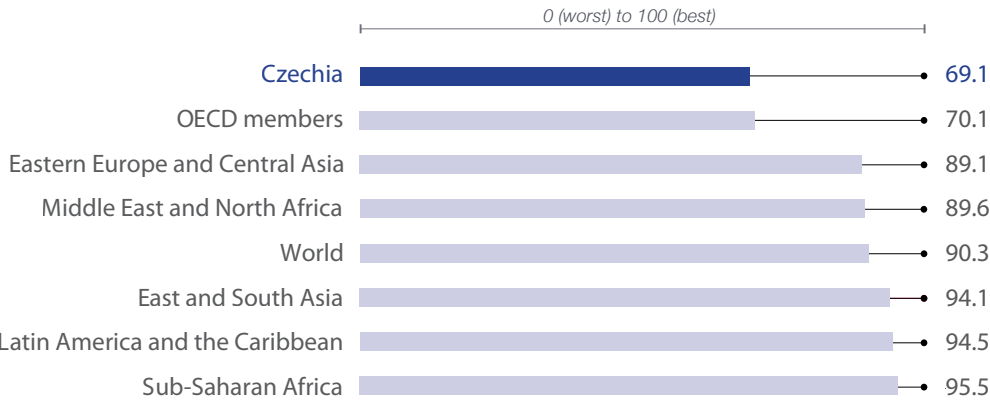
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.1	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.1	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	86.0	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.2	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	106.2	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2023	● →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	41.5	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	2001	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6	2001	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.0	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	170.4	2023	● ↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.0	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.1	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.1	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	36.3	2022	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.8	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	26.2	2021	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	75.8	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	0.9	2022	● ↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.6	2022	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2.7	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2004	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	11.0	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	3.3	2022	● ↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.2	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.2	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	33.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	93.2	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.8	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	5.2	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.2	2022	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.3	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2017	● ●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.6	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0	2023	● ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.1	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.2	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	33.0	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.2	2024	● →
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.9	2022	● →	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2021	● ↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	35.2	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.2	2022	● ↓	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.2	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3	2022	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	54.5	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 95.9	2023	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.7	2023	● →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.1	2022	● →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	22.0	2022	● →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	25.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	83.9	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2023	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3	2023	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.5	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.2	2023	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	9.6	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	22.0	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.8	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	7.5	2022	● ↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1,713.5	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.9	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.7	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.8	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	● ↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.2	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	● →
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	181.6	2022	● →
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	74.5	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.3	2022	● ↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.0	2022	● ↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.4	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	8.7	2022	● →	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.0	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	61.8	2025	● ●

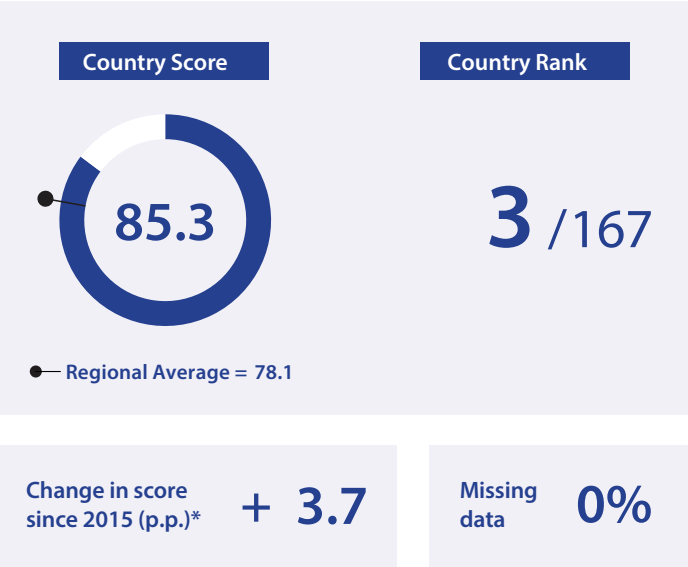
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

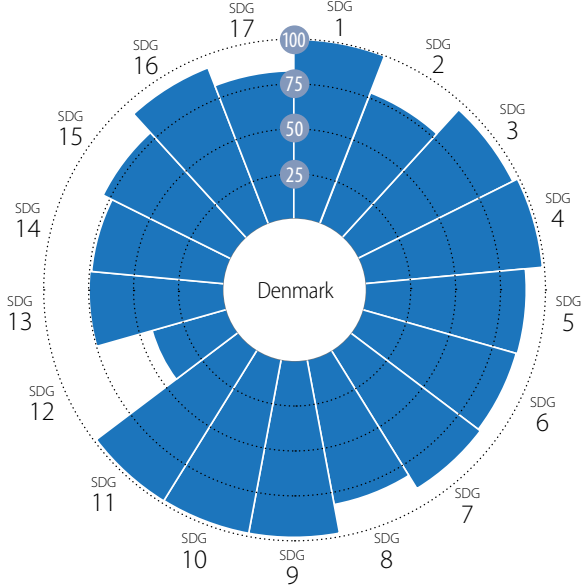




Overall Performance



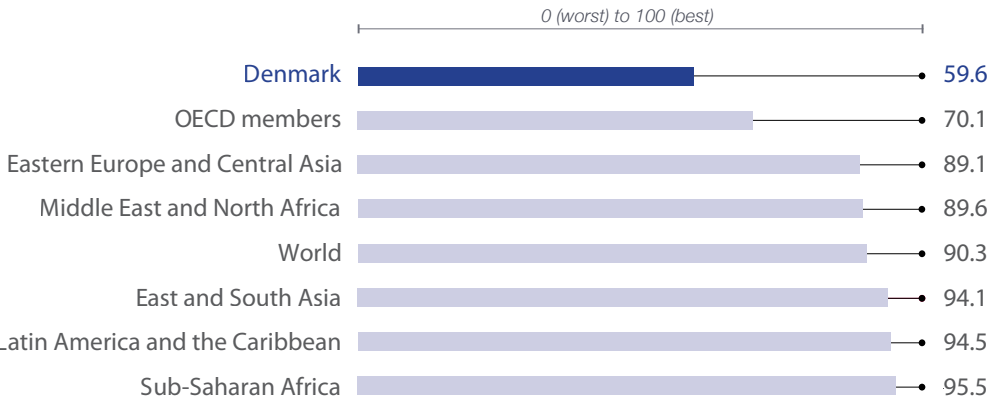
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

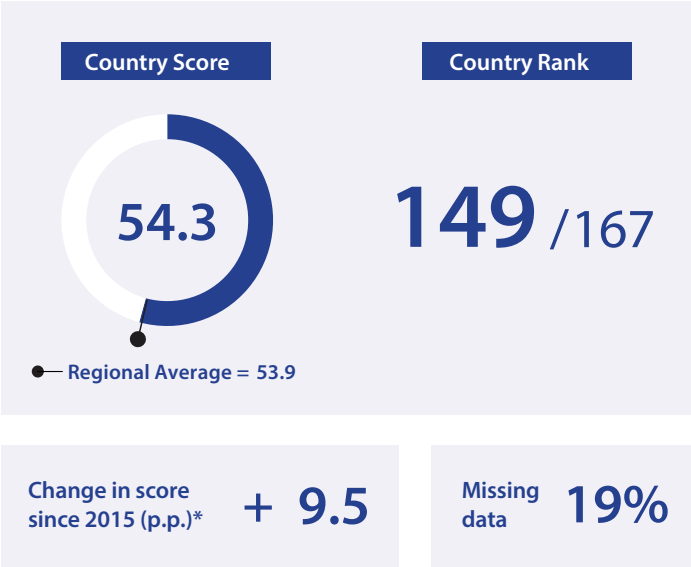
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	🟢🟢🟢	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4	2025	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	🟢🟢🟢	Population using the internet (%)	99.8	2024	🟢🟢🟢
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5	2019	🟢🟢🟡	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	145.8	2023	🟢🟢🟢
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.1	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	🟢🟢🟢	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	65.5	2025	🟢🟢🟢
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.4	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022	🟢🟢🟡	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.9	2022	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	🟢🟢🟡	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	2,416.7	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.3	2022	🟡🟡🔴➡️	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	16.2	2022	🟢🟢🟢
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2022	🔴🔴🔴➡️	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.8	2020	🟡🟡🟢
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.2	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.4	2022	🟢🟢🟢
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	🟡🟡🔴➡️	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	66.5	2023	🟡🟡🟡	Gini coefficient	28.3	2021	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	10.4	2021	🟡🟡🟡	Palma ratio	1.0	2019	🟢🟢🟡
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.3	2019	🟢🟢🟡
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.7	2023	🟢🟢🟢	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2004	🟢🟢🟢
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	7.6	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Population with rent overburden (%)	23.0	2022	🔴🔴🔴➡️
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.7	2021	🟢🟢🟢	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9	2025	🟢🟢🟡
Age-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 (%)	92.8	2020	🟢🟢🟡
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2021	🟢🟢🟢	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.9	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	8.8	2022	🟡🟡🟡
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.2	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.6	2024	🟡🟡🟡➡️
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4	2022	🟡🟡🟡	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.3	2024	🔴🔴🔴➡️
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	89.8	2024	🔴🔴🔴➡️
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2021	🟢🟢🟢	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	51.0	2024	🔴🔴🔴➡️
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.5	2024	🟢🟢🟡➡️	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	2024	🔴🔴🔴➡️
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	🟡🟡🟢
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	23.4	2023	🟡🟡🔴➡️	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.7	2023	🟢🟢🟡	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.6	2023	🔴🔴🟡➡️
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.8	2024	🔴🔴🔴➡️
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.3	2023	🟢🟢🟡➡️	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.7	2024	🟢🟢🟡
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2023	🟢🟢🟡➡️	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	51.9	2021	🟡🟡🟢
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.7	2023	🟢🟢🟢	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.0	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2024	🔴🔴🟡➡️
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	490.6	2022	🟡🟡🔴➡️	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.7	2018	🟡🟡🔴➡️
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.2	2022	🟡🟡🔴➡️	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.8	2019	🟡🟡🔴➡️
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	20.4	2022	🟡🟡🔴➡️	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	2019	🟢🟢🟡➡️
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	🟢🟢🟡
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.4	2024	🟢🟢🟢	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.1	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.2	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.2	2024	🟢🟢🟢	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.5	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.6	2025	🟢🟢🟢	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.8	2022	🟢🟢🟡➡️	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	🟢🟢🟢
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	45.7	2022	🔴🔴🟡➡️
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	25.3	2022	🟡🟡🔴➡️	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.0	2020	🟢🟢🟡	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	30.4	2022	🟡🟡🔴➡️
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2,951.2	2024	🟡🟡🟡➡️	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019	🟢🟢🟡
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.0	2024	🟢🟢🟢
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.8	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	🟢🟢🟡
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3	2024	🟡🟡🟡
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.9	2025	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	🟢🟢🟢
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	🟢🟢🟢
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	39.5	2021	🟢🟢🟢	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	🟢🟢🟢
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.5	2022	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	74.9	2023	🟡🟡🟡	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022	🟢🟢🟡	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.3	2022	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0	2021	🟢🟢🟢	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2024	🟢🟢🟡➡️
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	🟢🟢🟢	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.5	2018	🔴🔴🔴➡️	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49	2024	🟢🟢🟡
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	118.8	2018	🟡🟡🟡	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.0	2022	🟡🟡🟢
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.2	2024	🟢🟢🟢	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	🟢🟢🟡
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	7.9	2022	🟢🟢🟢	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.3	2023	🟢🟢🟢
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	63.3	2025	🟡🟡🟡

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

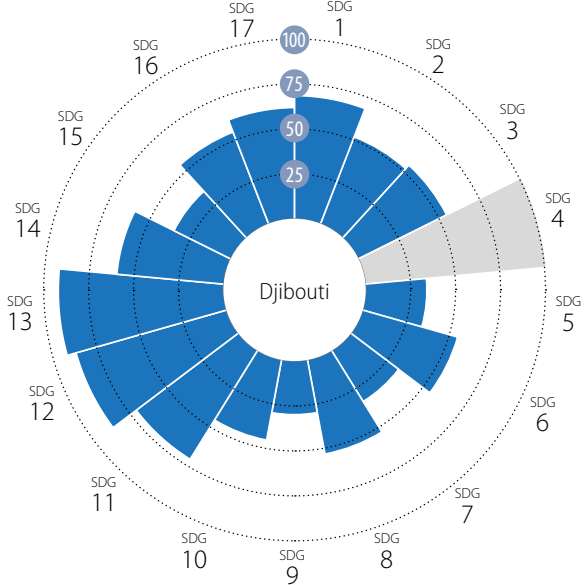
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Overall Performance



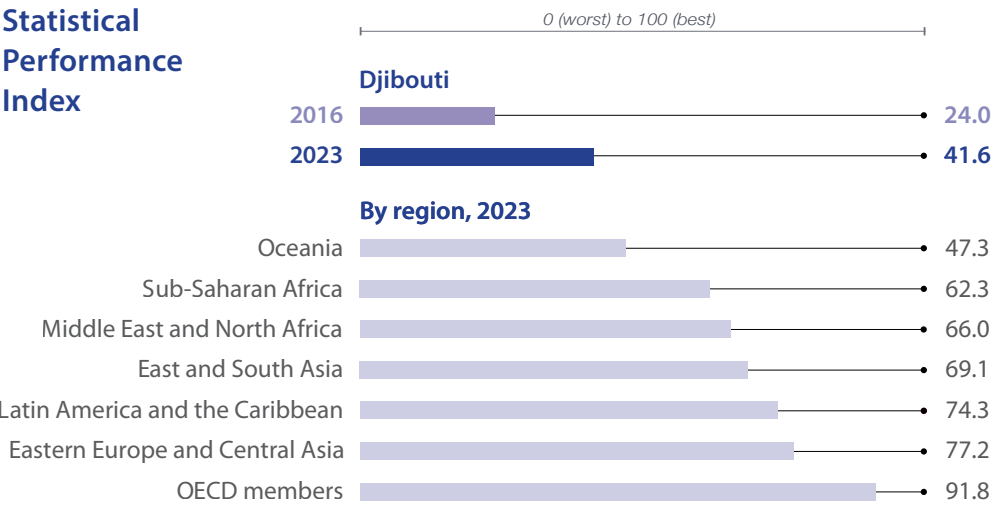
Average Performance by SDG



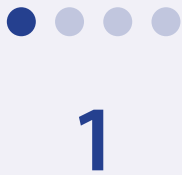
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

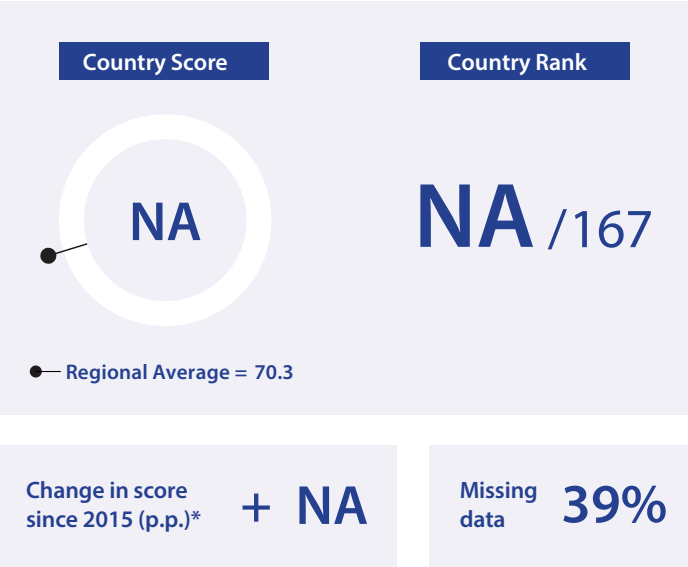


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

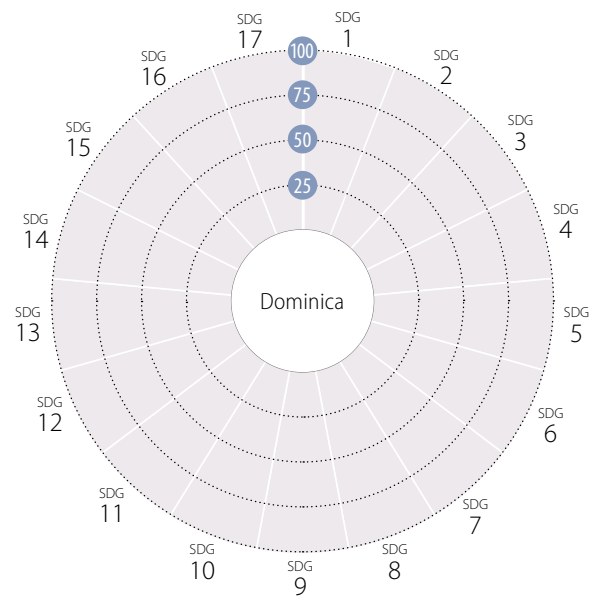
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				11.4	2025	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				24.7	2025	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				12.9	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				20.9	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.6	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.1	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				161.9	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.2	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				50.4	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				218.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.6	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				178.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				23.3	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.0	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				21.0	2011	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				87.4	2012	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				72.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				43.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2014	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.2	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				55.6	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				40.9	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.2	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				76.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				66.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				6.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				3.2	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				4,382.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				65.0	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				10.3	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.4	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				63.2	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				12.3	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				25.7	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				48.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				78.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				65.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				34.9	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.9	2022	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				41.6	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				2.0	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.7	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				34.2	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.9	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				11.5	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				38.1	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.4	2023	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.1	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				56.7	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.9	2000	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				8.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				35.8	2018	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				91.7	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				31.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				25.4	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.8	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				41.6	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



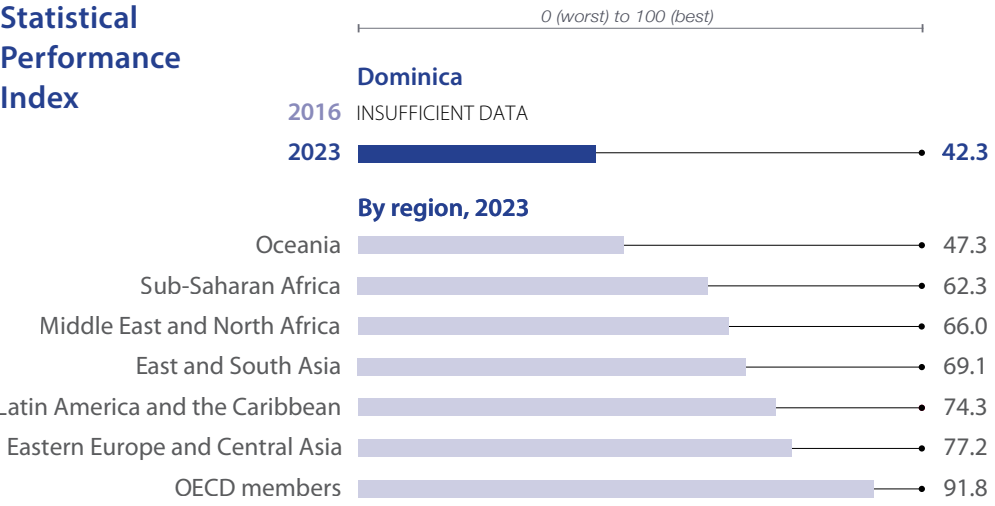
Average Performance by SDG



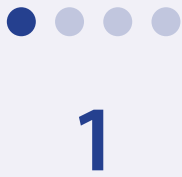
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

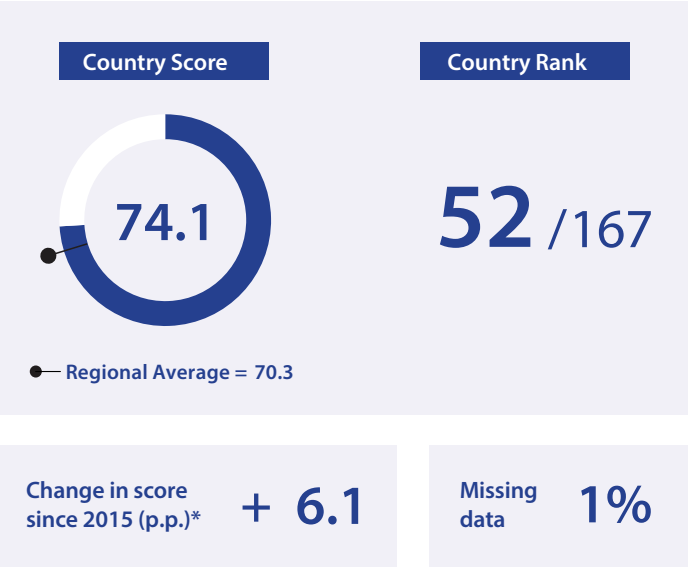


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.4	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.3	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	35.6	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.8	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.5	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2023	●	●	●	●	●
New HIV 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)			●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.8	2006	●	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020	●	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56.0	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2021	●	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)	98.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.8	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.6	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.6	2025	●	●	●	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2017	●	●	●	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.4	2017	●	●	●	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	39.1	2015	●	●	●	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.7	2022	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.7	2021	●	●	●	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.8	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			●	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			●	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)			●	●	●	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)			●	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.2	2025	●	●	●	●	●
Population using the internet (%)	83.8	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.1	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			●	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	13.7	2023	●	●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient			●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio			●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			●	●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020	●	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	8.9	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			●	●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			●	●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			●	●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			●	●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2	2023	●	●	●	●	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2022	●	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	47.3	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	16.0	2019	●	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)			●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.4	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	57.1	2022	●	●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			●	●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2024	●	●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)			●	●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)			●	●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2023	●	●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	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	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.3	2023	●	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	61.5	2025	●	●	●	●	●

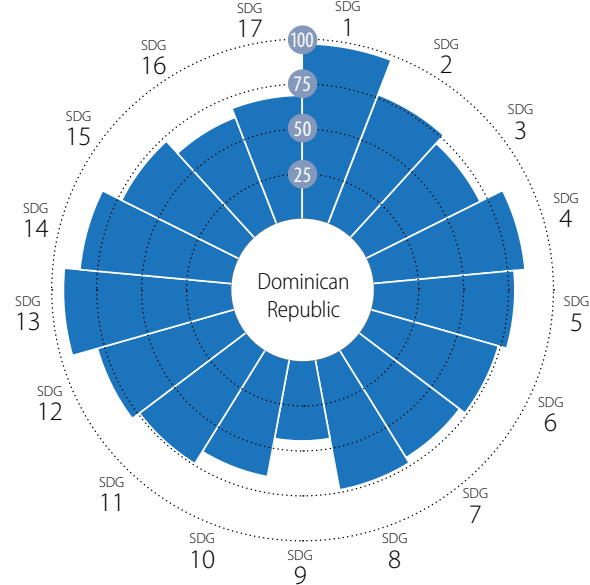
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



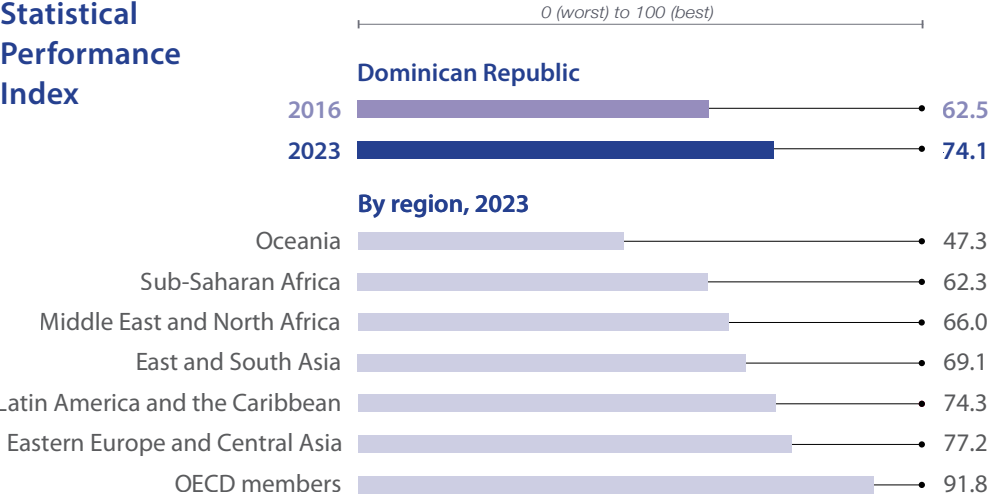
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

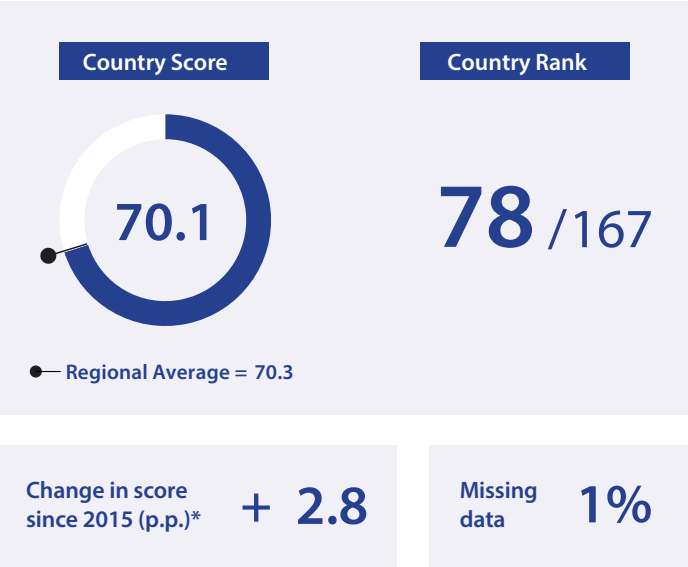


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

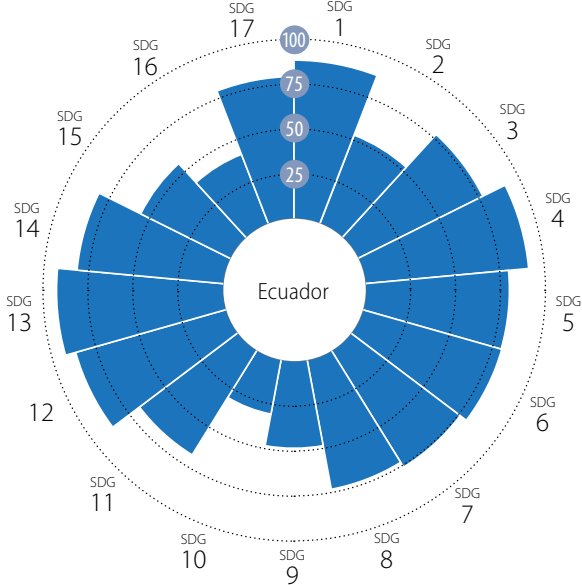
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				2.7	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.6	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.7	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.2	2019	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				65.8	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				29.3	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↗	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.2	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.0	2018	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				124.5	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				21.7	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				31.4	2023	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				42.0	2023	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.4	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				41.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				27.4	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.7	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				77.1	2018	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.2	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				77.0	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.8	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				90.5	2023	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.5	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				73.0	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.5	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				84.0	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				109.5	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				69.2	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				36.8	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.8	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				88.7	2022	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				39.6	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				32.8	2020	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				632.8	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				98.1	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				92.8	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.3	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7.2	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				74.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.6	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.3	2021	●	↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.4	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				22.9	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.1	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				84.6	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				72.8	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				2.4	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				37.0	2022	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				11.2	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				12.3	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				83.2	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				37.4	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.2	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.8	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.4	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.9	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				44.1	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				13.7	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				2.1	2024	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				2.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.4	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				81.1	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				48.2	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				2.6	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2007	●	●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				76.6	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				94.7	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				9.7	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				12.4	2022	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2023	●	→	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				7.1	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				92.2	2019	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				36.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.8	2019	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				69.9	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.6	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)				16.1	2022	●	↓	
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)				74.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.6	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



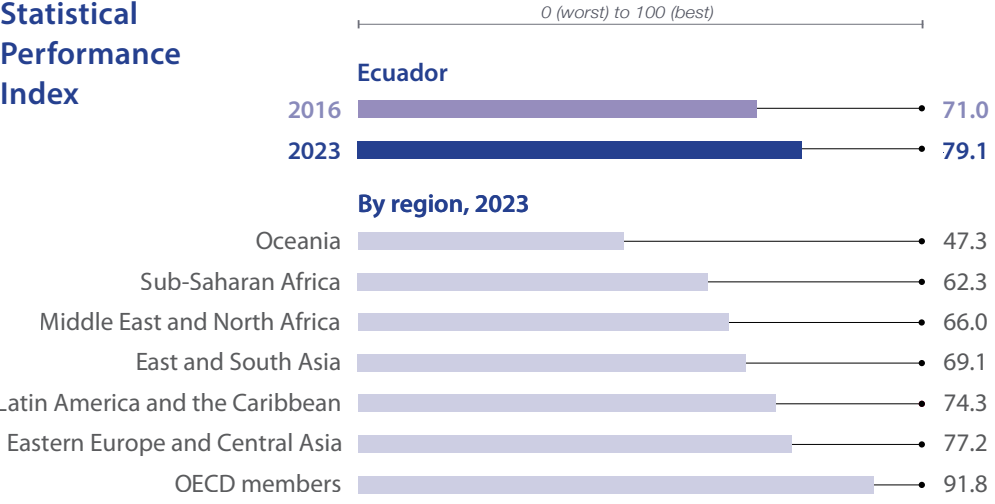
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

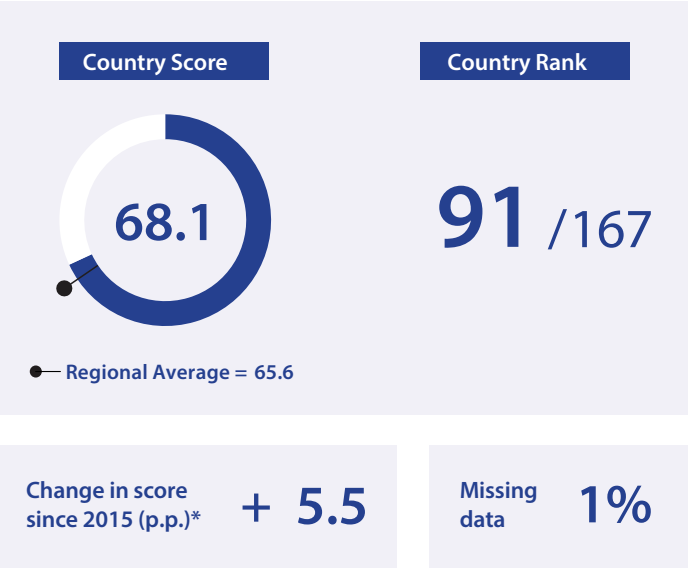


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				4.0	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				9.9	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				13.9	2022	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.0	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.7	2019	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				53.0	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				27.4	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	● ↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.1	2022	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				55.4	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.1	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.1	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				58.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				13.2	2021	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				28.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				23.4	2021	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.4	2023	● ↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				51.6	2021	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.3	2020	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				70.0	2023	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				76.6	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.0	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				93.7	2022	● →	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.3	2023	● ↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				90.5	2023	● →	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				96.4	2022	● →	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.2	2024	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.8	2022	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				68.5	2024	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				43.1	2025	● ↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.7	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				92.3	2022	● ↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				6.8	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				29.8	2020	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				353.9	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				94.5	2022	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.3	2023	● ↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				17.5	2021	● ↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				62.3	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.6	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				64.2	2021	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.1	2025	● ↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.7	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				94.0	2025	● →	
Population using the internet (%)				77.2	2024	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				63.1	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2018	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				28.8	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	● ↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2014	● ●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				3.3	2023	● →	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				44.6	2023	● →	
Palma ratio				2.4	2023	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				57.8	2006	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.8	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	● ↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				54.5	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.9	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				5.8	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.0	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.3	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				39.3	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.1	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2023	● ↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.4	2023	● ↗	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	2024	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.9	2023	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				72.0	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				71.4	2024	● ↗	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				29.0	2018	● ↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				3.8	2019	● ↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.3	2019	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.5	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				47.4	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.6	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				45.7	2023	● ↓	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	● ↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				40.2	2022	● ↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				77.3	2022	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.0	2024	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				● ● ● ●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.8	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	● ↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	● ↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.5	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)				30.8	2022	● →	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				43	2024	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				79.1	2023	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.1	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



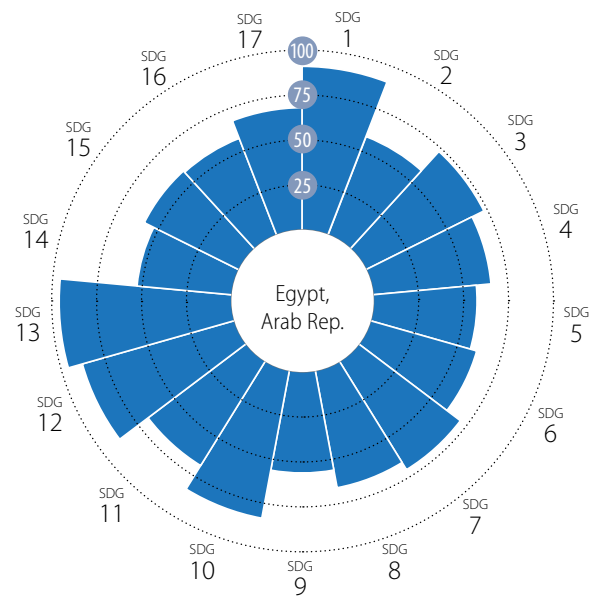
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 5.5

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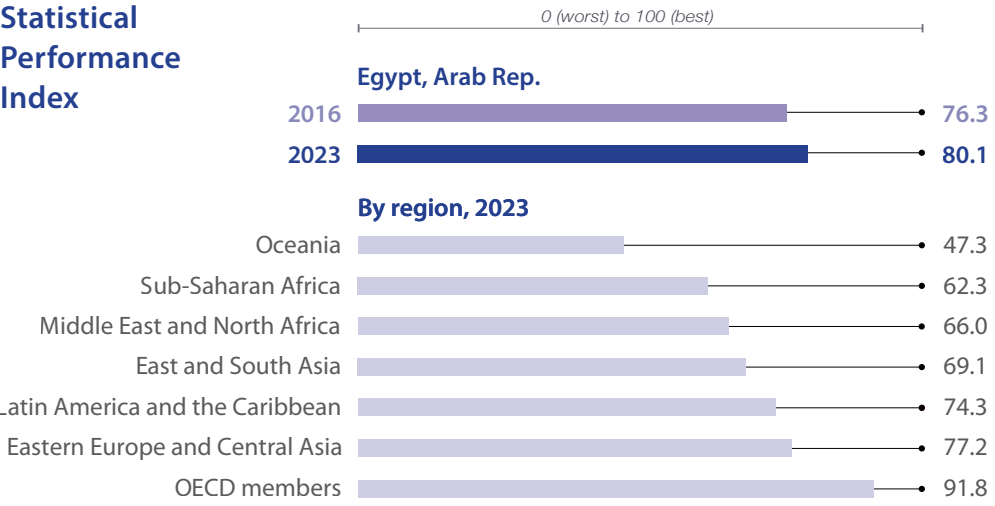
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

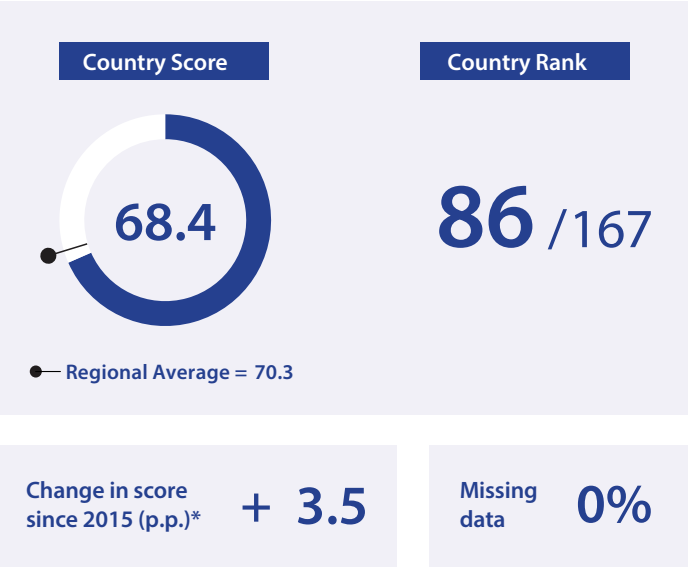


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.9	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				8.6	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				8.5	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.3	2014	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.5	2014	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				41.6	2021	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				44.3	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				7.4	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				17.0	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.3	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				17.5	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				9.2	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				26.0	2021	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				106.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.4	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.6	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				50.0	2020	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.1	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				70.2	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				33.1	2023	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.6	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				86.1	2021	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				92.2	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				80.5	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				106.9	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				21.5	2024	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.7	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.8	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.5	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				141.2	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				32.1	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,146.7	2024	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.3	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.0	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				71.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.3	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				27.4	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				7.1	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.2	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				72.7	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				69.1	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.0	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				42.0	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2023	●	↗	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				7.3	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				31.9	2019	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.3	2019	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				3.8	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				40.0	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.7	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				24.1	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.4	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				19.3	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				7.1	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				2.4	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.6	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				44.4	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				54.5	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				36.8	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				49.5	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				14.9	2019	●	↗	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.8	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.1	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				5.4	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.3	2017	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				9.9	2016	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.1	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				30.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.6	2021	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				24.7	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.19	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.7	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)				21.0	2015	●	●	
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)				80.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.0	2025	●	●	

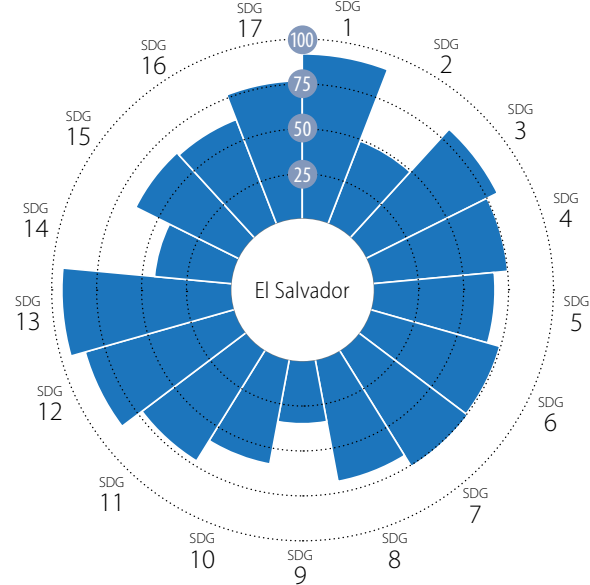
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



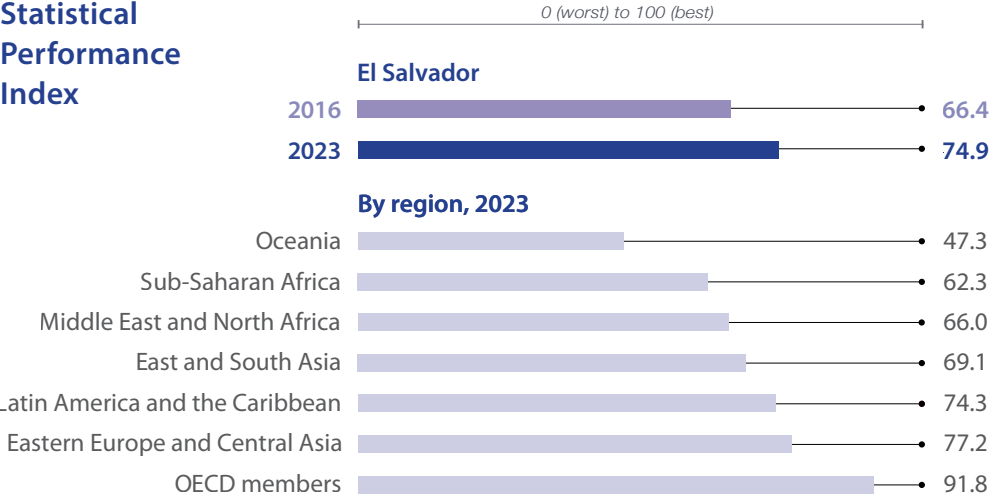
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

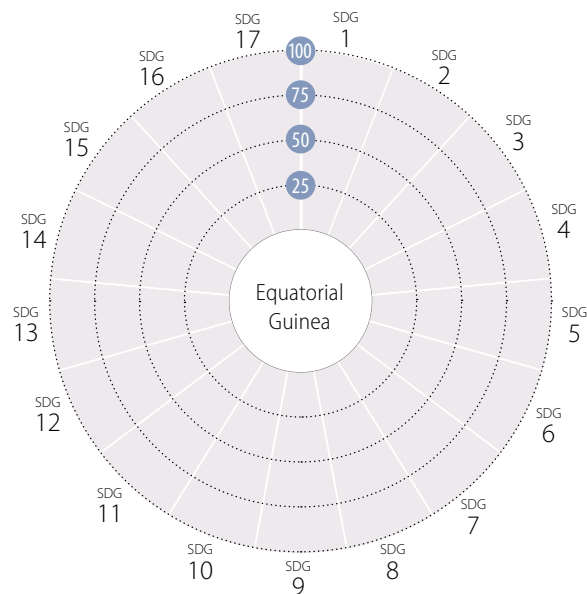


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.2	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				6.9	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.8	2022	● ↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				13.6	2014	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.1	2014	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				54.8	2021	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				30.9	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	● ↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.7	2022	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				113.5	2022	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				39.1	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.4	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				10.4	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				84.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				12.6	2021	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				40.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				21.5	2021	● ↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.1	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				50.1	2018	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.1	2021	● →	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				78.0	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.5	2024	● ↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				80.1	2023	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				85.7	2023	● ↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				69.0	2023	● ↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.0	2023	● ↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.5	2024	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				88.8	2022	● ↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				60.8	2024	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				31.7	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.6	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				87.6	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				12.1	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				2.5	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,253.6	2024	● ↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				93.8	2022	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.3	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				17.1	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				65.0	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.1	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				35.9	2021	● ↓	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.7	2025	● ↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				24.9	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.1	2025	● →	
Population using the internet (%)				67.7	2023	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				72.9	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2022	● →	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.4	2023	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.8	2022	● →	
Palma ratio				1.7	2022	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				16.5	2022	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				29.0	2023	● ↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.9	2022	● ↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				42.6	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.3	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.3	2024	● ↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				18.6	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				19.9	2024	● →	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.4	2024	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.3	2023	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.3	2024	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				46.6	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				45.2	2024	● →	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				38.5	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				58.6	2019	● ↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				26.3	2019	● ↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.0	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				97.7	2023	● ↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	● ↑	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				28.1	2022	● →	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				7.9	2022	● ↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	● ↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				4.0	2022	● ↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.0	2021	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				30.0	2024	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				6.9	2019	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				41.2	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	● →	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.3	2023	● →	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				● ● ● ●			
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				25.9	2023	● ↑	
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)				74.9	2023	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.8	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data **28%**

SDG	Challenge	Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	NO POVERTY	Share of population living on less than \$2.15 a day	10.2%	9.7%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%
2	ZERO HUNGER	Prevalence of undernourishment	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Global road deaths	40.0%	39.0%	38.0%	37.0%	36.0%
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Global average years of schooling	11.0 years	11.0 years	11.0 years	11.0 years	11.0 years
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Gender inequality index	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water	69.0%	69.0%	69.0%	69.0%	69.0%
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Renewable energy sources in total electricity generation	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Annual average growth in real GDP per capita	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Manufacturing value added as a share of GDP	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Ratio of household consumption between the richest and poorest 10%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Urban population as a share of total population	56.0%	56.0%	56.0%	56.0%	56.0%
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Material footprint per capita	10.0 tonnes	10.0 tonnes	10.0 tonnes	10.0 tonnes	10.0 tonnes
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Global surface temperature change	1.1°C	1.1°C	1.1°C	1.1°C	1.1°C
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Population living in coastal areas	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%
15	LIFE ON LAND	Terrestrial vertebrate populations	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Global incidence of armed conflict	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Official development assistance as a share of GDP	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

Major challenges

Significant challenges

Challenges remain

SDG achieved

Information unavailable

Decreasing

Stagnating

Moderately improving

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

2016 INSUFFICIENT DATA

2023 35.1

Region	Percentage of population aged 65 and over in 2019
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

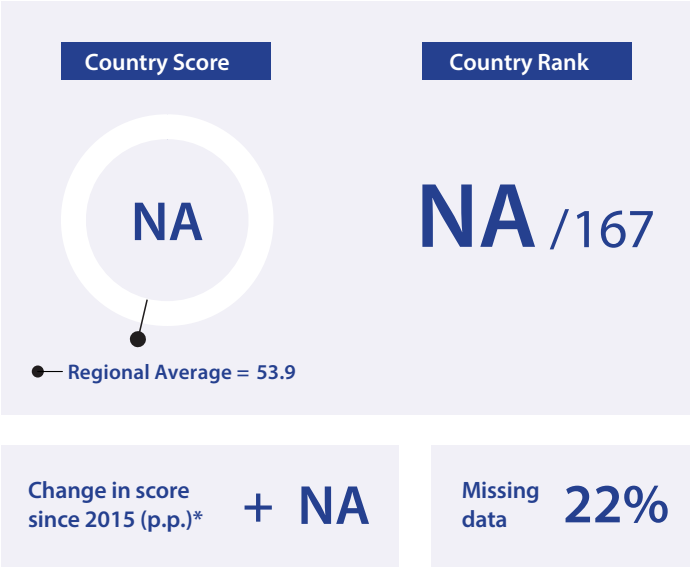
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

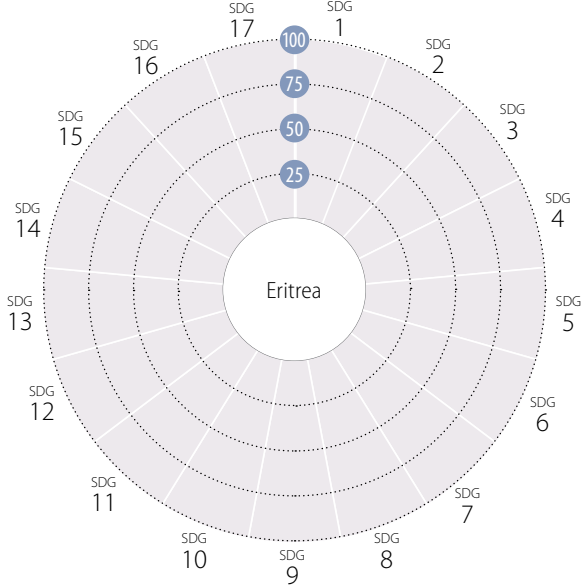
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		●	●	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2	2011	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2011	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.7	2022	●	●	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		●	●	●	●		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	●	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	173.7	2023	●	●	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.2	2023	●	●	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.6	2023	●	●	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	274.0	2023	●	●	●	→	
New HIV 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 (%)	20.3	2021	●	●	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	166.0	2019	●	●	●		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2021	●	●	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.7	2023	●	●	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	176.0	2010	●	●	●		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3	2011	●	●	●		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61.0	2023	●	●	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45.8	2021	●	●	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●		
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.6	2015	●	●	●		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	34.4	2015	●	●	●		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	20.1	2015	●	●	●		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	●	●	●		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.9	2024	●	●	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	2022	●	●	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.2	2024	●	●	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.0	2025	●	●	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.7	2017	●	●	●		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.3	2017	●	●	●		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2022	●	●	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	31.1	2015	●	●	●		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	1,113.3	2024	●	●	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	67.0	2022	●	●	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	21.9	2022	●	●	●	↓	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.9	2023	●	●	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.8	2021	●	●	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	34.7	2023	●	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2022	●	●	●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		●	●	●	●		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	7.7	2025	●	●	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	●	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.0	2018	●	●	●		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	84.4	2025	●	●	●	→	
Population using the internet (%)	60.4	2023	●	●	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	1.0	2023	●	●	●	→	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	●	●		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	●	●	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●		
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		●	●	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●		
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.7	2022	●	●	●	↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	35.7	2023	●	●	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	2017	●	●	●		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	●	●	●		
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	10.6	2022	●	●	●		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	●	●	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.6	2024	●	●	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	2024	●	●	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	7.4	2024	●	●	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●		
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.6	2023	●	●	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2	2024	●	●	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		●	●	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	●	●	●	↑	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.6	2024	●	●	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	●	●	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.8	2019	●	●	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2	2019	●	●	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		●	●	●	●		
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	●	●	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	●	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2023	●	●	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	7.7	2022	●	●	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)	53.5	2011	●	●	●		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	13.0	2024	●	●	●		
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.7	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		●	●	●	●		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.5	2022	●	●	●	→	
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)	35.1	2023	●	●	●		
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	45.1	2025	●	●	●		

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



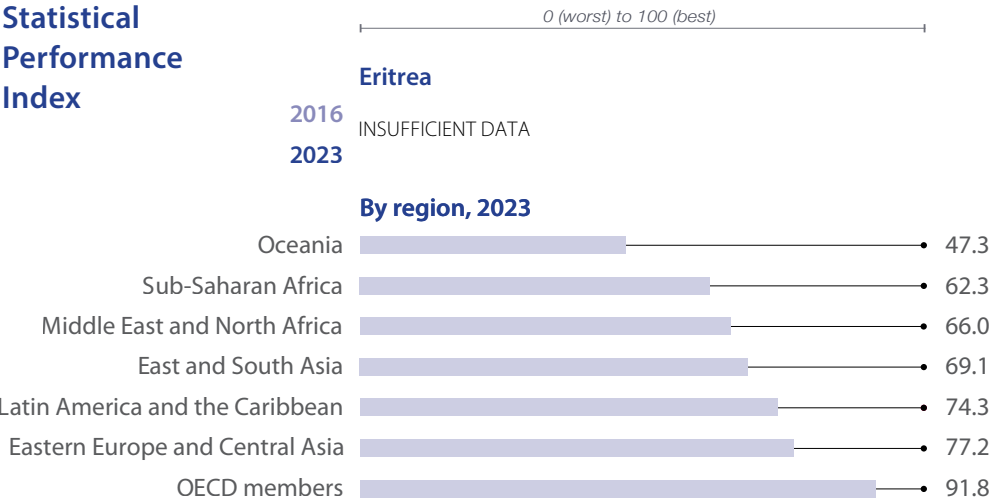
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

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

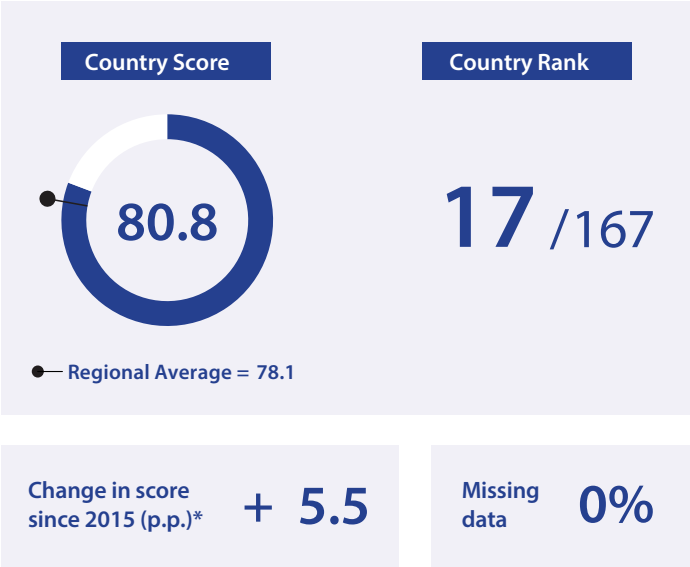


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				74.9	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				96.5	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				52.5	2010	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				14.6	2010	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				4.8	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2007	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.6	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				291.4	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				16.4	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				35.4	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				65.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				27.3	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				237.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				68.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				76.0	2008	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				34.1	2010	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				37.8	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				59.6	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				49.3	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.3	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				33.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				69.6	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				22.0	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				51.9	2016	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				11.9	2016	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				11.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				166.0	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							
Population with access to electricity (%)				55.4	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				10.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.4	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.8	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				90.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.5	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				46.9	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				20.0	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				31.5	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.9	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				●	●	●	●
Palma ratio				●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.7	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				26.9	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				69.0	2016	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				19.0	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.9	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				50.8	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				12.6	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				15.6	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				13.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				11.3	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)				3.0	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				54.6	2025	●	●

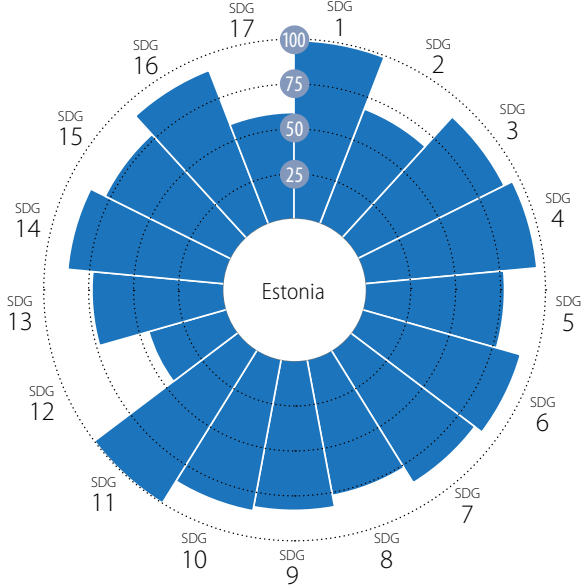
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



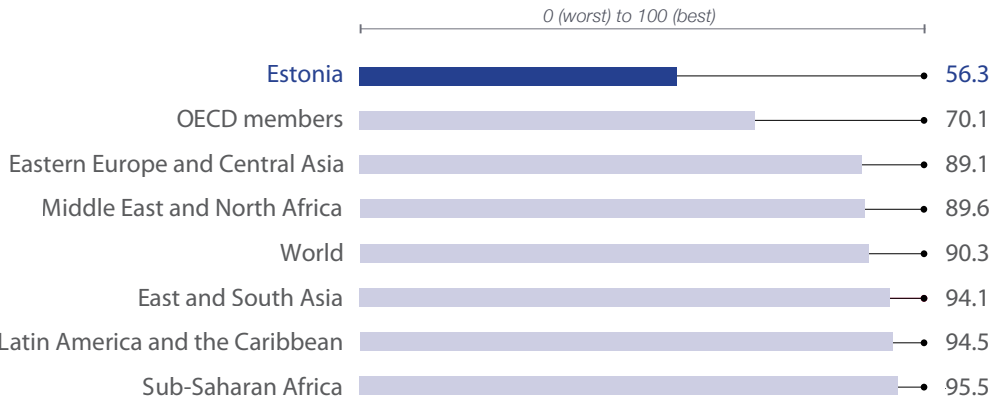
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

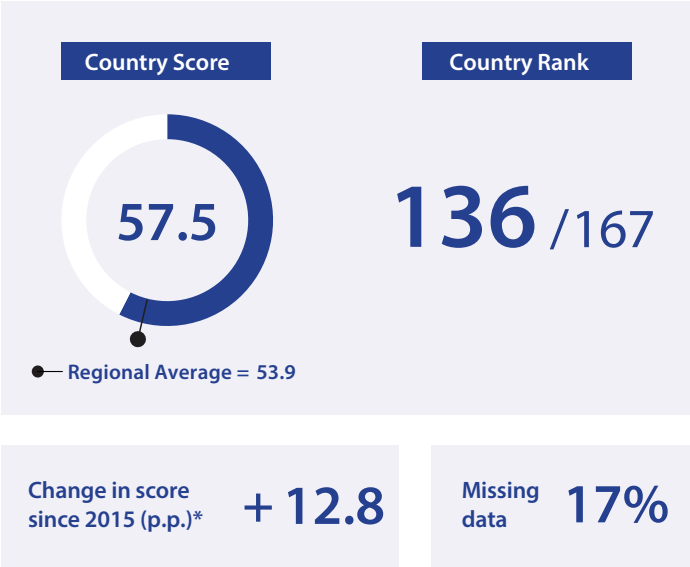
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				16.2	2022	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				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 ≥ 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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				5.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				8.2	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.5	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				13.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				4.4	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				79.2	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				5.7	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				89.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				79.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				5.7	2022	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				38.6	2023	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				15.9	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				92.7	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.5	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*			97.0	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				43.5	2023	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				515.6	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				13.4	2022	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				15.0	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				76.8	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				103.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				86.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.7	2025	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				21.4	2022	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				13.1	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				82.0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				2,109.7	2024	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)				97.0	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				90.4	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				38.0	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				74.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				99.4	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				3.3	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				122.8	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				75.7	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				11.7	2022	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				93.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				189.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.5	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				41.9	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				3.1	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.8	2022	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				278.6	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				9.4	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				28.6	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				40.1	2022	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				31.8	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.2	2022	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				37.4	2022	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2004	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				6.2	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)				11.0	2022	●	↑
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				97.1	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				96.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				4.9	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				25.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.8	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				71.3	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				42.2	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				13.1	2024	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				7.6	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				7.4	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				53.7	2021	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				97.7	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				65.1	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				1.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				6.9	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				94.9	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				92.9	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				63.1	2022	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.5	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				16.8	2023	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				76.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				89.5	2025	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				155.5	2023	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.5	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				70	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				44.2	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				92.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				48.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

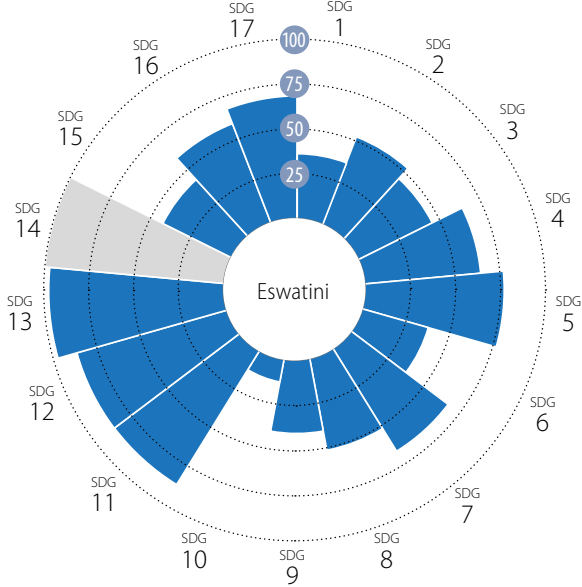
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Overall Performance



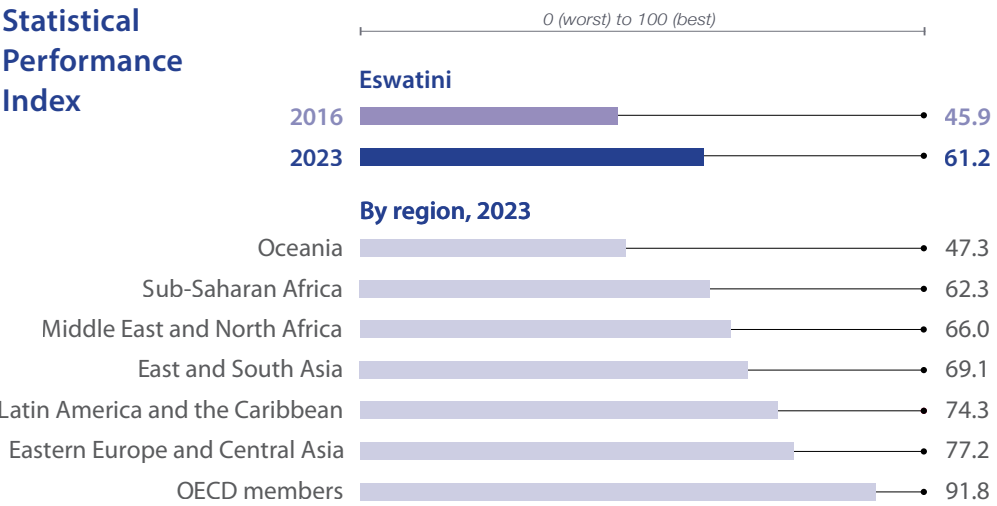
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

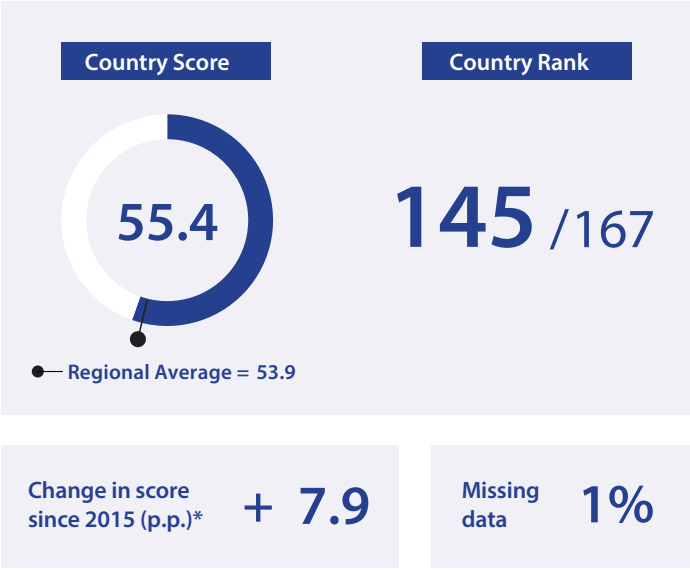


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

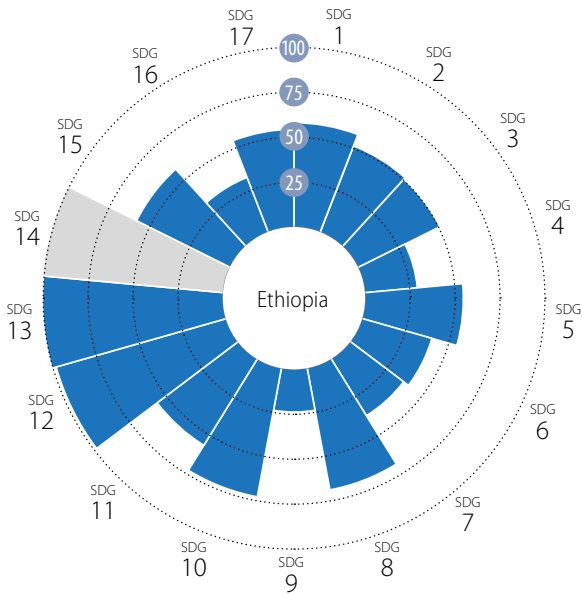
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				29.4	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				45.4	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				12.4	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				25.5	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.0	2014	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				47.7	2014	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				30.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				3.9	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				117.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.5	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				45.0	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				350.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				4.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				32.3	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				174.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.7	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				64.1	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				87.1	2013	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				93.4	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				85.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				55.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				18.7	2011	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				91.5	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				74.6	2019	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.7	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				78.3	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				102.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				90.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.6	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				73.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				64.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				77.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				6.4	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				82.3	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				48.9	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.0	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				36.7	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				54.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				66.2	2022	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				33.7	2025	●	↓
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.4	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				57.6	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				120.1	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2015	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				10.6	2015	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				54.6	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				4.1	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				17.0	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.1	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.7	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				6.2	2022	●	●
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)				0.6	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				0.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				22.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				12.5	2021	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				24.5	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				65.7	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				27.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				13.6	2022	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.9	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.6	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)				25.5	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)				61.2	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				56.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



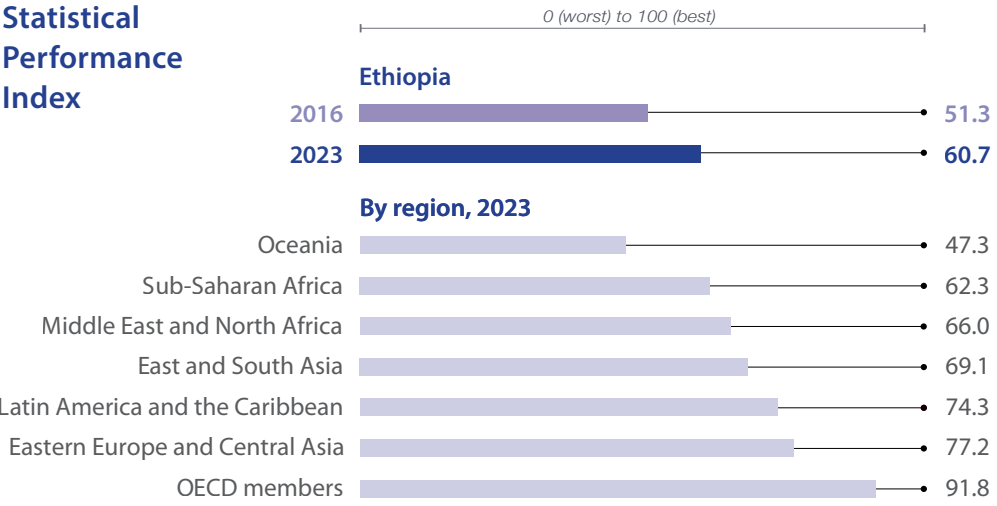
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

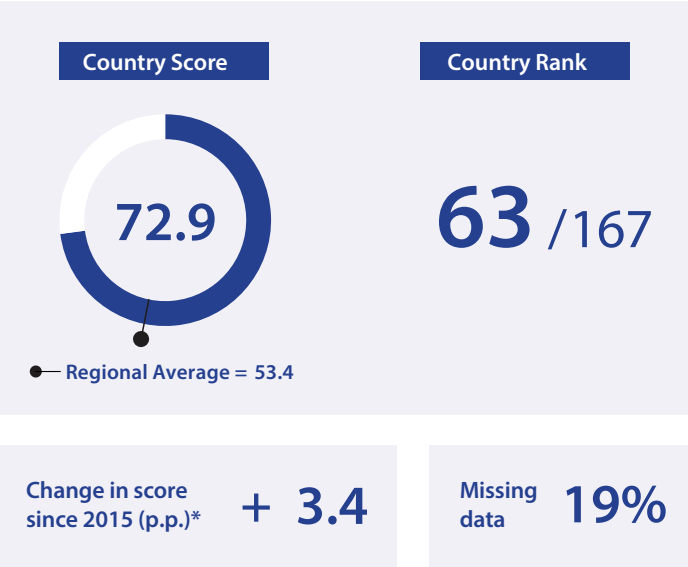


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				12.4	2025	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				34.5	2025	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				22.2	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				36.8	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.8	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				13.5	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				2.8	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.8	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2013	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				194.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				27.4	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				46.5	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				146.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				16.8	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				142.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				72.4	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				49.8	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				61.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				35.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.9	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				41.4	2021	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				76.2	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				22.2	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				72.8	2017	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				62.9	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				52.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				73.2	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				41.9	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				51.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				9.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				32.3	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				90.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				55.0	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				8.8	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				46.5	2022	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.4	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				6.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				61.8	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				16.7	2021	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				32.2	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2016	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.9	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2017	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.5	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.0	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				1.5	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				64.3	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				19.4	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				85.3	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				31.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				15.1	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				16.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				16.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				8.5	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				2.7	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				37.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				45.0	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				36.9	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.5	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)				4.5	2023	●	↓
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)				60.7	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				59.4	2025	●	●

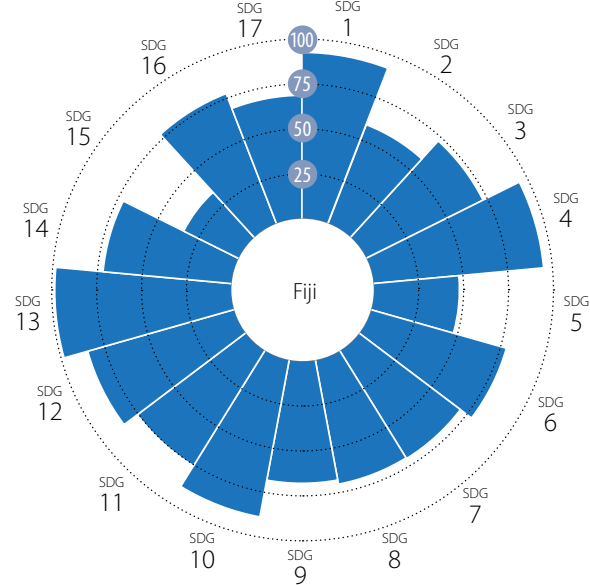
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



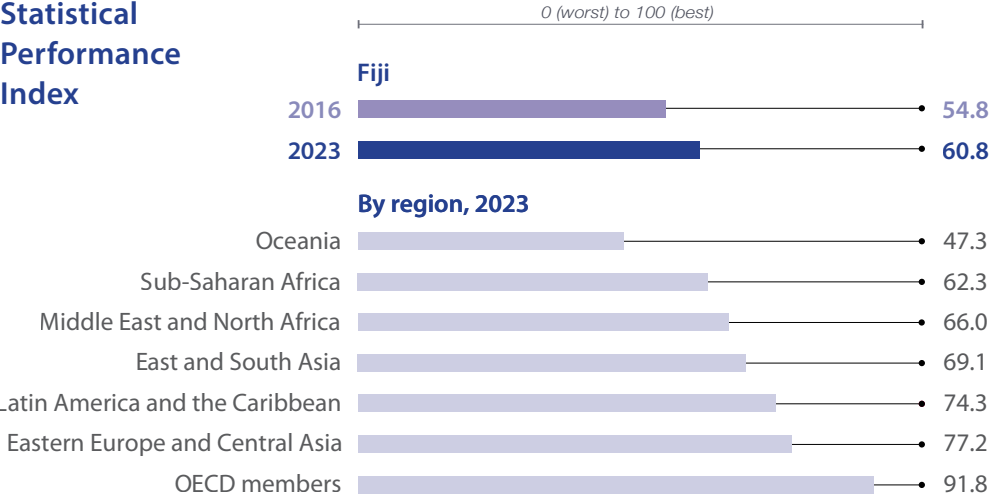
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

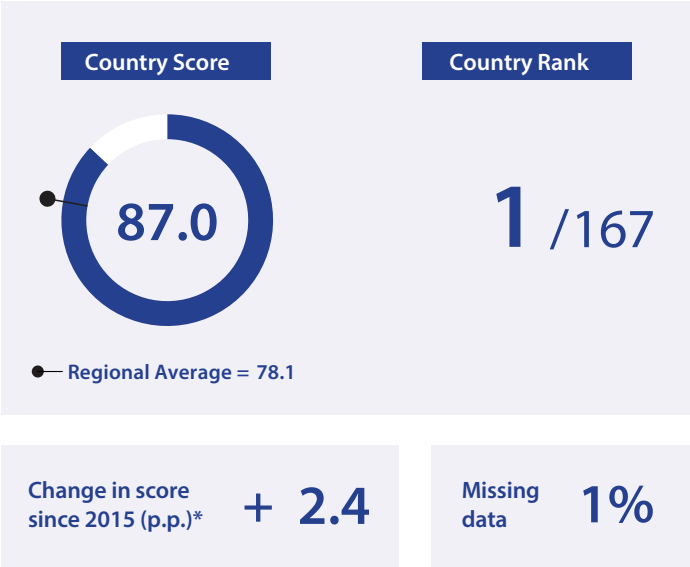


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

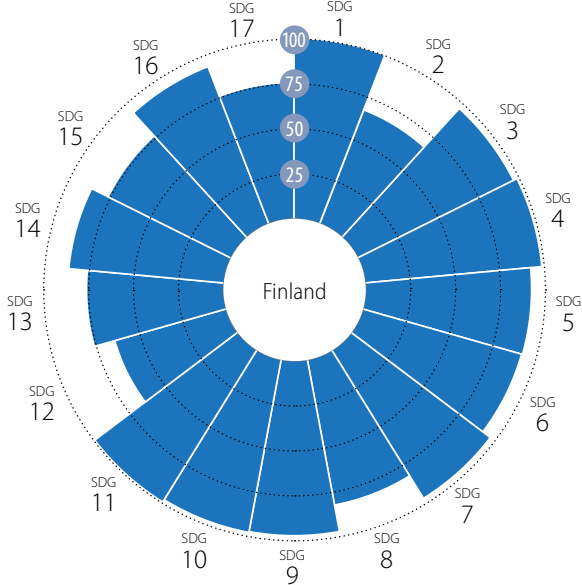
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.5	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				7.0	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.8	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.2	2021	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.6	2021	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				59.2	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.1	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				30.2	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				14.9	2023	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				29.1	2023	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				66.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				37.9	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				119.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				5.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				31.1	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				58.3	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				96.8	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.2	2020	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				93.3	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				97.6	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				54.5	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.2	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				50.2	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				9.1	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				93.0	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				36.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				92.0	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				56.1	2022	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				28.4	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				54.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.3	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.7	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				79.3	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				86.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				36.3	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.5	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				30.7	2019	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				9.4	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				6.3	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.4	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				19.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				7.2	2022	●	●
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)				0.4	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.2	2023	●	↑
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	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				16.5	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				77.4	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				9.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.3	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				11.2	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.2	2020	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				19.9	2021	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				86.6	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				55.0	2024	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				16.7	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				71.2	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.0	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)				19.0	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)				60.8	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				80.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



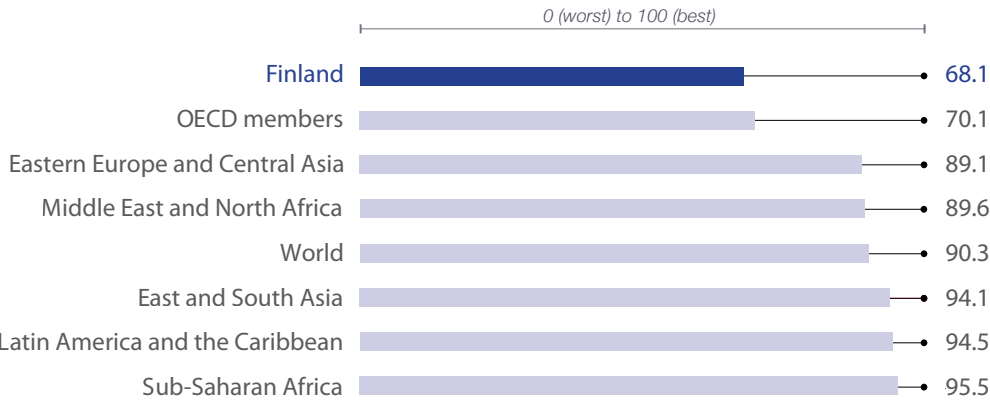
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

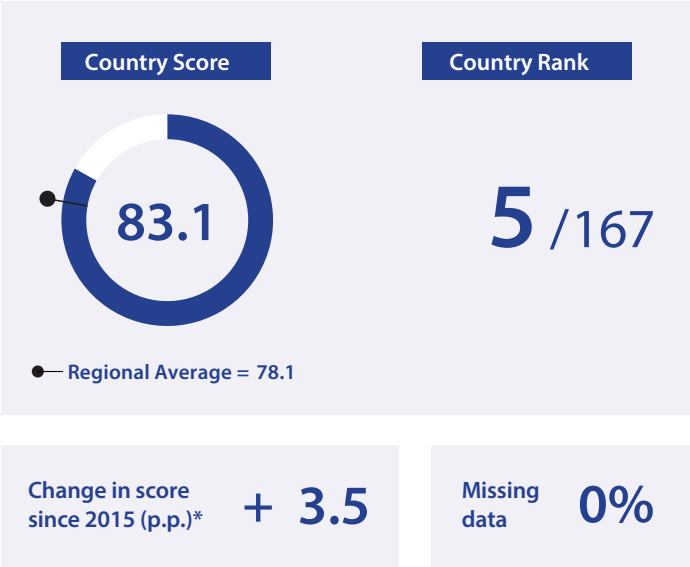


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

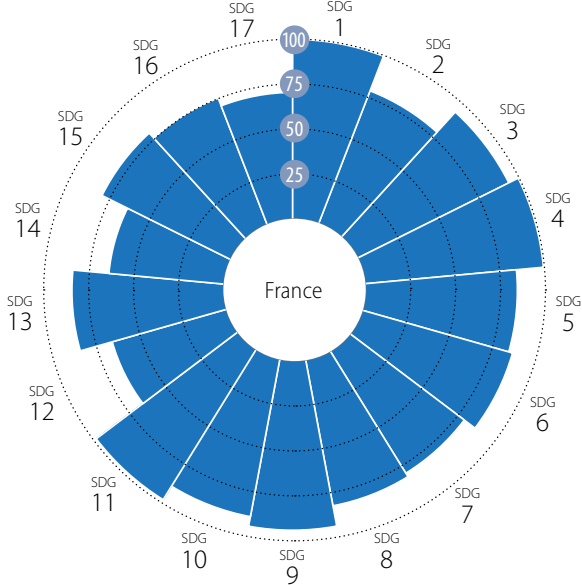
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.2	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				6.7	2022	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.5	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.8	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				52.7	2023	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.5	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				7.9	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.3	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.3	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				3.4	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				9.6	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				7.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				4.2	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				81.9	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				3.3	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.5	2021	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				85.7	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				7.7	2024	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				3.5	2022	●	↓	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				22.8	2023	●	↑	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				11.3	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				96.5	2023	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.4	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				*	99.7	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				*	100.0	2022	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				39.2	2023	●	↓	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				495.1	2022	●	→	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				12.4	2022	●	↓	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				24.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				90.4	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				103.0	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				91.0	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				45.5	2025	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				16.1	2023	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.4	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				7.1	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				85.0	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				2,219.3	2024	●	→	
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.6	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				90.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.4	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				50.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				71.7	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.4	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				99.5	2021	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.9	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				95.8	2018	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				72.6	2024	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				9.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.8	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				93.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				159.3	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				4.2	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				59.7	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				4.1	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				3.0	2022	●	↑	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				2,596.1	2023	●	↑	
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				16.2	2022	●	↑	
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				9.2	2020	●	↑	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				32.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				27.7	2021	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.0	2022	●	→	
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				5.5	2022	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2003	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				4.8	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with rent overburden (%)				24.1	2022	●	↓	
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				96.3	2025	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				95.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				5.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				7.0	2024	●	↓	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				11.1	2024	●	↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				51.2	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				38.7	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				4.9	2023	●	→	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2021	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				5.7	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				7.4	2024	●	↓	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				38.6	2021	●	→	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.9	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				70.8	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				3.1	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.9	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				75.9	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				34.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.0	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	→	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				23.0	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				87.2	2025	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↑	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				51.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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)				0.5	2024	●	→	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				60	2024	●	●	
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				51.8	2022	●	→	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				95.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				61.6	2025	●	↓	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	2025	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.3	2025	● →	Gini coefficient	31.5	2021	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.3	2025	● →	Population using the internet (%)	86.8	2023	● ↑	Palma ratio	1.1	2022	● ●
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.3	2022	● ●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.3	2023	● ↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.1	2022	● ●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2025	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2021	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.6	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.2	2022	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)	1,002.4	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	11.3	2022	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.7	2022	● ↑	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.5	2022	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9	2025	● ●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	20.7	2019	● ↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	96.4	2020	● ●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.7	2022	● →	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	42.6	2022	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	9.1	2022	● ●
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	75.1	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	31.5	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.6	2024	● →
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.1	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.1	2022	● ●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.6	2024	● ↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	6.1	2022	● ●	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.9	2024	● →
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.3	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	32.4	2024	● →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2023	● →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2021	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.3	2023	● ↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	2023	● →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.6	2023	● ↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	● →
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	11.3	2022	● →	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.2	2023	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.2	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.9	2025	● ●	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	5.2	2024	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	96.4	2020	● ●	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2021	● ↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	9.1	2022	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.4	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.6	2024	● →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9	2023	● ↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2023	● →	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	8.6	2024	● ↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	52.9	2024	● →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.8	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	32.4	2024	● →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.6	2019	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.3	2023	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019	● ↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.9	2022	● ↓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	● →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	● ●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	21.8	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	25.3	2021	● ↓	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.2	2023	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2023	● ↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	5.2	2024	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2023	● ↑
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2022	● ↑	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	● ●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	● ↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2021	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.4	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	14.4	2022	● ↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9	2023	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	51.9	2023	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2024	● ↓	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2023	● ↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	478.3	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0	2018	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	● →
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	21.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	26.6	2019	● ↓	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	26.3	2022	● ↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	28.8	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.9	2019	● ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	● ●	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2024	● →
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	91.3	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.1	2023	● ↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.2	2024	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.8	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0	2023	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.6	2025	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.2	2025	● ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.84	2023	● ↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	● ↓
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.3	2022	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	14.4	2022	● ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	111.7	2022	● →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2023	● ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	21.4	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	● →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.4	2022	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	82.0	2020	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	26.3	2022	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	2,777.2	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.7	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2024	● →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	65	2024	● ●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.7	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	47.9	2022	● ↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.2	2024	● ●	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.6	2025	● →	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.8	2023	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	● ↓	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	49.9	2025	● ↓
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	0.5	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	● ↑				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	16.2	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● →				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	111.7	2022	● →				
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.9	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.4	2022	● ↑				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.2	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	● →				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	● ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.4	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	65	2024	● ●				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	67.7	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	47.9	2022	● ↑				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.0	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	11.3	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.8	2023	● ↑				
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	49.9	2025	● ↓				

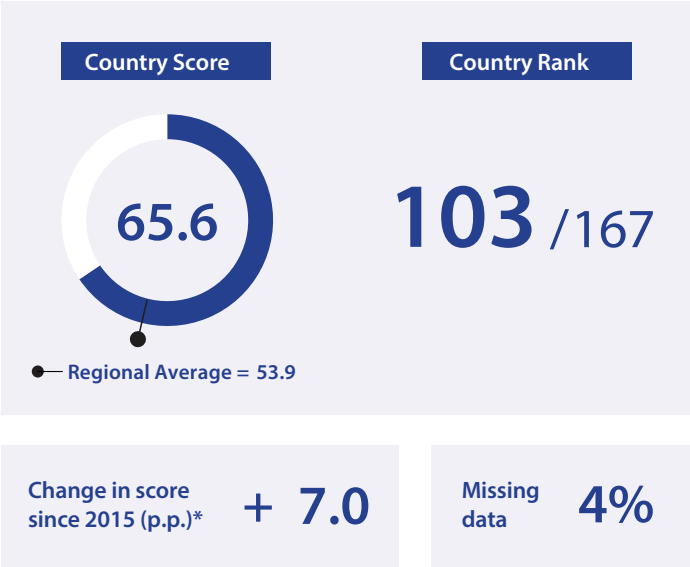
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

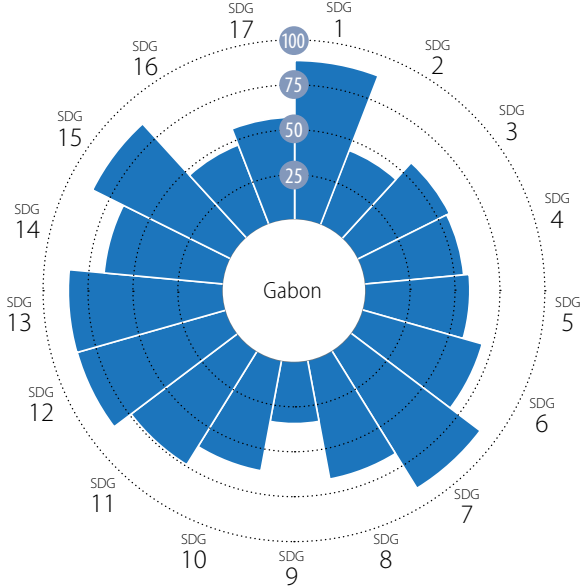




Overall Performance



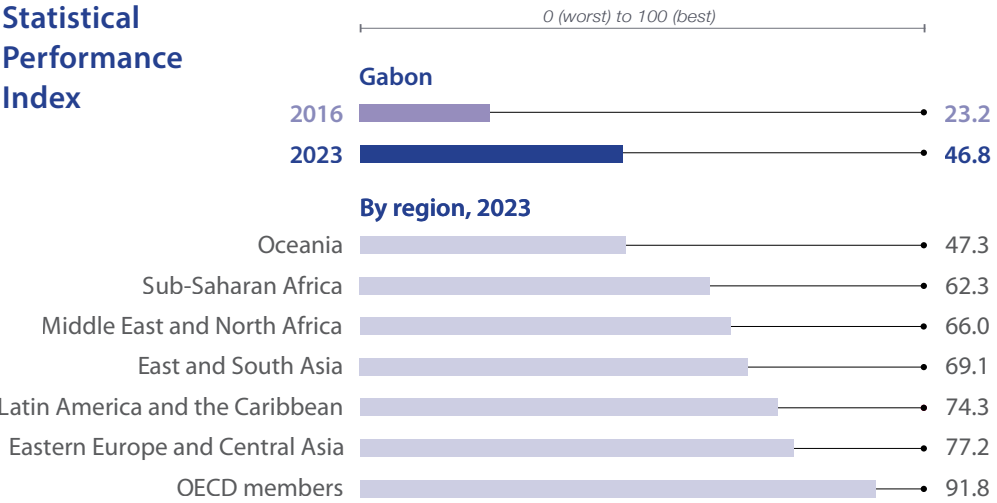
Average Performance by SDG



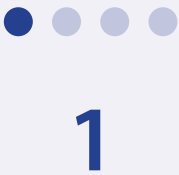
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

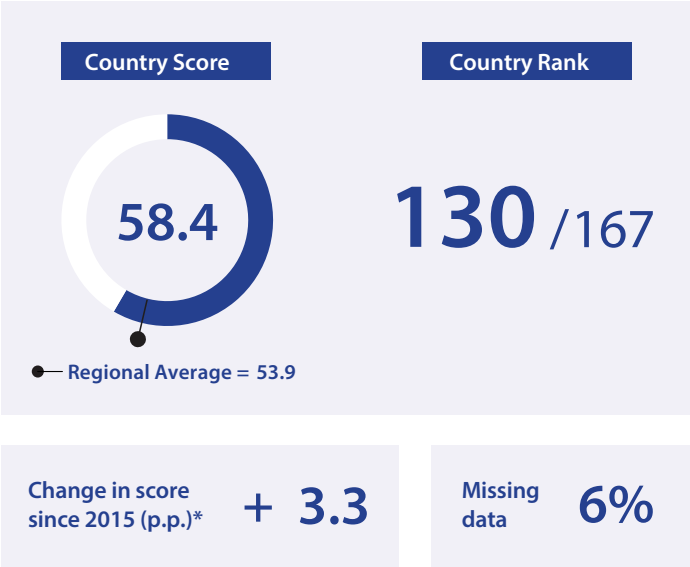


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

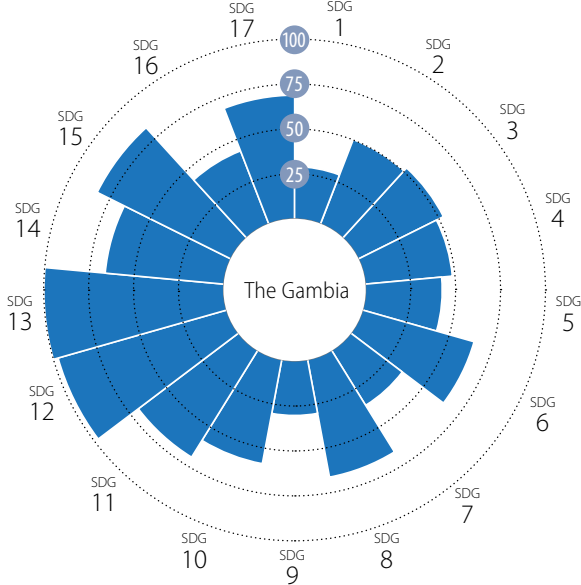
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.4	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				10.1	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				20.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				14.4	2020	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.4	2020	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				26.3	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				232.7	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				16.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				33.2	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				505.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				78.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				68.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				100.1	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				95.2	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				66.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				49.0	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				71.2	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				51.9	2021	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				90.6	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				41.9	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				119.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				69.4	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				25.5	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				86.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				49.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				35.9	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				630.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				93.5	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				90.9	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.7	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				65.9	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				63.2	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				66.1	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				19.9	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				17.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				66.9	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				71.9	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				89.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2009	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				51.0	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.0	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				1.6	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.8	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				30.3	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.4	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				8.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.3	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.7	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				28.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				7.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.2	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				11.3	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				69.6	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				35.2	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				93.6	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				8.0	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				80.2	2018	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				95.6	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				27.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				11.8	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				70.7	2025	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.0	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)				15.1	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)				46.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.7	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



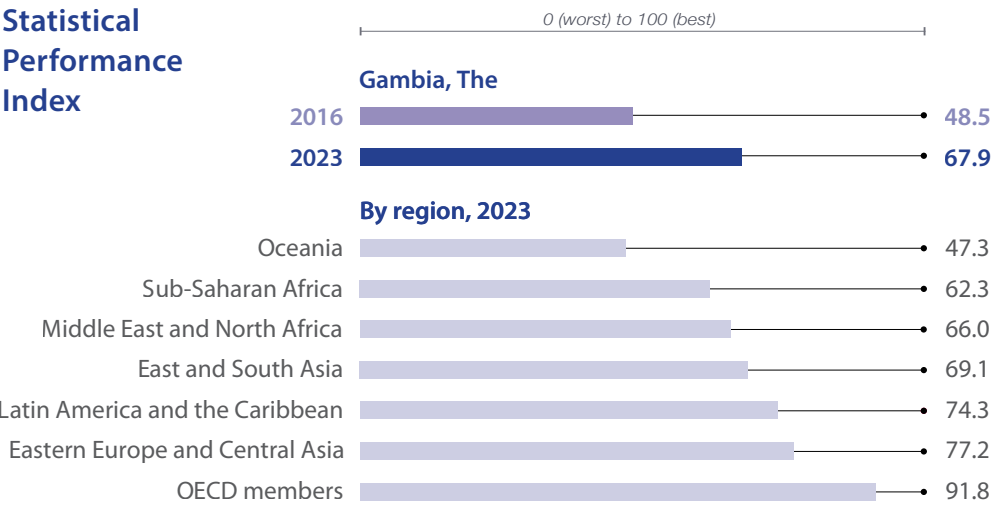
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

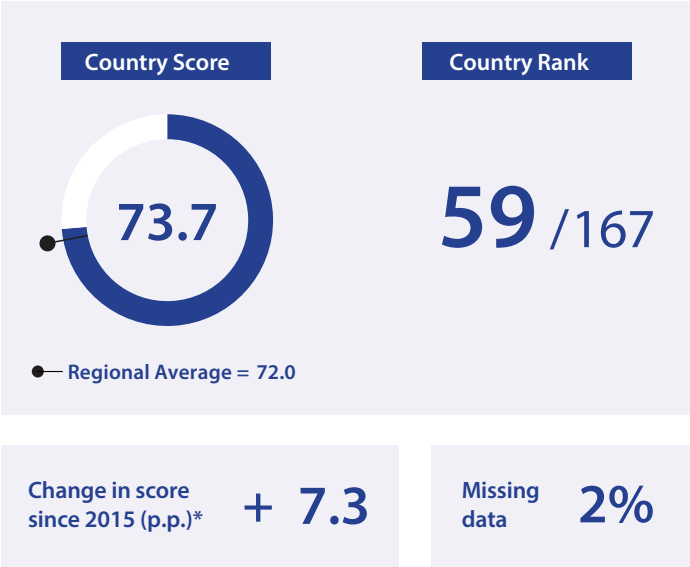


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

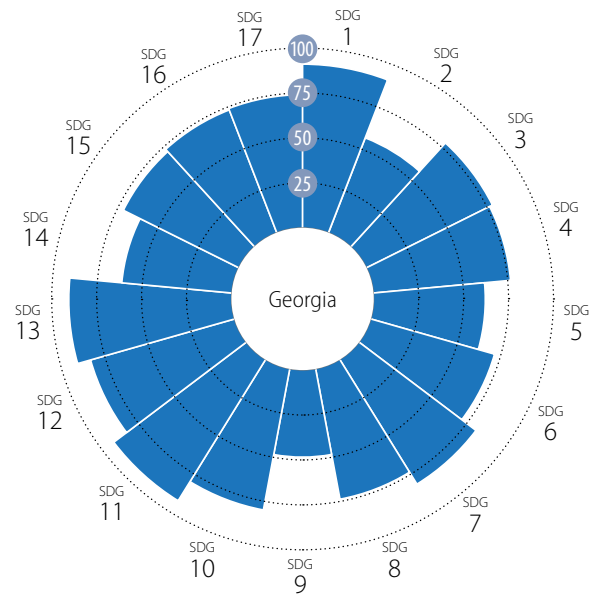
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				30.5	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				52.4	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				20.5	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.5	2020	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.1	2020	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				22.8	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.9	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.9	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.8	2018	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				354.4	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				23.7	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				44.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				142.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.5	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.8	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				220.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				65.9	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				64.8	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				83.8	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				80.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				46.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2024	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				56.5	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				81.2	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				54.4	2021	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				74.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				45.5	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				65.7	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				90.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				8.6	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				85.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				47.7	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				196.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				65.4	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.7	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.4	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				56.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				33.0	2022	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.4	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				84.6	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				45.9	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				70.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2018	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.4	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.8	2020	●	↓
Palma ratio				1.7	2020	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				37.1	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				34.6	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				83.6	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				6.5	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				43.8	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				1.4	2014	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.96	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				55.6	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				59.0	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				16.9	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.5	2025	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.32	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.4	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)				45	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				67.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.9	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



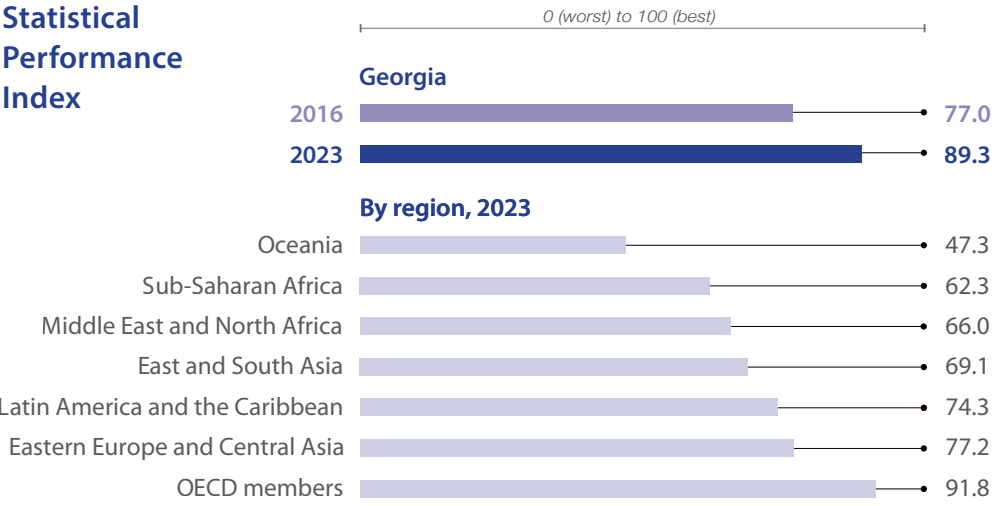
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

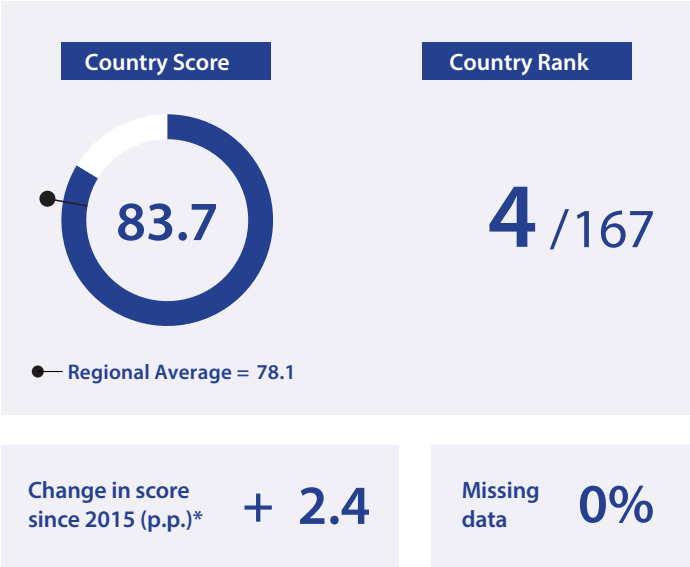


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				7.4	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.0	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.8	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.6	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				52.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				34.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.4	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	↔
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				19.7	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				5.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				9.2	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				55.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.1	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				93.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.5	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				21.9	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.7	2022	●	↔
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				88.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				68.2	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.4	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				47.6	2007	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.2	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				94.7	2023	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				52.9	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.0	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				75.7	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				22.0	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.0	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				86.3	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				37.0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				4,035.9	2024	●	↔
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				92.2	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				25.2	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				84.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.8	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				70.5	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				11.6	2025	●	↔
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				27.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				76.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				81.9	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				113.4	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	↔
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				21.2	2025	●	↔
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				31.9	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				33.5	2022	●	↔
Palma ratio				1.3	2022	●	↔
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				7.1	2022	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.4	2023	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.3	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				8.9	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.2	2024	●	↔
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.6	2024	●	↔
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				24.5	2024	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				17.7	2024	●	↔
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.2	2023	●	↔
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.5	2024	●	↔
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.6	2023	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				55.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				7.5	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				12.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				42.4	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.9	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				4.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.0	2019	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				20.9	2022	●	↔
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.5	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.0	2024	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)				1.6	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				50.5	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.8	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)				26.5	2022	●	↓
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)				89.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2025	●	●

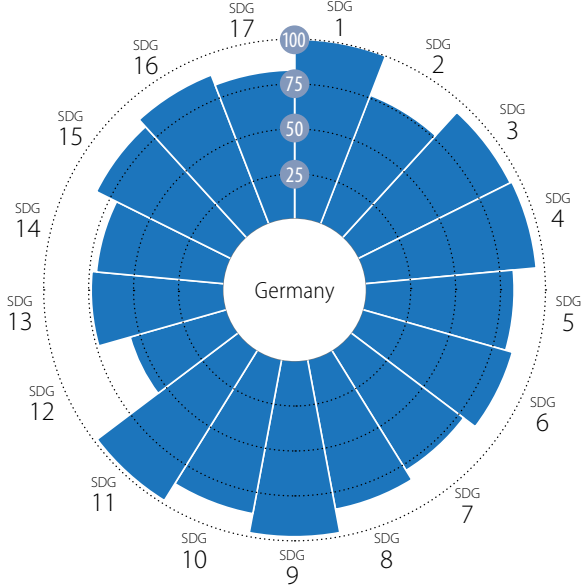
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



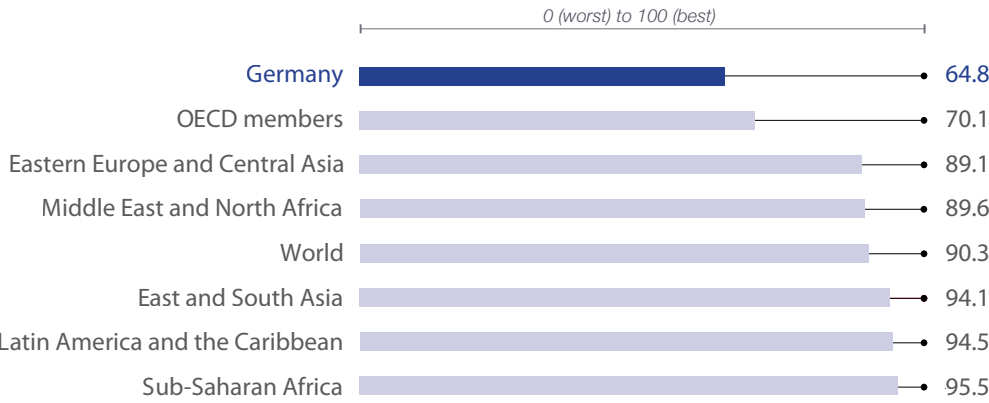
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

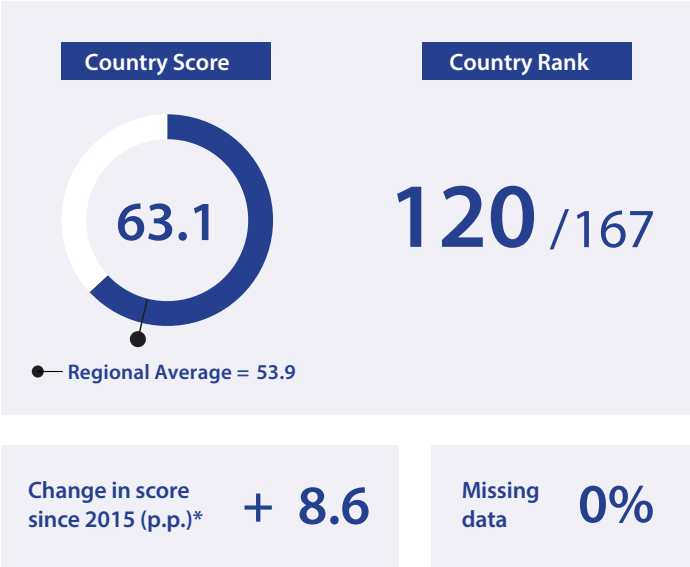
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	● →	Population using the internet (%)	93.5	2024	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.6	2020	● ↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.8	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.3	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.5	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	2016	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2016	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.1	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,924.0	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.4	2022	● →	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.6	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	12.4	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.8	2022	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	32.4	2020	● →
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.1	2020	● ↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	14.1	2020	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.6	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2009	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.1	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2021	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	9.2	2022	● ↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.7	2025	● ●
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	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.3	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	9.7	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.8	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.3	2021	● ↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.6	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	2023	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.6	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	88.0	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	49.1	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.1	2024	● →
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.9	2022	● →	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2022	● ↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.0	2023	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.6	2021	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.2	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.4	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.1	2023	● →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.2	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4	2023	● →	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	73.3	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 92.4	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2023	● ↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	38.4	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2024	● →
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	482.3	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.6	2018	● ↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.7	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.4	2019	● ↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.0	2019	● ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.7	2024	● →	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.3	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.2	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.4	2023	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7	2025	● ↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.2	2023	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	19.6	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2022	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	35.4	2022	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.3	2019	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	24.1	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,451.5	2024	● ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.9	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.9	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	83.9	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● ↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	17.6	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	● ↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	68.9	2022	● ↑
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	71.2	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.7	2022	● ↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2024	● ↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.5	2018	● →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.5	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.7	2022	● →
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.4	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	6.9	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.5	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	70.2	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

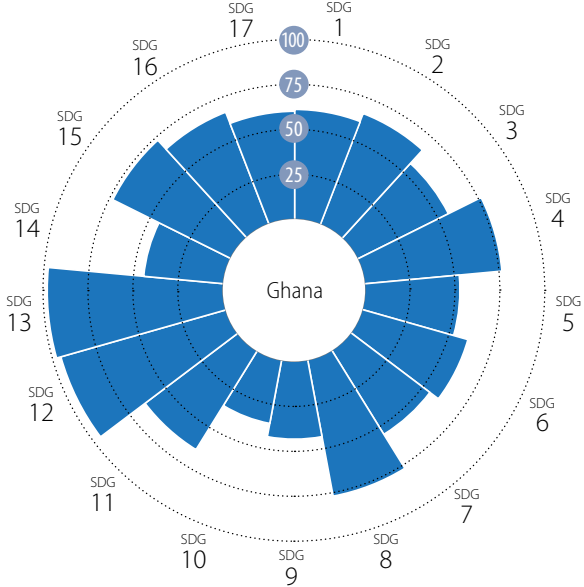
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Overall Performance



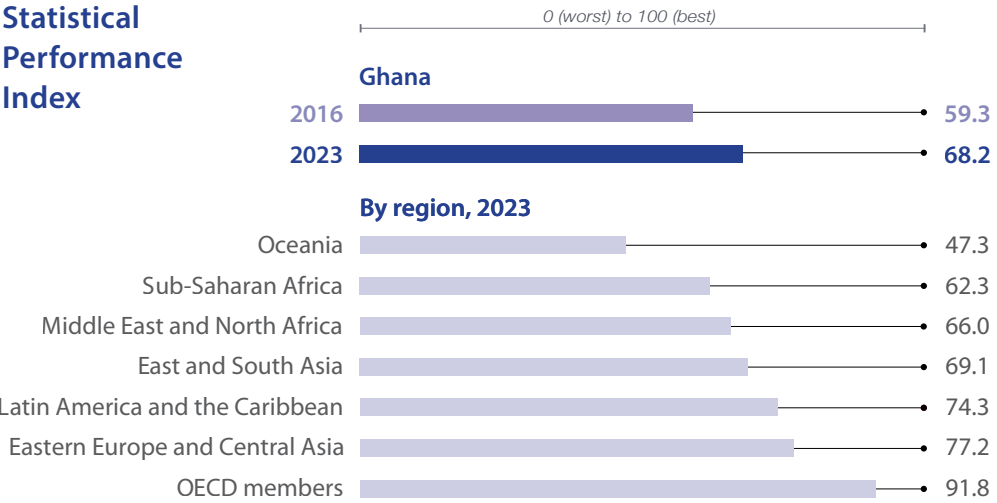
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

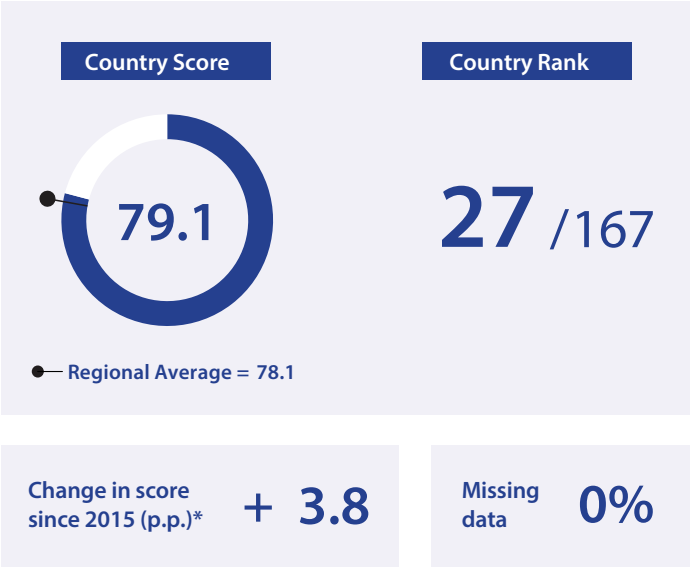


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

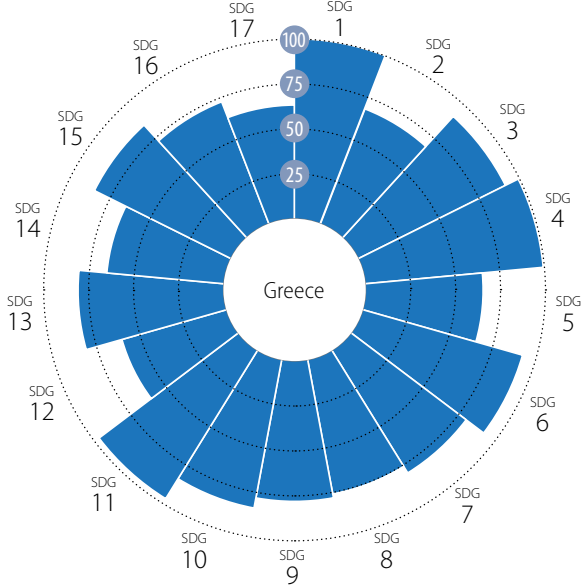
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				16.9	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				28.7	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.2	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.8	2022	●	↓
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				41.4	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				12.9	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.3	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				234.3	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				21.2	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				37.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				129.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.6	2023	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.2	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				194.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				25.9	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				65.5	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				63.0	2021	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				87.6	2023	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				47.8	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				87.1	2021	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				90.1	2021	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				74.1	2019	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				85.9	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				51.7	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				72.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				95.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				14.6	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				88.4	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				28.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				6.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				6.3	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				263.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				85.1	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				31.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.2	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				55.7	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				68.2	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.9	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				92.6	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				69.9	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				56.5	2023	●	↓
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				32.3	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2010	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.9	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				43.5	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				2.3	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				33.5	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				26.7	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				72.8	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				52.5	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				2.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.0	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				9.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				3.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.6	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)				0.6	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				19.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				27.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				44.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				7.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				28.8	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				94.3	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.0	2023	●	↓
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.8	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				11.7	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				74.5	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				42.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				20.1	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				67.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.0	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)				15.6	2022	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				54	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.2	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.6	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	85.0	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.2	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.8	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	2003	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	2003	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	118.0	2023	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.4	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● →	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	41.7	2020	● →
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1	2022	● ↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	40.7	2022	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.6	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	32.9	2021	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	29.3	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.2	2022	● →
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.0	2022	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.8	2023	● →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	15.8	2023	● ↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2023	● →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	25.3	2022	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	12.0	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.2	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	96.5	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.9	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	13.0	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.4	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	7.9	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2022	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.9	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.6	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.2	2021	● →	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	38.9	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.7	2024	● →
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	2022	● →	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2021	● ↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	10.5	2023	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily 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)	5.3	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.3	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7	2022	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 96.1	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2009	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.2	2023	● ↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.5	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2024	● ↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	436.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.1	2018	● →
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.8	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.1	2019	● ↑
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	47.2	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	● ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.4	2024	● →	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.5	2022	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2023	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.9	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2023	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	● ↓
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.7	2023	● ↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.5	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3	2022	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2023	● →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	94.7	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	24.2	2022	● ↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2,259.0	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.2	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.4	2025	● ↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2023	● ↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2023	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.5	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	● ↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	101.4	2022	● ↓
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2024	● ↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2023	● →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	50	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	47.3	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.8	2022	● ↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	63.3	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	11.0	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.6	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2025	● ●

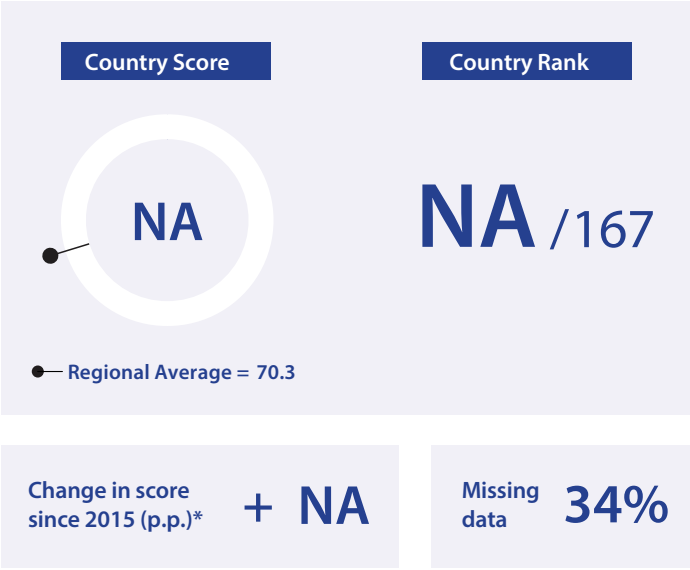
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

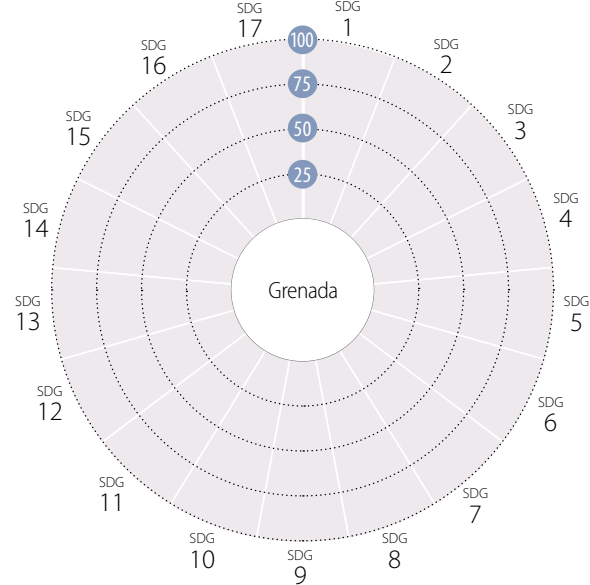




Overall Performance



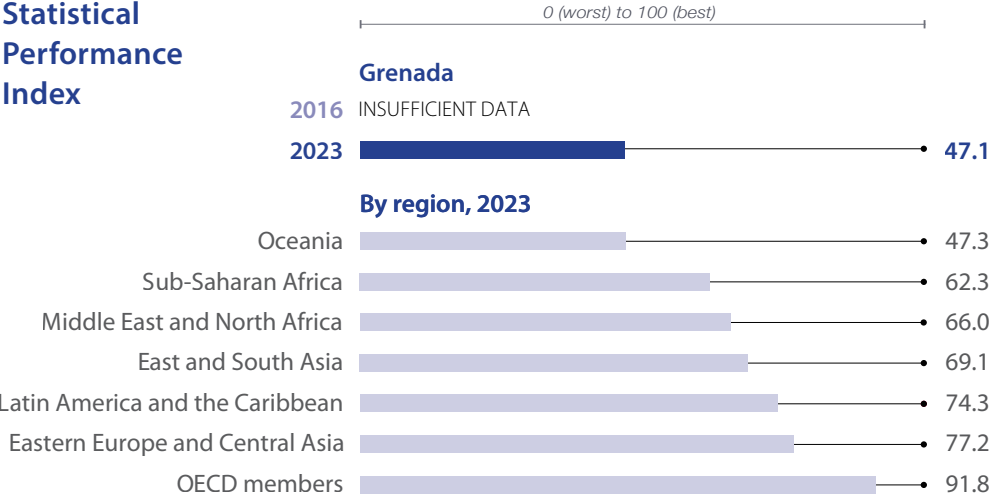
Average Performance by SDG



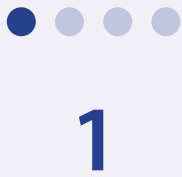
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

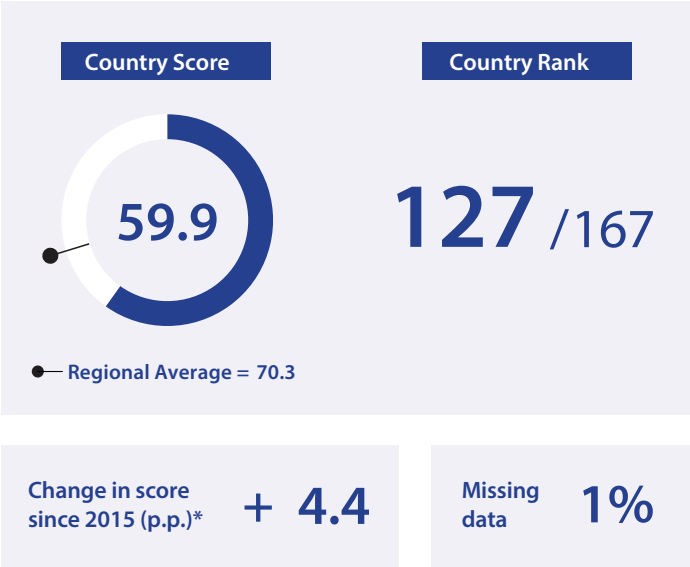


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

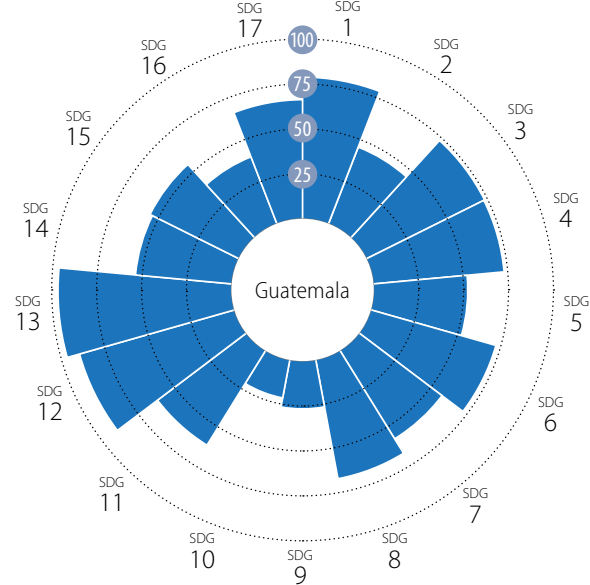
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)							
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)							
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)							
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)							
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)							
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)							
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.3	2022					
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2022					
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2020					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	48.3	2023					
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	2023					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	2023					
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2023					
New HIV 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 (%)	17.1	2021					
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47.0	2019					
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2021					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.2	2023					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.1	2018					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2020					
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82.0	2023					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.4	2021					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)							
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	75.0	2023					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2021					
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.4	2021					
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)							
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.4	2024					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.7	2022					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)							
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.3	2025					
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6	2017					
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.5	2017					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.1	2022					
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	44.5	2015					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)							
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.2	2022					
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.8	2022					
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2023					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	61.3	2023					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)							
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)							
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)							
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)							
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025					
Population using the internet (%)	74.1	2023					
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.6	2023					
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023					
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025				
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2023					
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)							
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	8.1	2021					
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	43.8	2018					
Palma ratio	2.2	2018					
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)							
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	11.8	2023					
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)							
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)							
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020					
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.4	2022					
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	2021					
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.7	2023					
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				
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2023					
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2024					
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)							
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)							
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.0	2019					
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)							
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	2023					
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)							
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2023					
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023					
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)							
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2022					
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023					
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	60.3	2022					
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)							
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2024					
Children involved in child labor (%)							
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024				
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)							
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2023					
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2023					
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2023					
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	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	2024				
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.1	2021					
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.1	2023					
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	70.3	2025					

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



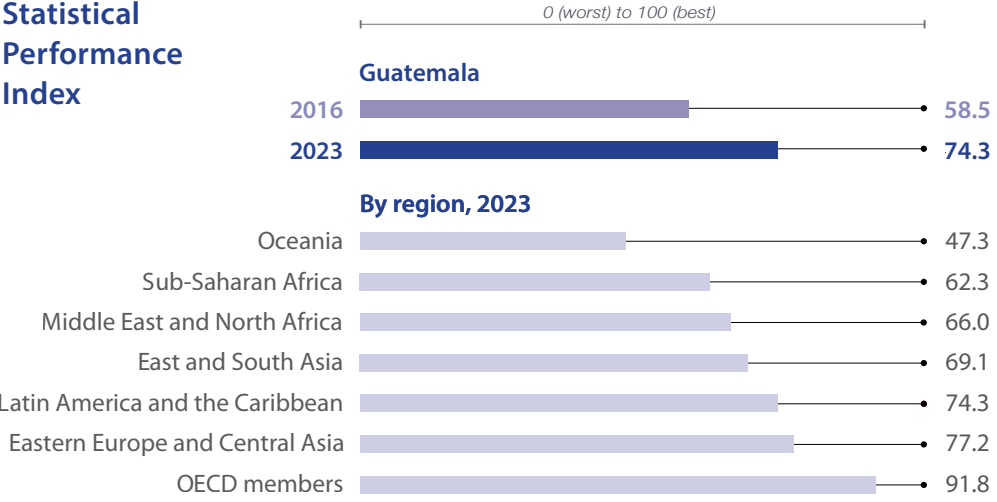
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

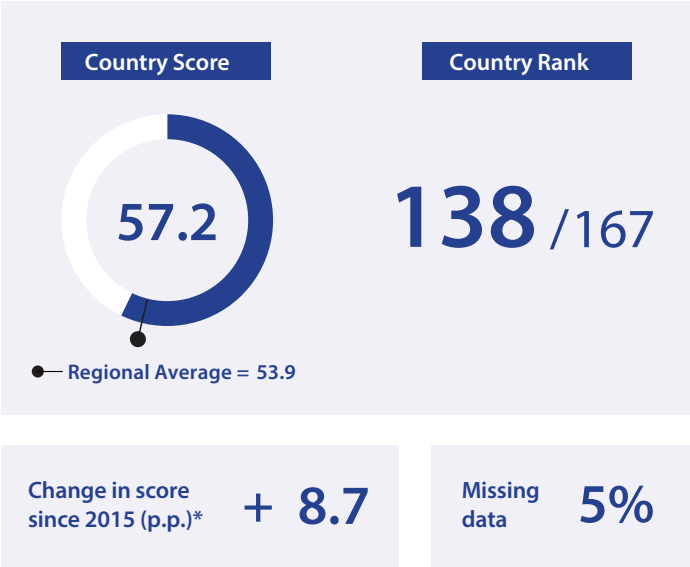


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

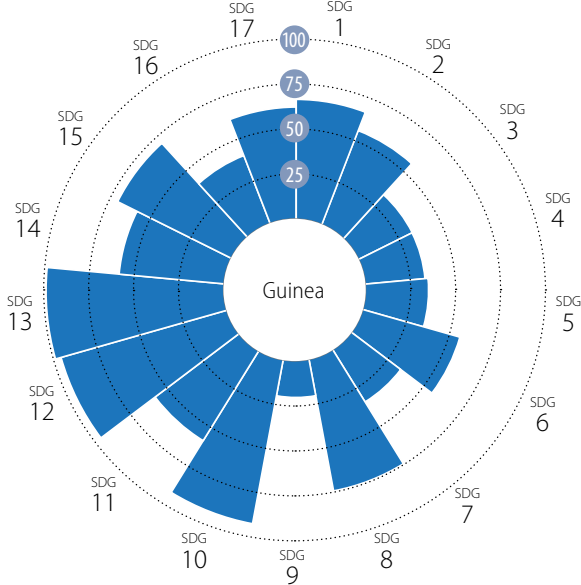
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				7.3	2025	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				17.0	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				12.6	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				46.0	2021	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.8	2021	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				59.3	2015	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.2	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				365.8	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				93.7	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				21.4	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				33.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				14.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				91.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.6	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				65.2	2021	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.6	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				58.7	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				84.5	2023	●	↗
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				91.6	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				49.7	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				95.0	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				71.2	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				83.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				50.1	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.6	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				69.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.7	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				23.9	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,034.2	2024	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				46.2	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				63.5	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.8	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				37.0	2022	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.2	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				12.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.3	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				56.1	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				17.0	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2021	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.5	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				48.3	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				2.9	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				37.6	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				27.4	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				88.8	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				30.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				5.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				29.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				8.8	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.3	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				28.8	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				8.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				38.6	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				15.3	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				33.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.9	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.8	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				22.0	2022	●	↗
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				48.3	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.4	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				25.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.31	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.6	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)				12.9	2022	●	→
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)				74.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				79.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



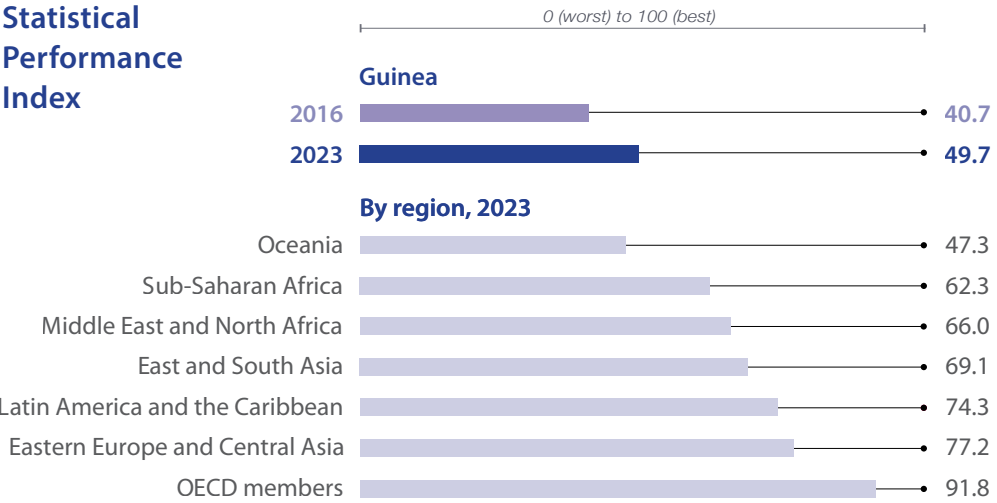
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

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

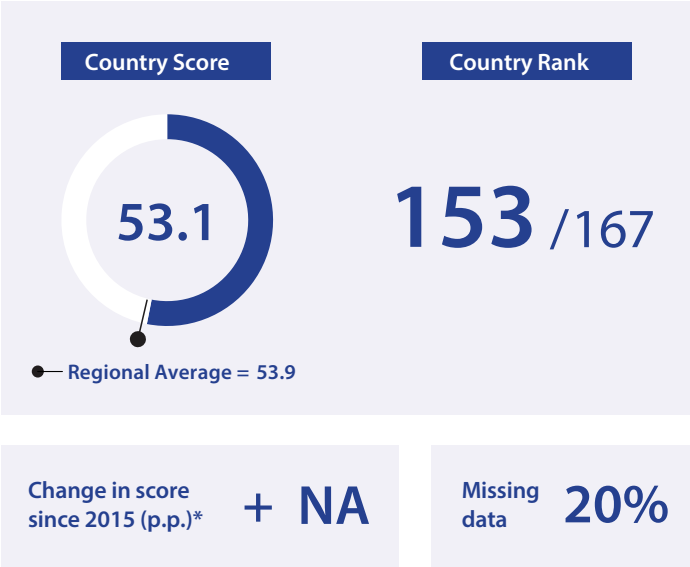


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				8.3	2025	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				28.9	2025	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				10.3	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				26.1	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.4	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				13.8	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				9.5	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2018	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				494.1	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				30.3	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				95.0	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				175.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.6	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				238.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				37.4	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				60.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				127.6	2020	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				55.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				47.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				39.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.9	2024	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				48.0	2021	●	↗
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				80.6	2021	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				35.1	2021	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				60.3	2021	●	↗
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				42.6	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				40.7	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				66.1	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				29.6	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				71.5	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				31.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				469.0	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							
Population with access to electricity (%)				47.7	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.1	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				78.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				30.4	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.2	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				68.1	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				26.5	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				23.1	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.3	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				29.6	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				44.0	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				23.1	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				47.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.0	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				14.7	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				3.2	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.6	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				69.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				42.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				11.8	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				27.0	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				19.4	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				90.4	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.2	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				2.0	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				54.2	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				62.0	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				28.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				24.2	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.5	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.7	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.7	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.9	2025	●	●

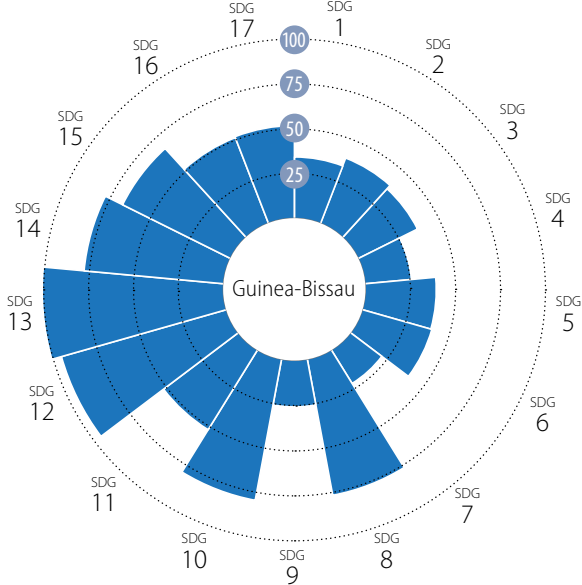
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



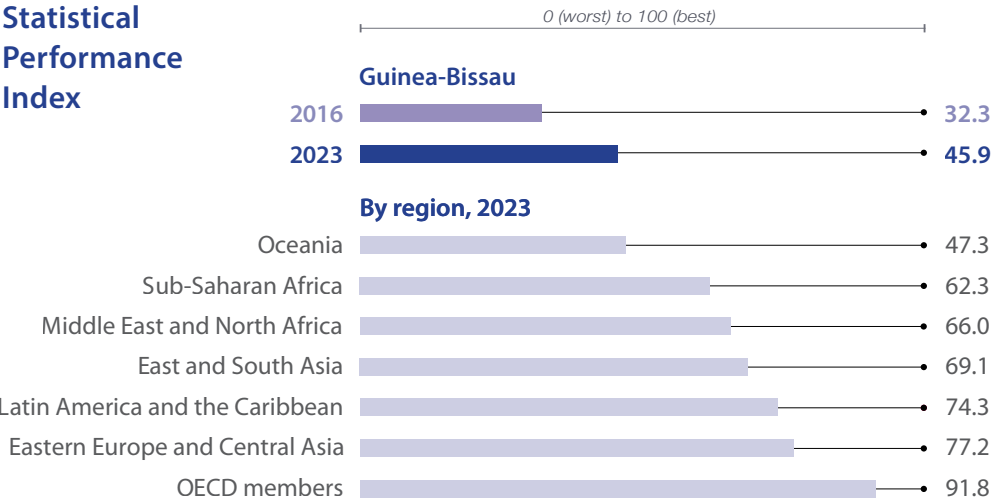
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

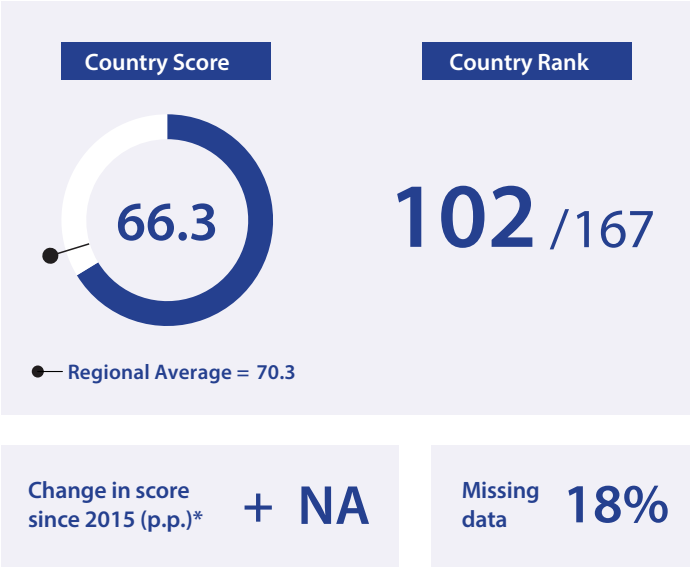


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

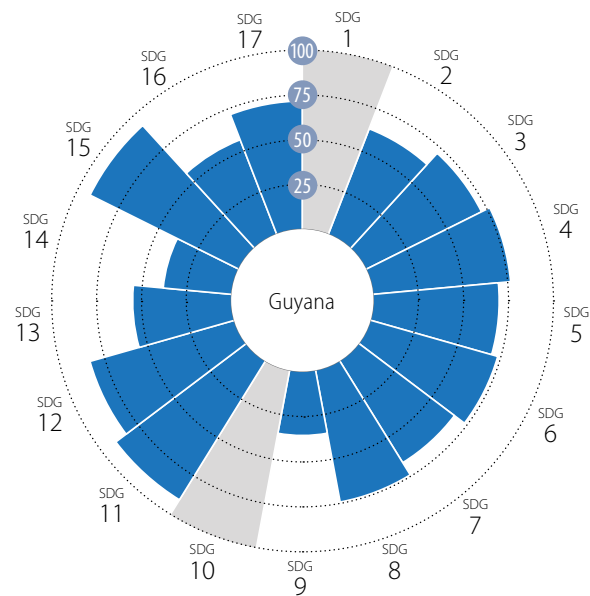
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				23.0	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				54.9	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				32.2	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				27.7	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				8.1	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				505.4	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				32.7	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				69.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				361.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.5	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				25.3	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				229.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				30.5	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				64.1	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				84.5	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				53.8	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				72.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				37.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				27.4	2010	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				69.5	2010	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				36.9	2010	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				69.0	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				63.7	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				48.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				81.4	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				9.8	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				61.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				27.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				37.4	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.9	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				3.5	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.4	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				56.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.6	2025	●	↑
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				69.6	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				32.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				73.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				8.5	2020	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				33.4	2021	●	●
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				59.0	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				29.2	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				66.5	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				50.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				56.8	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				3.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				1.2	2003	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.3	2003	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.6	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2017	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				55.5	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				46.0	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				21.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				17.2	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.4	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.1	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)				11.2	2019	●	●
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)				45.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				63.7	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



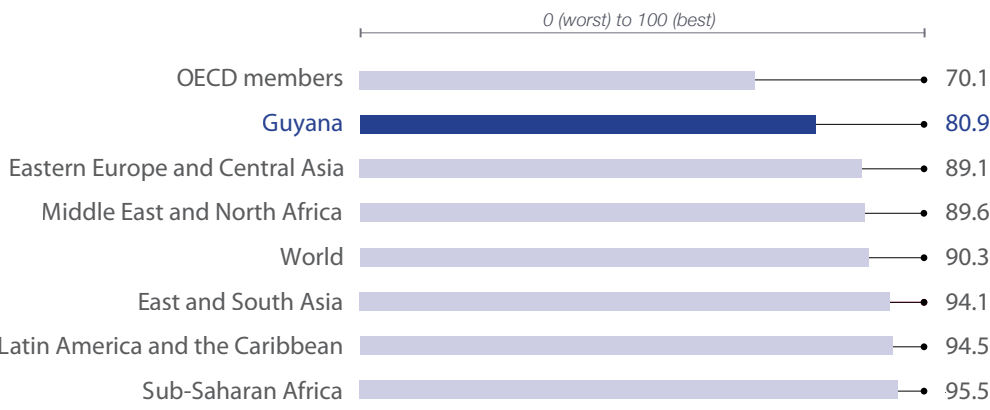
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

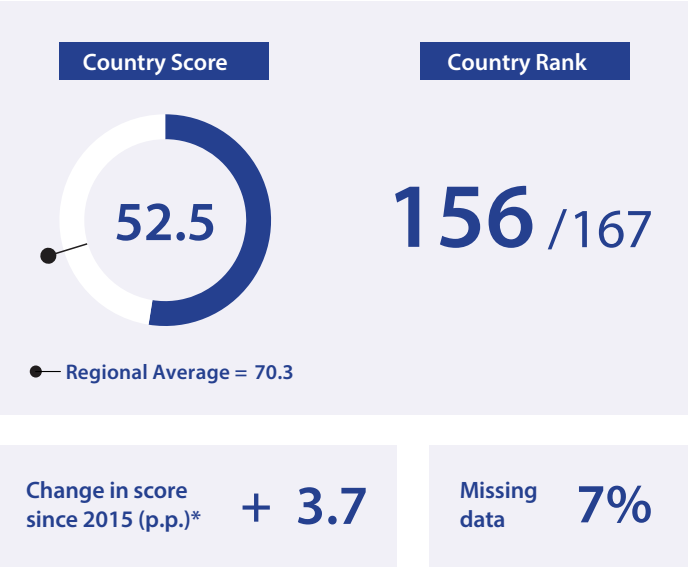


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

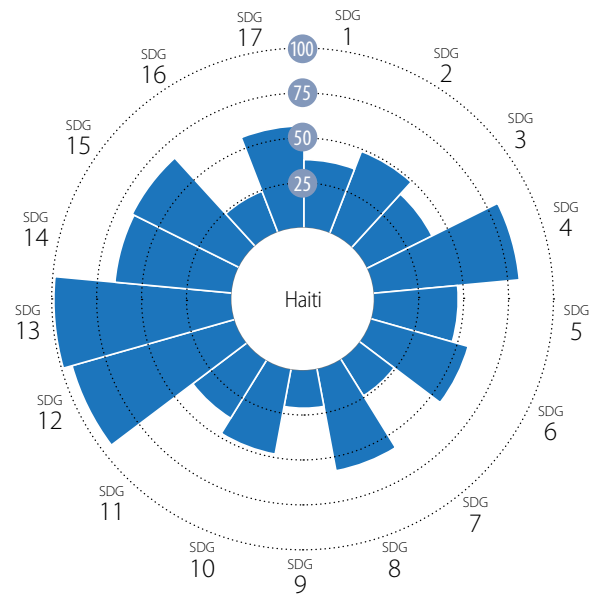
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	●	●			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2019	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	2019	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	40.3	2019	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.5	2022	●	●			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9	2022	●	●			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	●			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	74.7	2023	●	●			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	2023	●	●			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	2023	●	●			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0	2023	●	●			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.7	2023	●	●			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	25.4	2021	●	●			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	96.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.2	2021	●	●			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.2	2023	●	●			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.9	2018	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2020	●	●			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	●	●			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.9	2021	●	●			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2011	●	●			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.0	2023	●	●			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.0	2023	●	●			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	83.2	2010	●	●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.9	2022	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.1	2024	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2022	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.3	2024	●	●			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.4	2025	●	●			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.9	2022	●	●			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.0	2022	●	●			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.3	2022	●	●			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.3	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	●	●	●	●			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	93.0	2022	●	●			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	●			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.6	2023	●	●			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.3	2021	●	●			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2022	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	●	●	●	●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10.7	2025	●	●			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	●	●			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	●	●	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	●	●	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.1	2025	●	●			
Population using the internet (%)	81.7	2023	●	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	31.7	2023	●	●			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	●	●			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	●	●			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	●	●	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	49.8	2021	●	●			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●			
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	●	●			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.2	2023	●	●			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.3	2022	●	●			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	●	●	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	8.1	2022	●	●			
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	2024	●	●			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4	2023	●	●			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	●	●	●	●			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	30.8	2024	●	●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	●	●	●	●			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.1	2024	●	●			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.5	2018	●	●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.2	2019	●	●			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	18.6	2019	●	●			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.4	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	●	●			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	●	●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	●			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	●	●			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	●	●	●	●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.9	2022	●	●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	●	●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	46.7	2022	●	●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.1	2020	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2024	●	●			
Children involved in child labor (%)	6.4	2020	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2025	●	●			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2023	●	●			
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2023	●	●			
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023	●	●			
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6	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	2024	●	●		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.1	2023	●	●			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	70.0	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



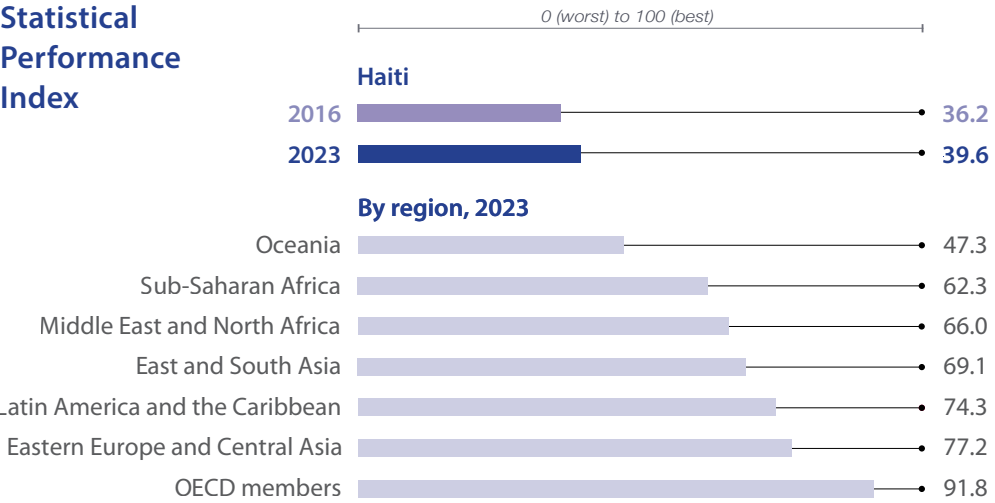
Average Performance by SDG



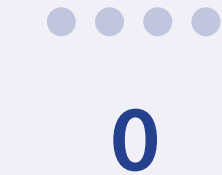
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

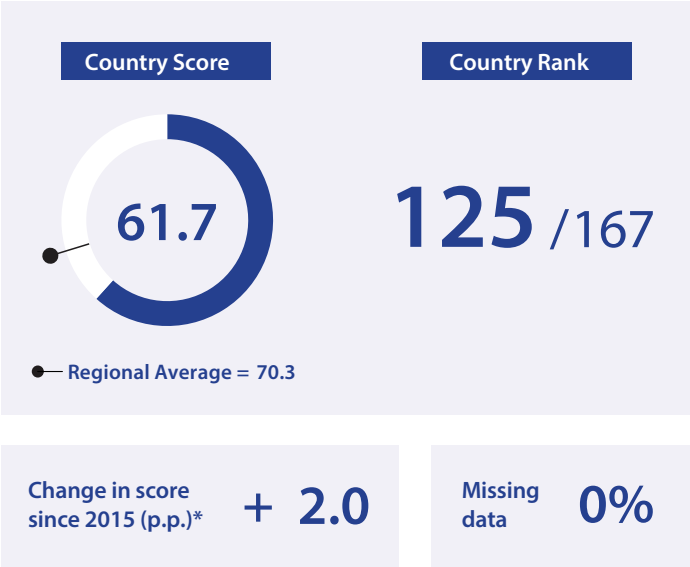


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				26.3	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				45.5	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				50.4	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				21.9	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.7	2017	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				19.2	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				10.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.1	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				327.6	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				23.3	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				55.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				149.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.5	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				31.6	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				206.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				31.3	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				64.9	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				54.8	2015	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				41.6	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				51.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				54.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.6	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				88.9	2017	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				51.2	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				81.1	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.0	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				2.5	2020	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				67.4	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				37.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				13.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				278.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				49.3	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				4.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				3.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				4.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				32.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				32.6	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				14.9	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				4.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				77.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				39.3	2019	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				29.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.8	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.2	2014	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				41.1	2012	●	●
Palma ratio				2.0	2012	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				51.1	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				13.3	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				15.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				13.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				16.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				3.1	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.5	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				24.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				35.3	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				7.7	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				83.9	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				2.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				41.2	2023	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				81.9	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				84.8	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				16.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				35.5	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.23	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				1.6	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.6	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				61.6	2025	●	●

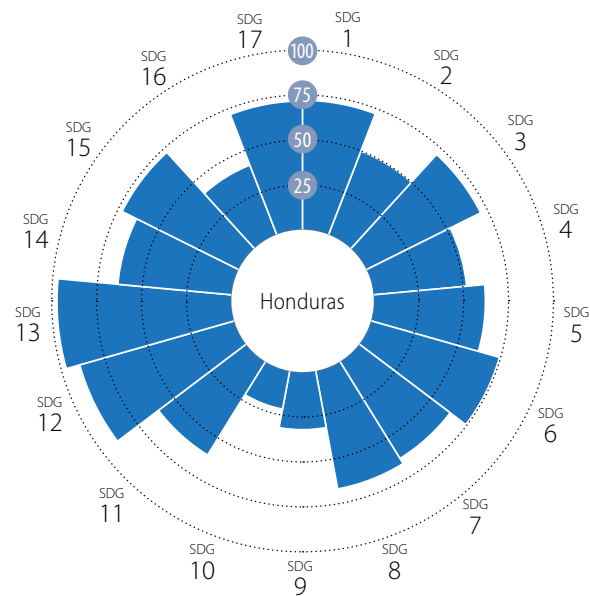
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



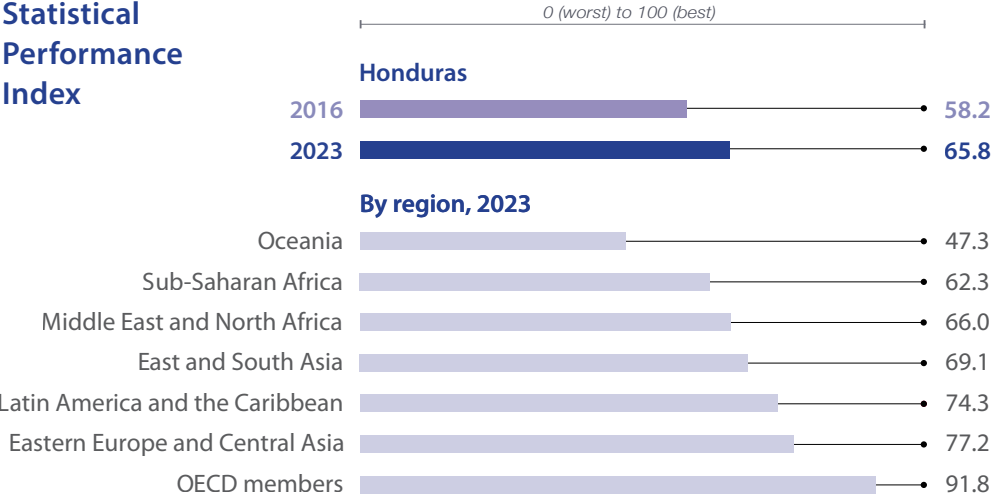
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

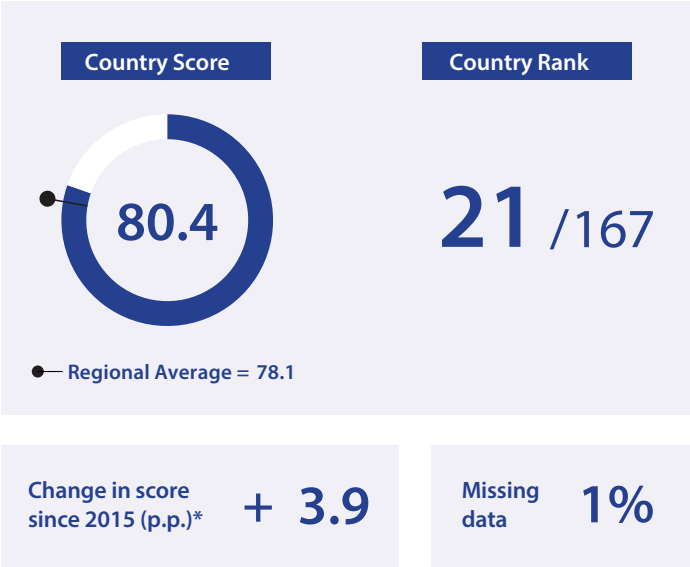


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

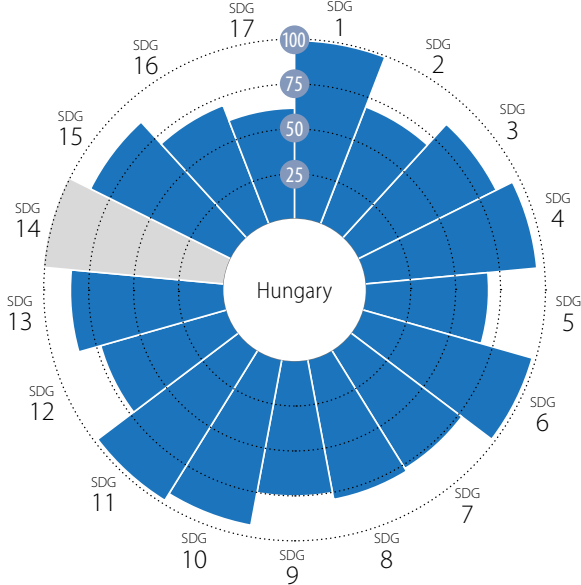
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				9.9	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				21.9	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				20.4	2022	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				18.7	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.9	2019	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				57.3	2019	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				29.5	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	● ↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.9	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				24.7	2021	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				46.8	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.8	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				15.5	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				31.0	2023	● ↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.8	2021	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				112.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				18.5	2021	● ↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.9	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				97.1	2018	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.1	2019	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				73.0	2023	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				64.3	2021	● ↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.0	2024	● ↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				61.6	2023	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				76.0	2023	● ↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				36.5	2023	● ↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				96.1	2019	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				79.5	2024	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				88.5	2022	● ↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				52.7	2024	● ↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.3	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.8	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				84.4	2022	● ↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.6	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				19.5	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,253.5	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				94.4	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				50.1	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.9	2023	● ↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				14.4	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				56.4	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.0	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				37.9	2021	● →	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.9	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				92.3	2025	● →	
Population using the internet (%)				58.3	2023	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				49.4	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2023	● ↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	● ●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2019	● ●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.3	2023	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				48.2	2019	● ●	
Palma ratio				3.0	2019	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				31.5	2014	● ●	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				32.6	2023	● ↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.8	2022	● ↗	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				21.1	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				3.5	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.3	2024	● →	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				26.1	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.3	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2023	● ↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	2023	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	2024	● ↓	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2020	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.0	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				58.4	2024	● →	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				13.6	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				18.4	2019	● ↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				13.1	2019	● ↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				74.6	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				100.0	2023	● ↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.6	2023	● ↗	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				4.8	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				31.4	2023	● ↗	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	● ↗	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				50.8	2022	● →	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				97.0	2019	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				22.0	2024	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				15.3	2019	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.5	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	● →	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.4	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)				22.2	2020	● ↓	
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)				65.8	2023	● ↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				79.9	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



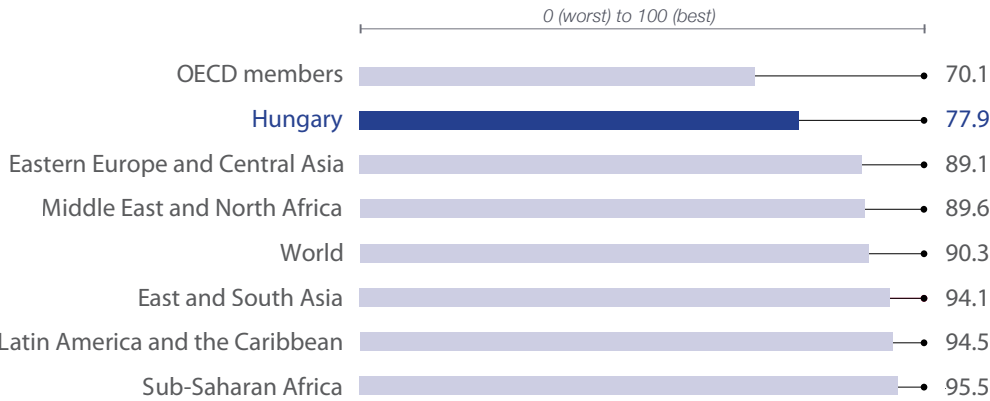
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## International Spillover Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

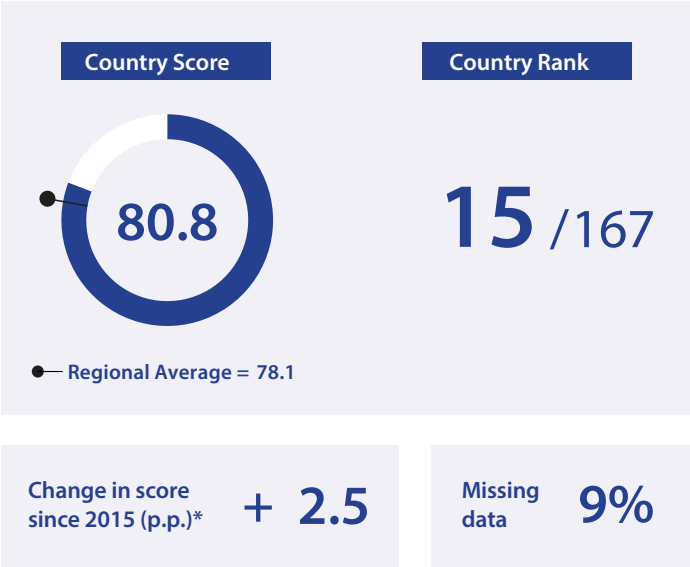
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure						
	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5	2025	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8	2025	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)	91.5	2024	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.9	2022	●	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.5	2023	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)						
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	●	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	3.1	2023	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2023	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4	2022	●	↗
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	*	90.0	2022	●	●	Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)	122.7	2023	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.7	2022	●	↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.6	2022	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	●	↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	38.3	2020	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0	2022	●	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	28.6	2022	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	●	↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	63.3	2023	●	●	Gini coefficient	29.2	2021	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.3	2022	●	●	Palma ratio	1.1	2022	●	→	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)						
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.7	2023	●	↑		10.1	2022	●	↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1	2023	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	2023	●	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2023	●	↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	11.9	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.7	2021	●	→	Population with rent overburden (%)	35.5	2022	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42.0	2019	●	●	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.1	2025	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.4	2021	●	↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	95.7	2020	●	●	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.0	2023	●	↗	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9	2021	●	↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	5.0	2022	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2017	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.0	2024	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.9	2024	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.5	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	48.8	2024	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2024	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	20.6	2024	●	→	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5	2022	●	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.1	2019	●	●	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	36.4	2023	●	↓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2022	●	→	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9	2019	●	●	SDG13 – Climate Action					
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)						
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.9	2023	●	↑		3.9	2023	●	↗	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8	2023	●	↑	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	4.3	2024	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*	95.8	2023	●	→	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.4	2024	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2021	●	●	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)	47.9	2021	●	↑	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	29.4	2023	●	↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.2	2022	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	25.1	2022	●	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.5	2022	●	↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)						
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.9	2024	●	↑		NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4	2022	●	↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.4	2024	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.2	2025	●	→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	14.2	2023	●	↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3	2023	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)						
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑		86.7	2023	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.1	2022	●	↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.9	2021	●	●	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	9.0	2022	●	→	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)	1,006.7	2024	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	●	↑	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8	2022	●	↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unserved detainees (% of prison population)						
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑		21.0	2023	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	●	●	
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	2023	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2024	●	↓	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.3	2021	●	↓	Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)						
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2023	●	●		0.1	2024	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.6	2022	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.8	2025	●	↓	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.2	2021	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2023	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	●	↓	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2023	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	38.4	2018	●	●	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	176.6	2023	●	→	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.1	2024	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	10.0	2022	●	↑	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)	0.1	2024	●	↓	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70	2024	●	●	
					Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.2	2022	●	↓	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.2	2023	●	↑	
					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	68.5	2025	●	↑	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

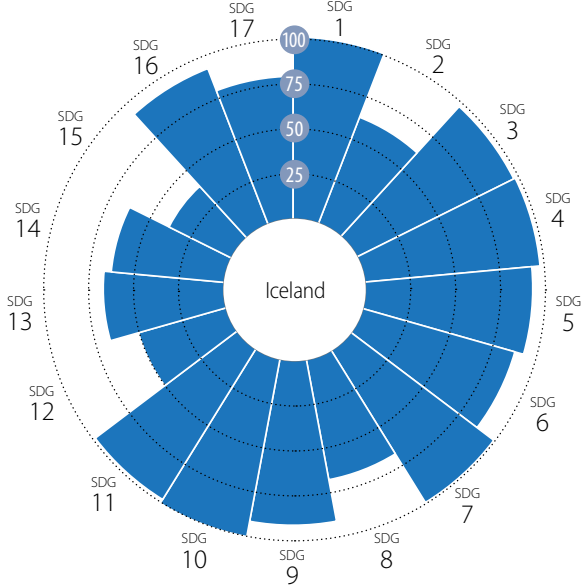
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Overall Performance



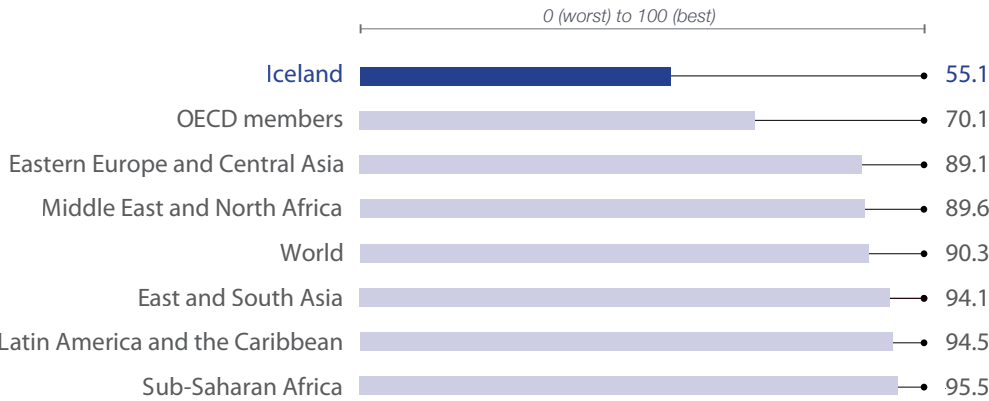
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

\*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
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				4.9	2017	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*			2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*			0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	*			90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.0	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.4	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				34.4	2009	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				3.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				8.5	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				2.4	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				82.7	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				3.3	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.4	2020	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				88.9	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				7.5	2024	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				NA	NA	●	●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				16.4	2019	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				5.7	2023	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				97.0	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.5	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*			97.7	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	*			100.0	2022	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				43.4	2023	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				447.3	2022	●	↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				9.3	2022	●	→
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				34.1	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				NA	NA	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.4	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				89.1	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				46.0	2025	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				10.2	2022	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				98.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				79.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				2,942.7	2024	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				82.4	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				76.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				100.0	2021	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				6.4	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				194.4	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				85.3	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				5.2	2022	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				92.1	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				99.8	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				124.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.6	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				40.5	2025	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				5.3	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				2.6	2022	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				823.3	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				13.1	2021	●	●
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				4.9	2017	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				40.5	2022	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				26.1	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				0.9	2017	●	●
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				3.1	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				4.8	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)				22.7	2018	●	●
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				99.0	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				91.4	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				9.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.0	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				12.9	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				50.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				63.5	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				17.9	2024	●	→
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.3	2021	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				10.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				8.7	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	*			0.0	2023	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				71.0	2021	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				16.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				80.1	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				27.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				38.3	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.2	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				19.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.9	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				NA	NA	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				39.8	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				28.3	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				77.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*			0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				81.4	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				37.0	2022	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				15.0	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*			0	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				42.5	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				81.7	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				69.5	2025	●	●

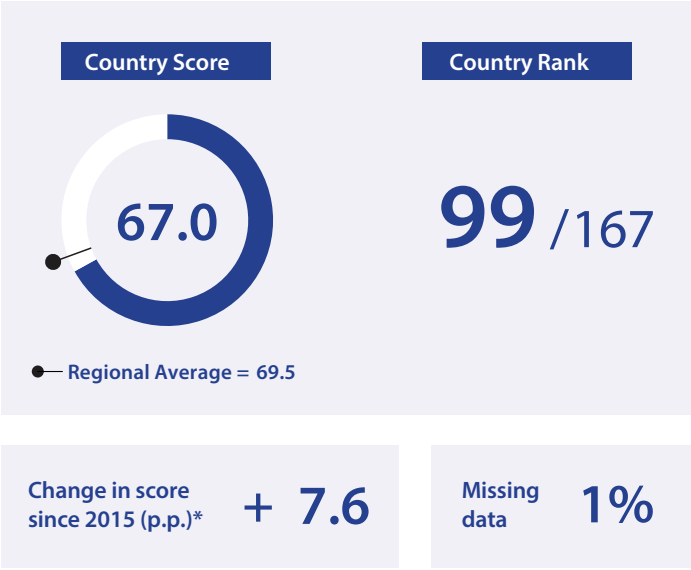
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

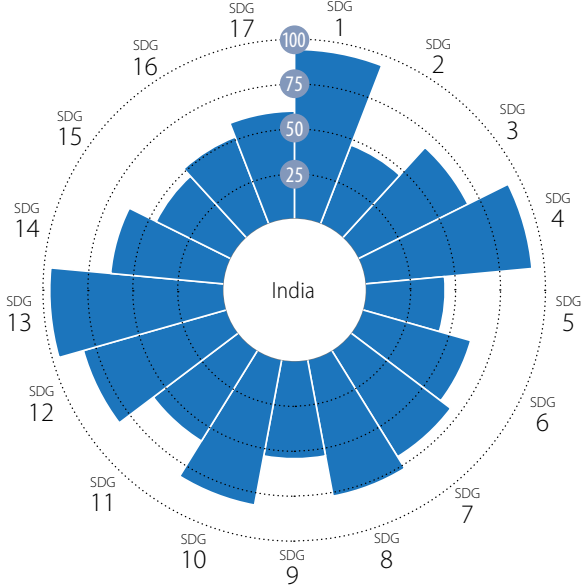




Overall Performance



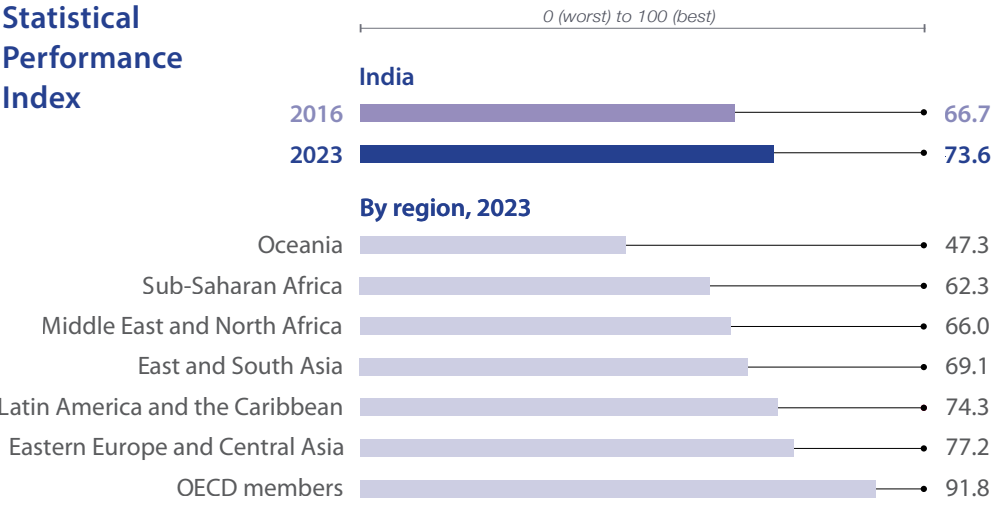
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

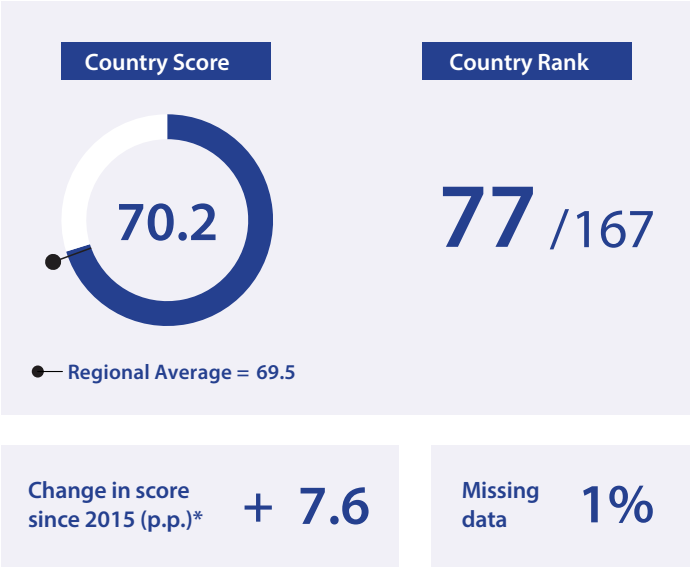


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

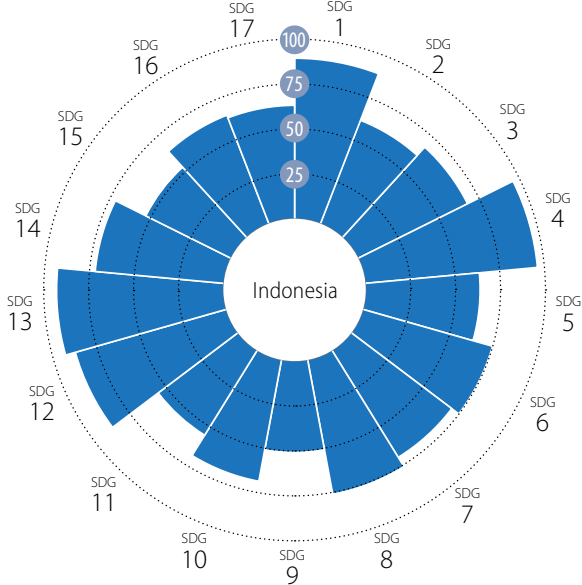
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				5.5	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger								
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				13.7	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				35.5	2020	●	→	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				18.7	2020	●	→	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				23.6	2020	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.3	2022	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.6	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.9	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being								
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				80.5	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				17.3	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				27.7	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				195.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.6	2021	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				139.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				14.6	2021	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.0	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				11.3	2020	●	→	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.4	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				63.3	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.4	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education								
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.4	2022	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.9	2024	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				85.5	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				97.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality								
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				77.5	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				72.5	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				42.6	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				13.8	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation								
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				93.3	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				78.4	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				66.5	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				19.2	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				128.2	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy								
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.2	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				74.5	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.7	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				18.0	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth								
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				72.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				77.5	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.2	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.1	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.0	2025	●	→	
Population using the internet (%)				55.9	2022	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				60.2	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.2	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				50.8	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2020	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				45.9	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities								
Gini coefficient				32.8	2021	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities								
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				41.4	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				47.3	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				65.6	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				69.8	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production								
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				2.9	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				20.3	2024	●	↓	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				22.1	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.8	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action								
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				2.2	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.4	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water								
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				4.2	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				32.3	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				7.4	2018	●	→	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				4.4	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.7	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land								
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				6.3	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				8.3	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				0.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions								
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.8	2022	●	↗	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↑	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				75.8	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				89.1	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals								
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.4	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)				9.1	2022	●	↓	
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)				73.6	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				63.8	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



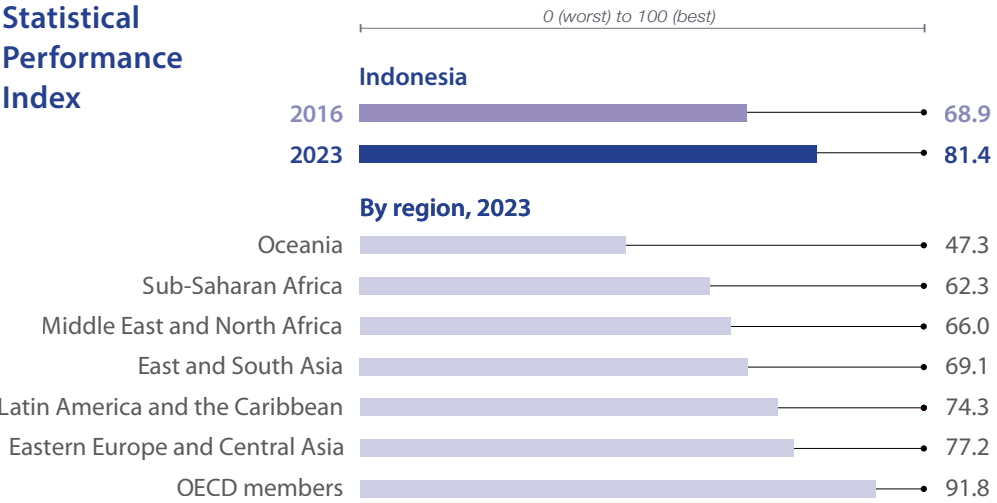
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

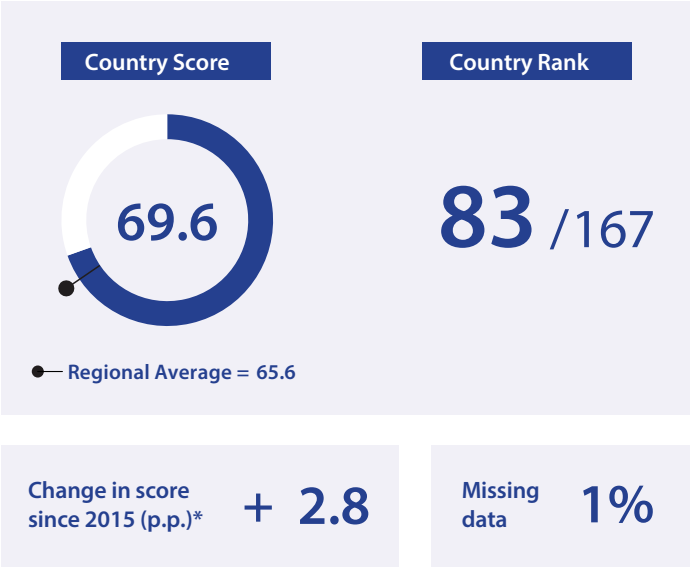
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

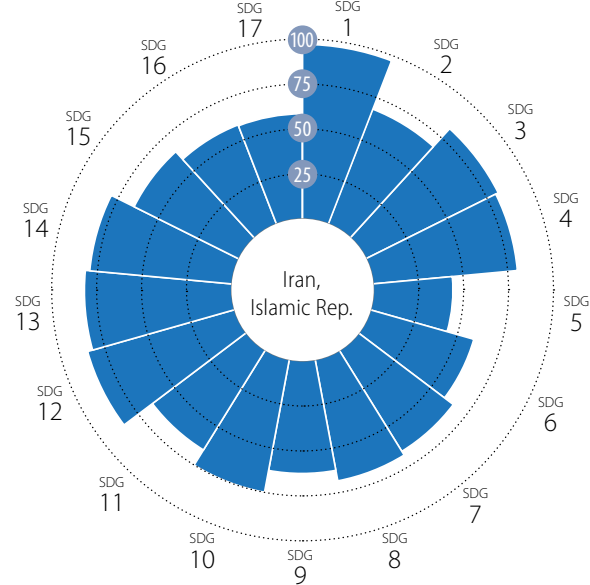
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				2.1	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				10.3	2025	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.2	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				30.8	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.2	2018	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				53.9	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.2	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.4	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				12.4	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				140.5	2023	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.5	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				20.6	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				387.0	2023	●	↓	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.9	2021	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				96.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.3	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.1	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				36.1	2016	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				95.7	2023	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				82.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				54.8	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.6	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				89.3	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.3	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				98.6	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2020	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				77.0	2024	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				92.1	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				64.6	2024	●	↗	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.9	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.1	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				88.2	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				29.7	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				29.8	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				429.6	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.1	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.9	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.3	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				64.3	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.7	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.8	2021	●	↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.3	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				91.3	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				69.2	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				118.5	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				30.7	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2020	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				6.2	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				36.1	2023	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.5	2023	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				19.4	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				20.1	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				29.6	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.2	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.9	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.8	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.3	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				33.0	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.1	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				2.7	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.7	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				3.2	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				25.7	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				61.9	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				16.7	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				3.9	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.9	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				25.9	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				39.0	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.6	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.3	2022	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				17.5	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				83.4	2023	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				37.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2021	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				44.1	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.7	2023	●	↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				15.1	2022	●	→	
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)				81.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.8	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



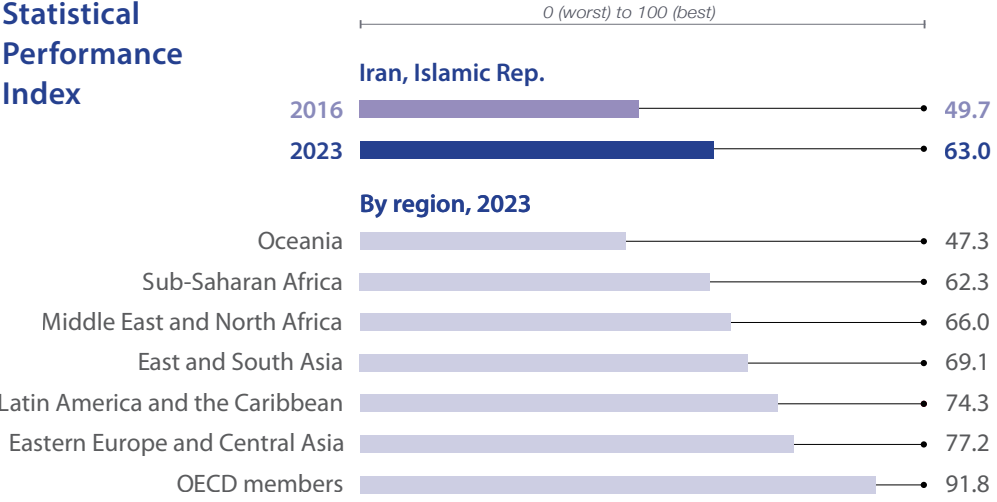
Average Performance by SDG



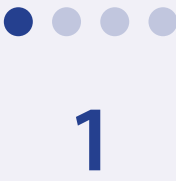
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

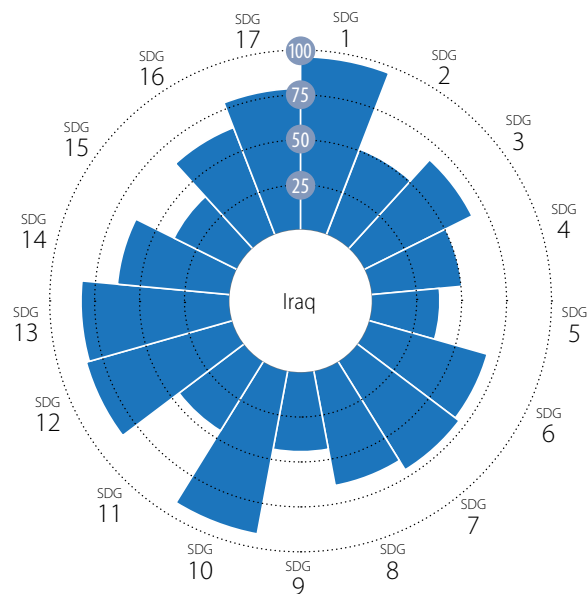


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				2.5	2025	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.8	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.3	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				84.0	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				24.3	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.8	2022	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2019	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				15.8	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.4	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				11.8	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				11.0	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				13.9	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				58.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.6	2021	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.7	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				23.8	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.3	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.1	2024	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				59.8	2020	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.2	2020	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				88.7	2020	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				76.1	2024	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				20.3	2024	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				4.9	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.7	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				90.4	2022	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				81.3	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				21.8	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,742.2	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				95.8	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				2.2	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.8	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.1	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				90.0	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				9.0	2025	●	↗	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.23	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				83.5	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				79.6	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				166.3	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				50.9	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.8	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2021	●	↗	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				97.4	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				34.8	2022	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.4	2022	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				44.7	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				38.9	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.6	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				52.0	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				9.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.4	2024	●	↗	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.4	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				31.2	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				11.5	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				9.2	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.2	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.1	2022	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.2	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.0	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				14.4	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.1	2019	●	↗	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				3.9	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.5	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.7	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				13.0	2022	●	↓	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.4	2014	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↗	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				25.1	2014	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.6	2010	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				23.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				16.2	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.6	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)				25.4	2009	●	●	
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)				63.0	2023	●	↗	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				35.6	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their current status as of 2023. The goals are arranged in a grid, and a legend at the bottom explains the color coding and status indicators.

**Legend:**

- Major challenges:** Red background
- Significant challenges:** Orange background
- Challenges remain:** Yellow background
- SDG achieved:** Green background
- Information unavailable:** Grey background
- Decreasing:** Red arrow pointing down
- Stagnating:** Orange arrow pointing right
- Moderately improving:** Yellow arrow pointing up and right
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement:** Green arrow pointing up
- Information unavailable:** Grey dot

**SDG Status Summary:**

Goal	Challenge Level	Status
1. No Poverty	Major	Stagnating
2. Zero Hunger	Major	Stagnating
3. Good Health and Well-being	Major	Moderately improving
4. Quality Education	Major	Information unavailable
5. Gender Equality	Major	Stagnating
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	Significant	Moderately improving
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	Significant	Moderately improving
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major	Stagnating
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Significant	Moderately improving
10. Reduced Inequalities	Challenges remain	Information unavailable
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major	Stagnating
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
13. Climate Action	Significant	Moderately improving
14. Life Below Water	Major	Stagnating
15. Life on Land	Major	Decreasing
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major	Stagnating
17. Partnerships for the Goals	Significant	Moderately improving

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Iraq**

2016	36.5
2023	57.8

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Latin American	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

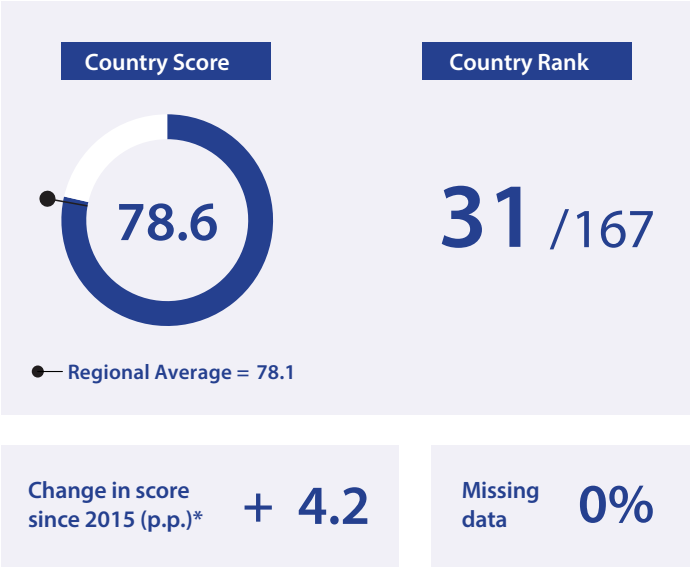
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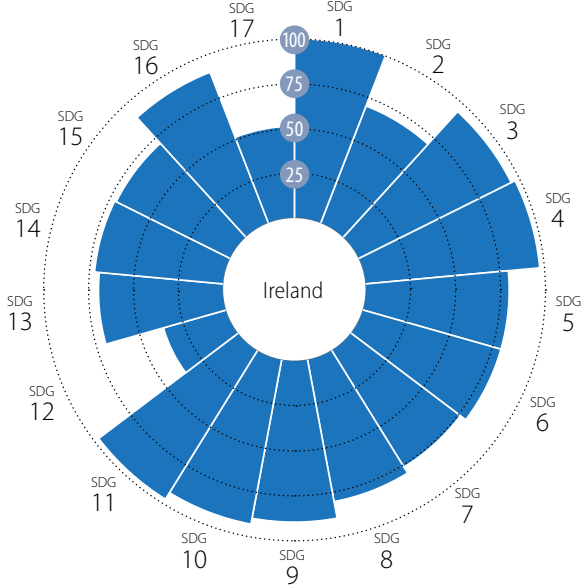
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				3.9	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				16.1	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				12.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.0	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				44.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				40.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.9	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				66.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.9	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				22.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				21.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV 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 (%)				22.7	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				90.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				21.5	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				70.0	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				95.6	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				58.5	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.0	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				17.4	2007	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.3	2007	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				44.8	2007	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				94.0	2017	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				59.3	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				70.6	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				15.0	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.9	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.4	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				98.5	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				59.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				60.5	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				4,715.0	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.4	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				62.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				18.6	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				15.3	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.7	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				83.5	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				81.7	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				52.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				31.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2021	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				16.6	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				29.5	2012	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2012	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				49.3	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				49.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				88.2	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				8.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				7.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.0	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				16.4	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				11.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2016	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.4	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				11.7	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				50.7	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				7.1	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				5.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				8.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.9	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				9.5	2013	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.8	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.5	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				30.7	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government 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)				38.6	2019	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.8	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				60.9	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



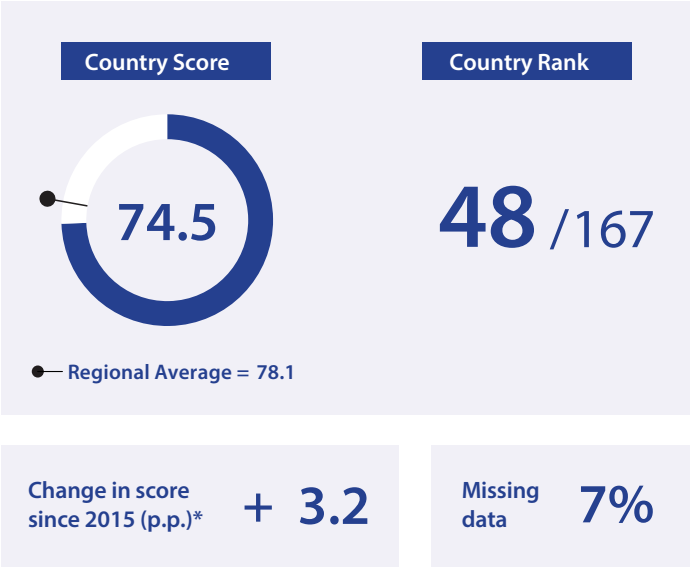
SDG Dashboard and Trends



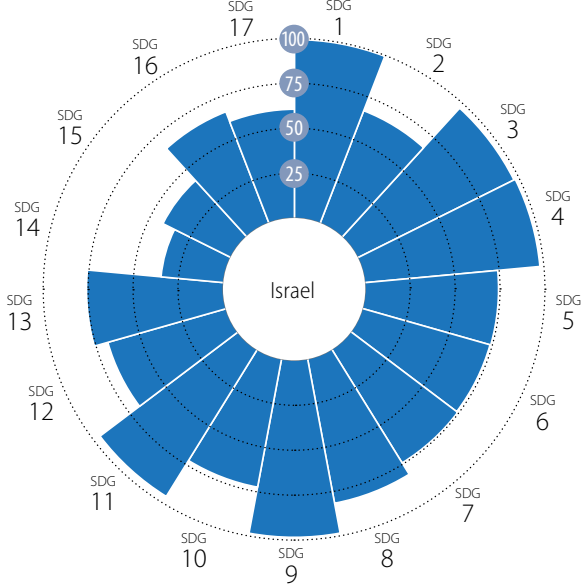
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				7.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				28.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				8.7	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				74.6	2023	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				7.0	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				3.8	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.5	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				3.8	2023	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				4.6	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				9.6	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				13.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				2.8	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				82.4	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				4.4	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.6	2020	●	→	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				89.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				82.7	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.9	2024	●	→	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				1.0	2022	●	→	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				20.5	2023	●	→	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				14.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				93.1	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.9	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				*	98.7	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				*	100.0	2022	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				62.7	2023	●	↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				503.8	2022	●	→	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				13.0	2022	●	↗	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				19.0	2022	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				89.2	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				103.7	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.3	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				25.3	2025	●	↗	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				11.8	2023	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.0	2022	●	↓	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				89.3	2022	●	↓	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				8.1	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				63.6	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				3,592.5	2024	●	↓	
Population using safely managed water services (%)				96.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				79.8	2022	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				12.7	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				87.4	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.1	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				99.7	2021	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				5.5	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				160.7	2018	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				74.5	2024	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				7.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				96.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				117.6	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.5	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				58.1	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				3.6	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2022	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1,424.3	2023	●	↑	
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				10.9	2022	●	→	
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				18.1	2020	●	●	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				35.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				30.1	2021	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.0	2022	●	↑	
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				9.5	2022	●	↓	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				*	0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				7.3	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.4	2022	●	↓	
Population with rent overburden (%)				9.3	2022	●	↑	
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				98.6	2025	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				92.0	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				7.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				18.9	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				15.9	2024	●	↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				153.8	2024	●	↓	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				50.2	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				11.9	2024	●	●	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				6.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				9.6	2024	●	↓	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●	
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				73.1	2021	●	↑	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				83.2	2023	●	↑	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				60.0	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				25.2	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				17.0	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				9.9	2019	●	↗	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				83.4	2023	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				98.7	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				56.6	2022	●	↓	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.7	2023	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2023	●	●	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				22.0	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				77.0	2024	●	↑	
Children involved in child labor (%)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.6	2022	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				86.9	2025	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	●	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				87.0	2022	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.7	2022	●	↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.6	2024	●	↑	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				79	2024	●	●	
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				47.2	2022	●	↑	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				117.2	2021	●	↓	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				89.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				74.2	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				16.8	2022	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*			2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*			0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	*			90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.2	2022	●	↘
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.6	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				2.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.7	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				3.4	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				2.8	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				7.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				15.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				4.2	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				82.4	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				6.7	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				98.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				85.5	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				7.2	2024	●	↗
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				2.7	2022	●	↗
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				8.4	2022	●	↗
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				16.9	2023	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				96.8	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.3	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*			98.9	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	*			100.0	2022	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				48.0	2017	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				465.5	2022	●	↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				19.6	2022	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				37.3	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				69.2	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				100.7	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				91.0	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				24.2	2025	●	↗
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				20.8	2022	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.9	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				129.7	2022	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				97.0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				2,726.0	2024	●	↗
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.5	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				96.3	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				6.2	2021	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				72.7	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.8	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				92.9	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.5	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				81.4	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				69.3	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				13.0	2022	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				87.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				153.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.7	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				54.0	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				2.7	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				6.0	2022	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1,706.1	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				NA	NA	●	●
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				39.9	2018	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				33.9	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.9	2021	●	↗
Palma ratio				1.3	2022	●	↗
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				15.3	2022	●	↗
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				21.2	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				83.7	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				99.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.9	2024	●	↗
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				12.0	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				30.3	2024	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				37.4	2024	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				2.7	2024	●	↗
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.4	2022	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				6.5	2023	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				6.6	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2024	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				37.9	2021	●	↗
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.8	2023	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				35.0	2024	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				46.4	2019	●	↗
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				22.4	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				17.1	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				22.7	2023	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	↗
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				31.5	2022	●	↗
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.6	2022	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				25.7	2016	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				9.6	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				165.5	2022	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.3	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.1	2024	●	↓
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*			0	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				59.3	2022	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*			0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				87.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				25.6	2025	●	●

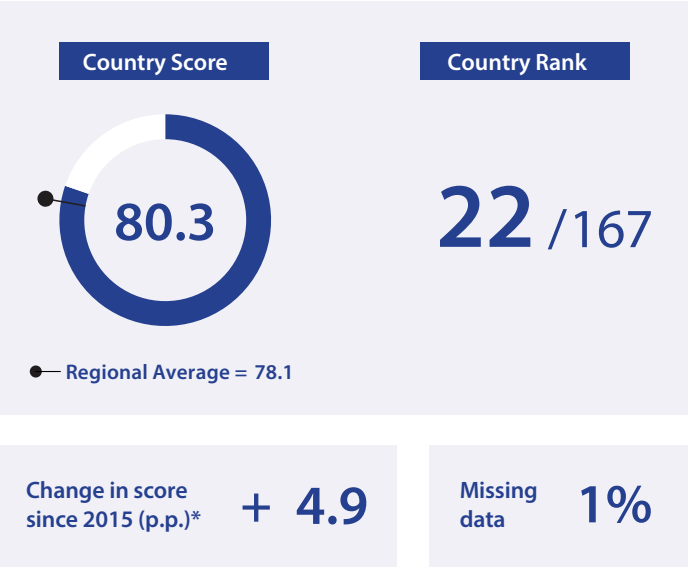
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

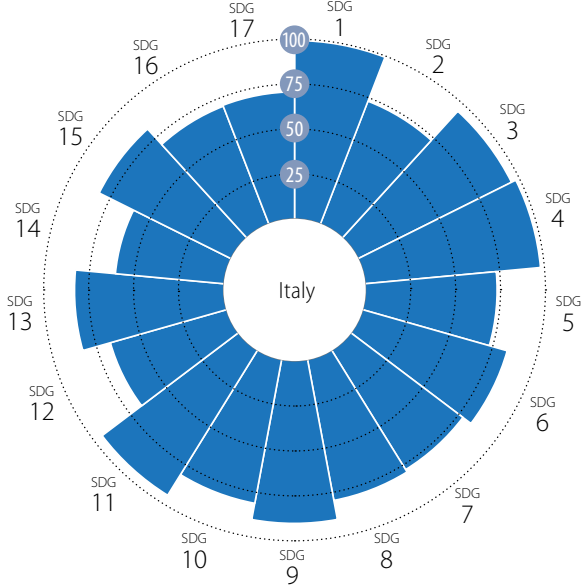




Overall Performance



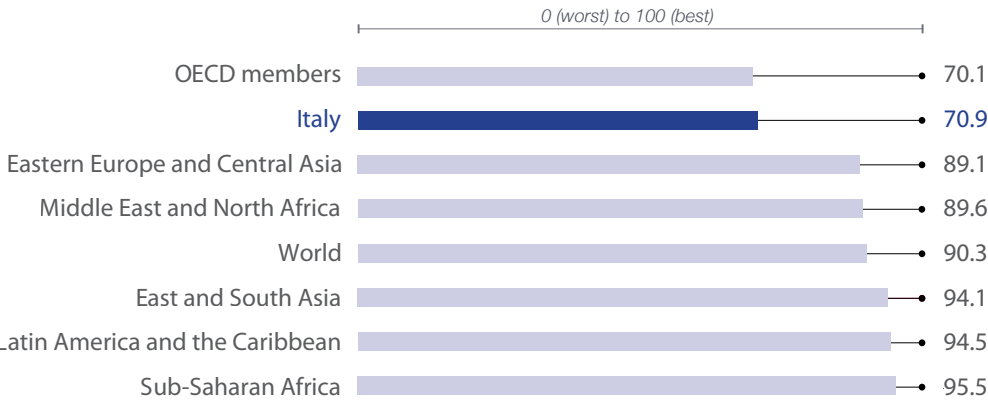
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

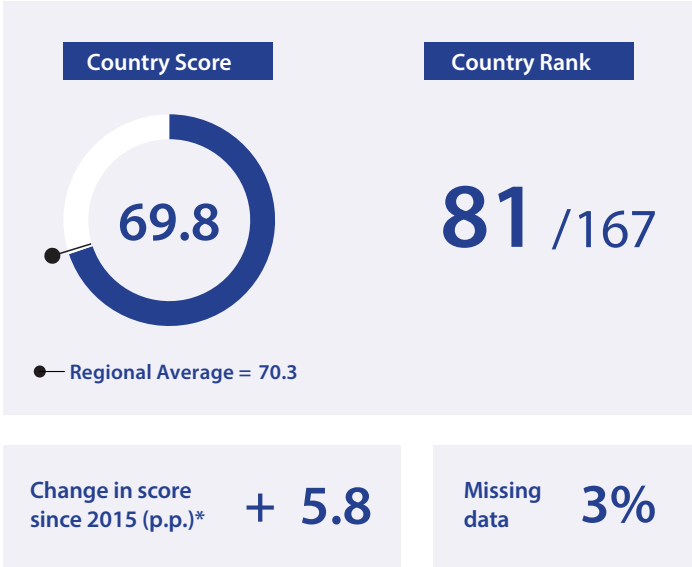
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

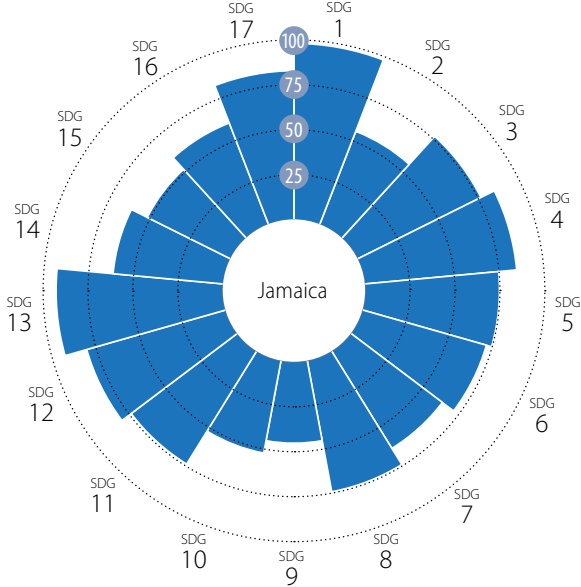
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				12.2	2022	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				58.9	2023	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				3.3	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				6.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				4.4	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				9.1	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				15.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				5.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				83.7	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				2.9	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.4	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				83.8	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				3.6	2023	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				10.4	2023	●	→
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				19.8	2022	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				95.2	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.9	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 99.2	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2019	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				30.6	2023	●	↗
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				476.8	2022	●	↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				13.5	2022	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				29.6	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				76.1	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.4	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				70.4	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				32.8	2025	●	→
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				4.1	2023	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				29.8	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				70.0	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂Oeq/capita)				2,638.8	2024	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)				92.7	2022	●	→
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				79.0	2022	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.2	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				17.5	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				75.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				97.3	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.8	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				50.7	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				62.2	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				20.2	2022	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.8	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				87.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				98.4	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.8	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				61.1	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				2.3	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.4	2022	●	↗
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				556.8	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				6.3	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				47.4	2013	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				39.0	2022	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.8	2021	●	→
Palma ratio				1.2	2022	●	↗
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				12.0	2022	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2003	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				14.5	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				NA	NA	●	●
Population with rent overburden (%)				14.3	2022	●	↗
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				96.3	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				92.5	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				11.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				7.4	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				32.8	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				33.1	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				3.7	2024	●	→
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				5.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				4.4	2024	●	↓
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2024	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)				70.4	2021	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.3	2023	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				54.5	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				52.3	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				41.2	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				76.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.2	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.87	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				12.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.5	2022	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				16.4	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				54.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				2.4	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.0	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↓
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				97.3	2022	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.9	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				53	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				54.9	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				93.6	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				64.7	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

Overall Performance



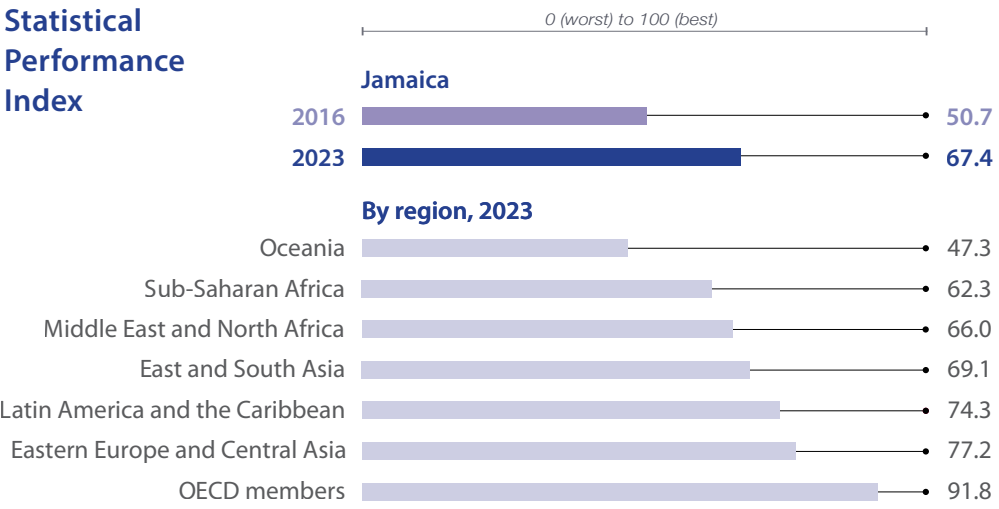
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index

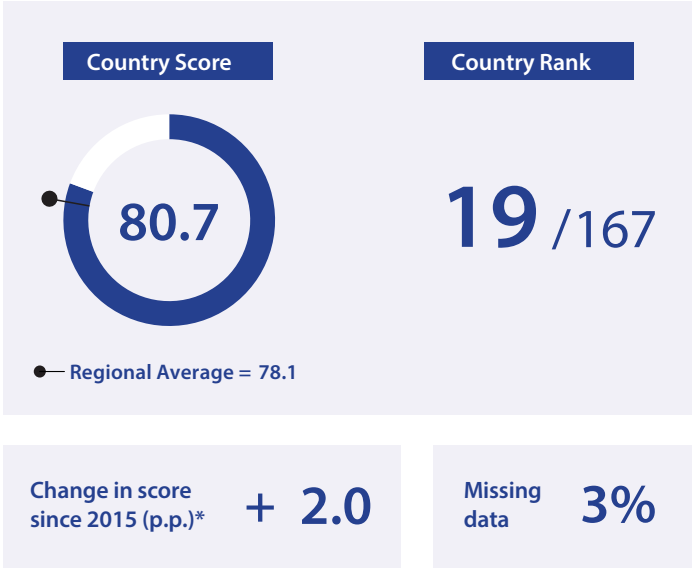


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

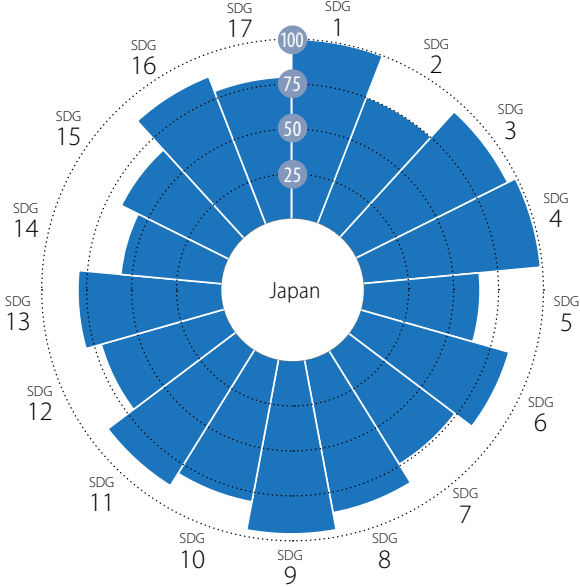
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				2.3	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.3	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.2	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.2	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				130.1	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				14.5	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				19.3	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.2	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				36.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.8	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.5	2023	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				35.9	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.7	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				87.6	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				85.2	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.6	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				73.3	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				114.6	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				81.7	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.6	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				91.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				86.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				12.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				33.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				3,132.1	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				72.8	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7.2	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				51.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				73.3	2021	●	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.9	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2023	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				31.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.8	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				83.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				70.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.9	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2002	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				5.3	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.2	2021	●	●
Palma ratio				1.9	2021	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				17.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				91.8	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				48.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				7.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.6	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.7	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				23.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.8	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				5.1	2023	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.7	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.8	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				45.4	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				33.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				20.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.7	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				16.1	2022	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				49.3	2023	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				26.5	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.8	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				44.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				2.9	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				75.8	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.6	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)				29.3	2020	●	↑
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)				67.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				86.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



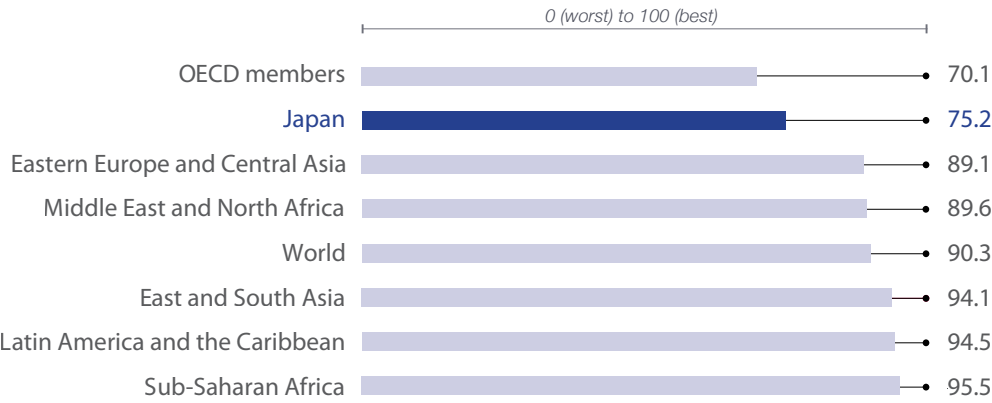
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



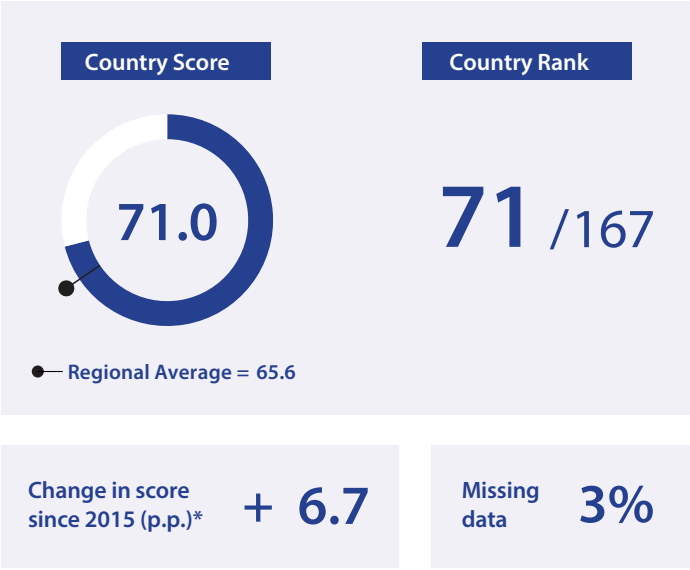
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.5	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	87.0	2023	● →	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.4	2021	● ●	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	249.1	2023	● ↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2023	● ↑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4	2022	● →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	74.5	2025	● ↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2010	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2023	● ↑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2010	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.4	2022	● ↑	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3,360.3	2023	● ↑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2022	● →	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.3	2022	● ↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	● ●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.3	2022	● →	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	18.0	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	● ●	Gini coefficient	32.9	2013	● ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	22.7	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.3	2021	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	20.0	2021	● ●	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.1	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	11.7	2023	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	● ●	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	● ●	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.0	2021	● ↓	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	8.0	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	86.7	2025	● ●	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	72.5	2020	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	84.7	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	16.3	2022	● ●	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.0	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.6	2024	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2022	● →	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.6	2024	● →	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	2023	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.6	2024	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83.5	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	26.2	2024	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.4	2024	● ↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5	2020	● ●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	● ↑	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.5	2022	● →	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.7	2019	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.0	2023	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1	2024	● →	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.1	2021	● →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	22.9	2021	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	● ●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5	2023	● →	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	NA	NA	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2024	● →	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	532.7	2022	● ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	60.9	2018	● ↓	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.9	2022	● →	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.6	2019	● →	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	12.0	2022	● →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.2	2019	● ↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	● ●	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.9	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.9	2022	● →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.1	2023	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.5	2023	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.7	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● ↓	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	22.0	2023	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	19.9	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2022	● ↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.6	2022	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	80.6	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	12.6	2022	● →	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1,825.9	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.7	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2024	● →	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.1	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	● ●	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.1	2025	● ↓	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.8	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	33.5	2022	● ↑	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	59.7	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.1	2022	● ↑	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.5	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2024	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	● →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.4	2018	● →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	40.5	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	63.1	2022	● ↓	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.4	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	6.2	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.9	2023	● ↑	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

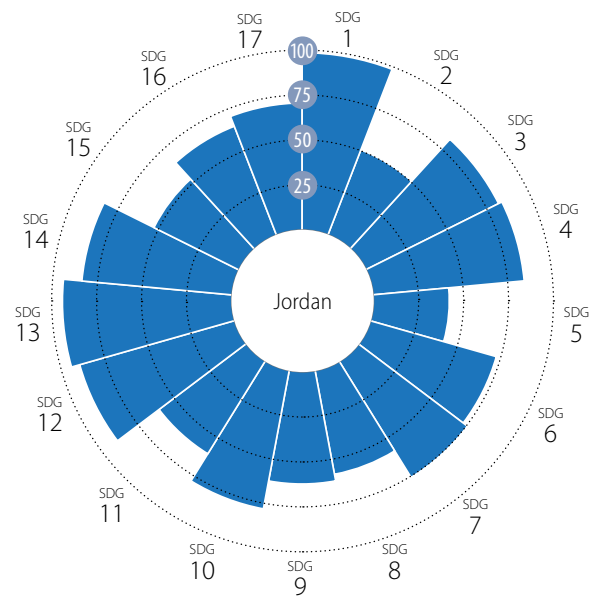
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Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



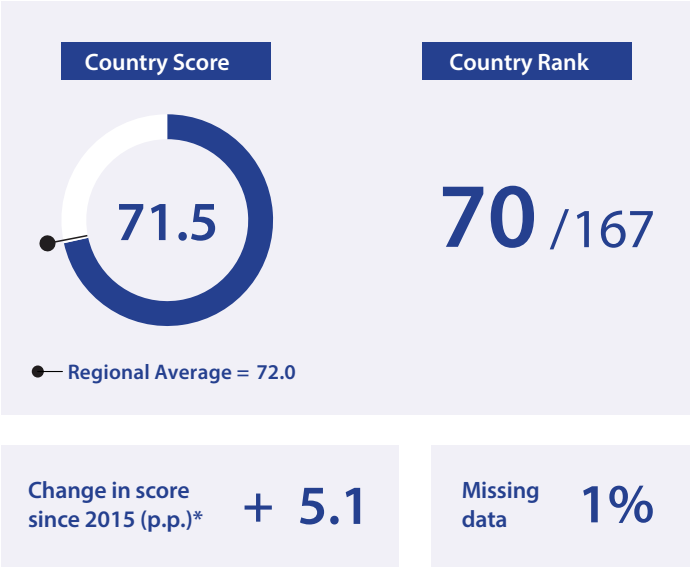
SDG Dashboard and Trends



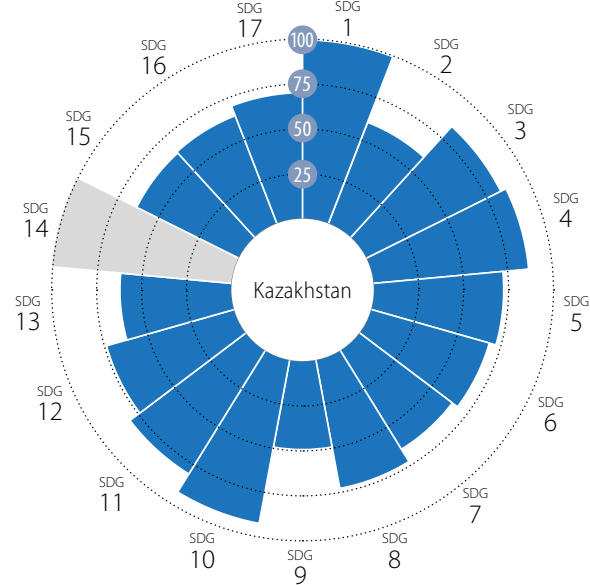
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.8	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.2	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				17.9	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.3	2023	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.3	2023	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				38.1	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				38.5	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.2	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.7	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				30.8	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.6	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.2	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				3.4	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				11.6	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				39.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.6	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.8	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				17.0	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2023	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				64.9	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				67.3	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.3	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				93.4	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2023	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				57.0	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				92.9	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				22.8	2024	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				19.6	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.1	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				105.2	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				91.2	2017	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				2,104.4	2024	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.8	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.9	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				10.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				45.2	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				10.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				47.1	2021	●	↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				17.9	2025	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				27.8	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.1	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				92.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				67.5	2023	●	→	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2018	●	●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				42.0	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.0	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2016	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				5.0	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				33.7	2010	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.4	2010	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				16.7	2022	●	↗	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				30.0	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				86.7	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				9.3	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.0	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.9	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.8	2024	●	↗	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				9.2	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.9	2024	●	↗	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				1.9	2023	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				2.0	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				57.2	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				12.7	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				18.7	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.96	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				7.5	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.0	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				39.0	2015	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.0	2018	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				1.7	2016	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.8	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				35.3	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↗	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.7	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)				23.5	2022	●	→	
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)				78.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				70.5	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



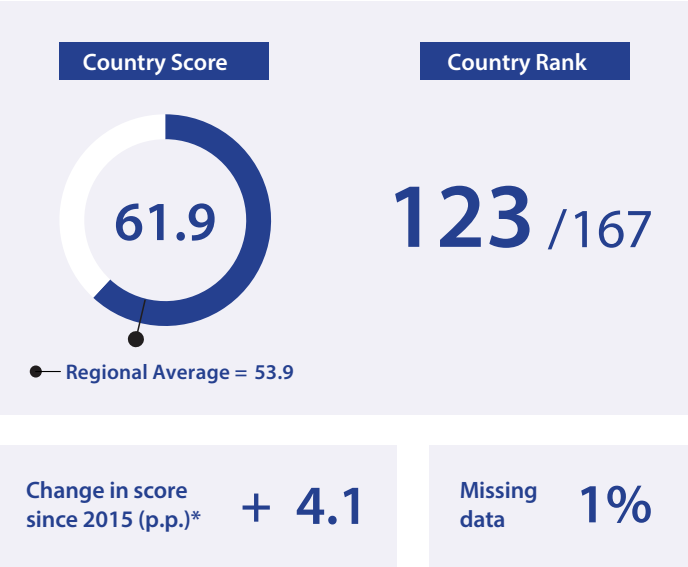
SDG Dashboard and Trends



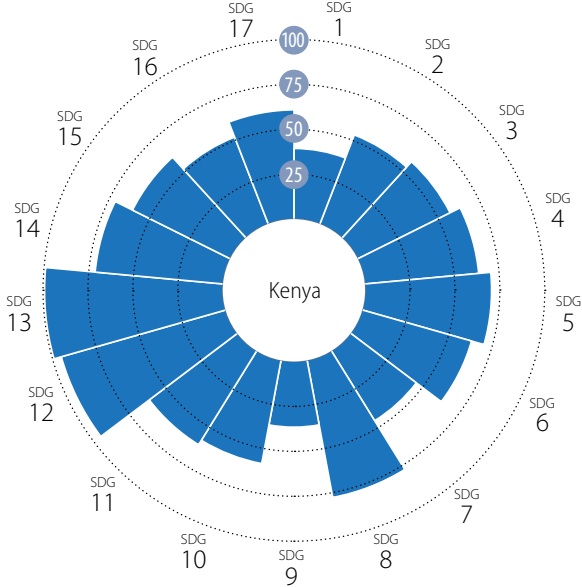
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.0	2015	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.1	2015	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				49.0	2015	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				18.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				3.8	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				9.6	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				9.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				70.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.2	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				83.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.4	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				19.7	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				80.3	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				76.5	2024	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.6	2024	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				94.1	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.9	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				76.5	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				100.4	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				86.9	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				18.4	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.4	2021	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				34.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				13.2	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				2,248.3	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				93.1	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.2	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				2.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				77.5	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				11.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				81.1	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.7	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.9	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				53.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				72.4	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				92.9	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				91.6	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				30.1	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				79.7	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				29.2	2021	●	→
Palma ratio				1.1	2021	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.8	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.0	2021	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				41.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				9.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.2	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.9	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				56.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				18.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				13.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.8	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				14.8	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.5	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				20.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.6	2022	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				20.3	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.7	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.8	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)				16.5	2023	●	→
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)				79.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



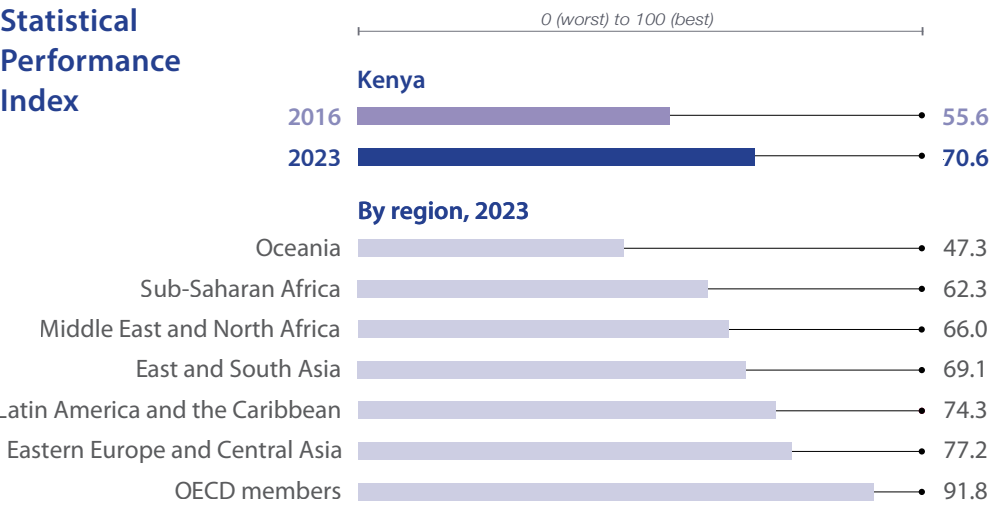
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

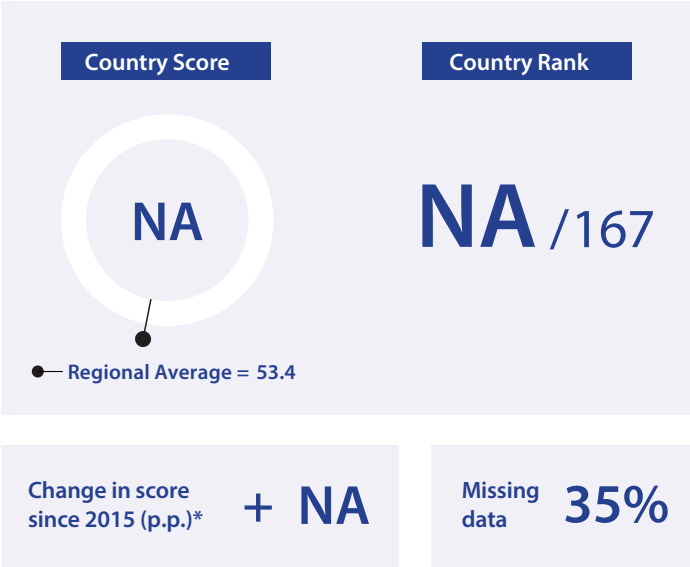


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				25.8	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				44.8	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				34.5	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.5	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				36.9	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				12.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.2	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				378.8	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				21.5	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				39.9	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				223.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.0	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				132.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				28.2	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				63.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				43.8	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.3	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				53.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				47.1	2009	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				82.7	2012	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				81.5	2016	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				95.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.8	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				85.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				87.1	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.3	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				62.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				36.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				33.2	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				76.0	2017	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				432.0	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				76.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				30.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.9	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				64.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				79.2	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.3	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				16.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				85.6	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				35.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				66.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.8	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				7.2	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.7	2021	●	→
Palma ratio				1.7	2021	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				40.5	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				19.4	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				60.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				51.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				18.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.2	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.6	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.4	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				47.7	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				22.2	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				6.6	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				34.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.9	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				41.0	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				76.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.0	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)				18.5	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				56	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				70.6	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				65.5	2025	●	●

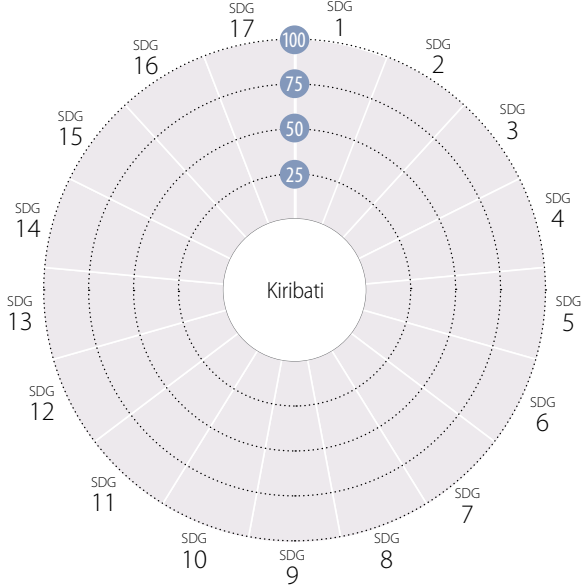
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



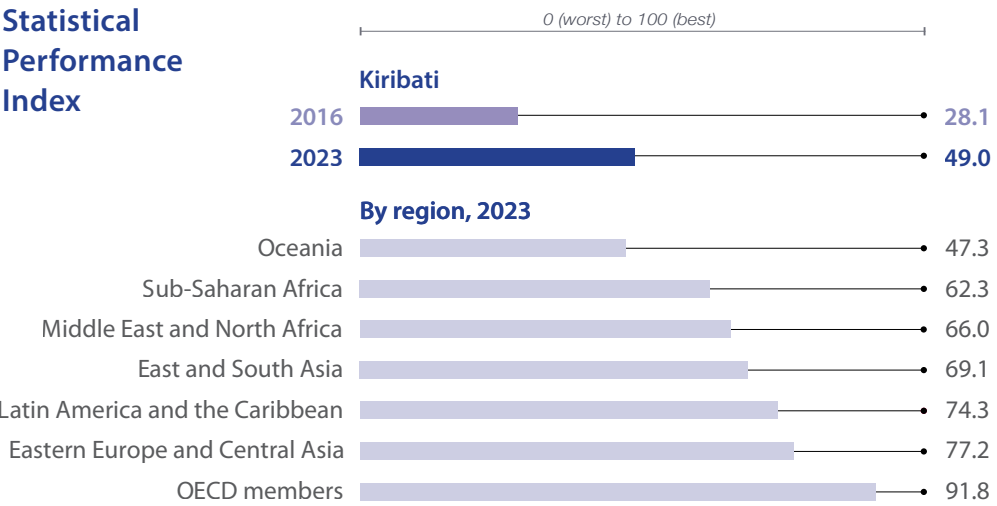
Average Performance by SDG



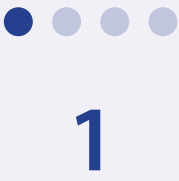
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

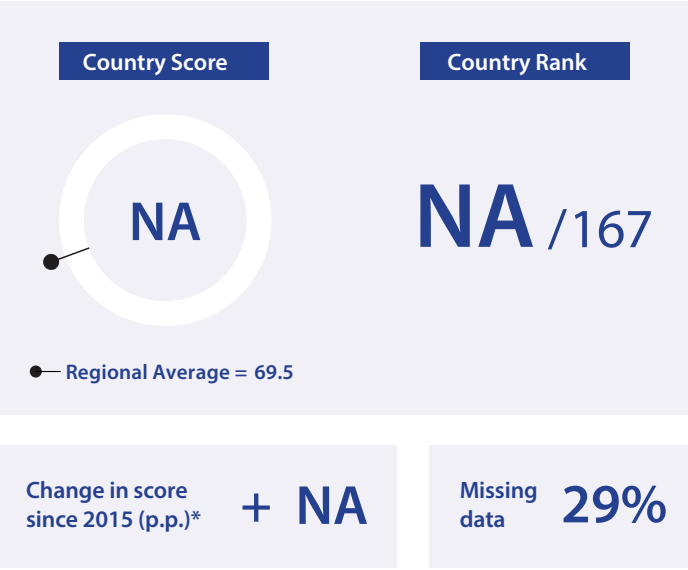


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

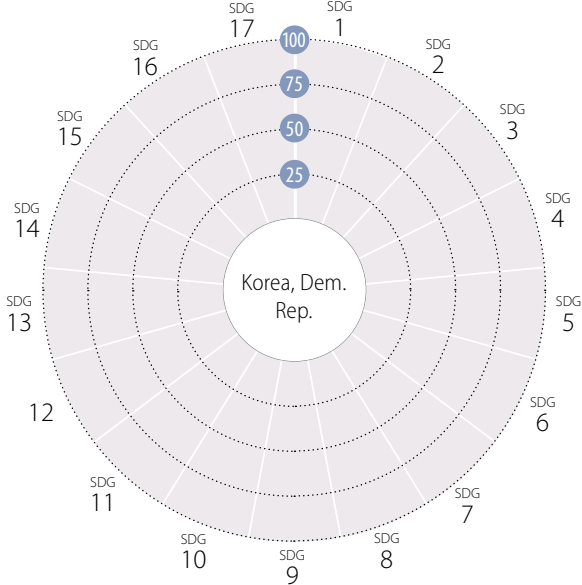
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	2022	●	→			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2	2018	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2018	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	9.3	2018	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	46.3	2022	●	↓			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	↓			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			●	●	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	●	→			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			●	●	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	79.8	2023	●	↗			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	2023	●	→			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.1	2023	●	→			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	533.0	2023	●	↓			
New HIV 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 (%)	44.1	2021	●	↓			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	247.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2021	●	→			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.5	2023	●	→			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.6	2017	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.9	2019	●	●			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79.0	2023	●	→			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47.7	2021	●	→			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			●	●	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)			●	●	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.5	2023	●	↓			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.4	2023	●	↑			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.2	2018	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.3	2024	●	→			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.6	2022	●	↑			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			●	●	●	●	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1	2025	●	→			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.7	2022	●	→			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.2	2022	●	→			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			●	●	●	●	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)			●	●	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.4	2022	●	↑			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.8	2022	●	→			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1	2023	●	→			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021	●	→			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			●	●	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			●	●	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)			●	●	●	●	
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)			●	●	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	●	↑			
Population using the internet (%)	88.0	2023	●	↑			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.6	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2023	●	→			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			●	●	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	27.8	2019	●	●			
Palma ratio	1.0	2019	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	5.9	2022	●	↑			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4.4	2023	●	↑			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.8	2022	●	→			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)			●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.3	2022	●	●			
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	2017	●	●			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)			●	●	●	●	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	*	0.0	2023	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9	2023	●	→			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)			●	●	●	●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.2	2018	●	→			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	●	●			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.1	2019	●	↑			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			●	●	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	2023	●	→			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			●	●	●	●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	2023	●	↓			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)			●	●	●	●	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)			●	●	●	●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.1	2012	●	●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			●	●	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.4	2016	●	●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.6	2019	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)			●	●	●	●	
Children involved in child labor (%)	16.5	2019	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)			●	●	●	●	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			●	●	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			●	●	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			●	●	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	22.7	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)	83.8	2023	●	↑			
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)	49.0	2023	●	↗			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	65.3	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



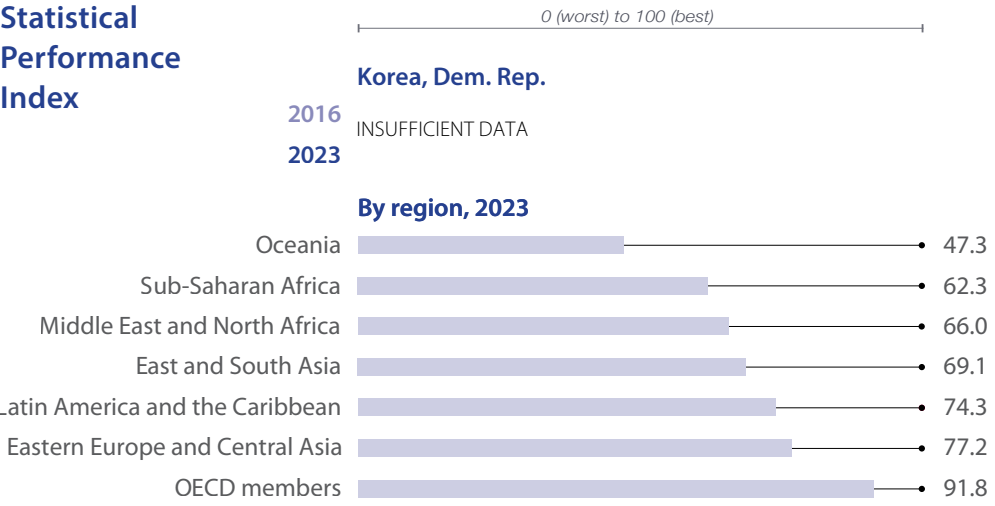
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

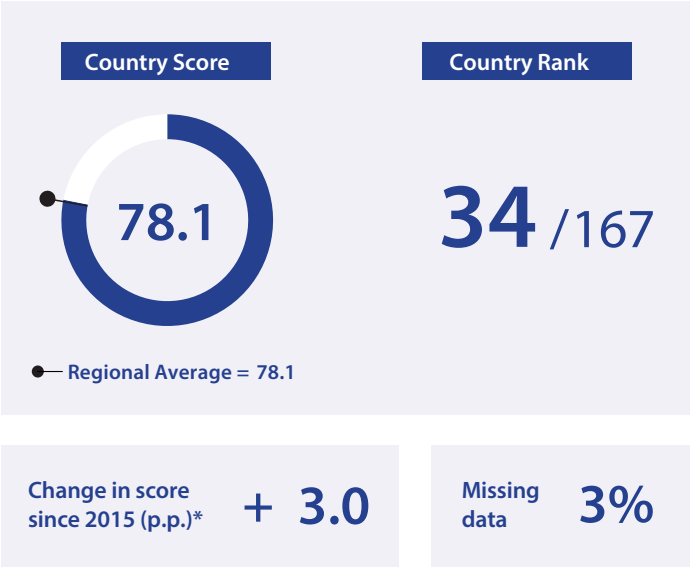


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

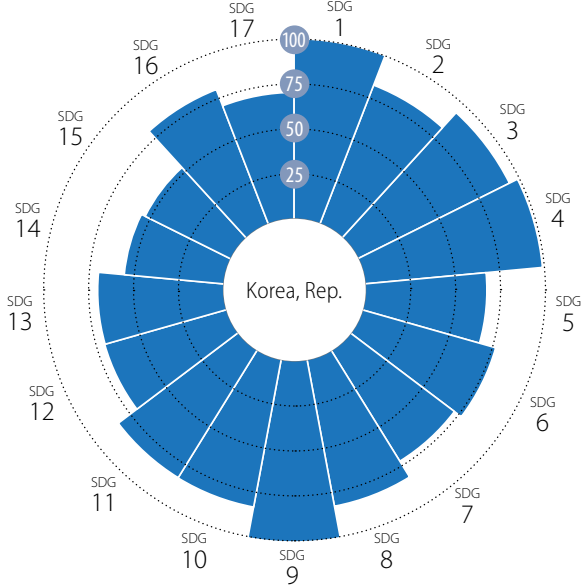
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				45.3	2018	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				19.1	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.5	2017	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				46.7	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				10.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2018	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				66.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				18.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				513.0	2023	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)				23.7	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				213.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.2	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				0.6	2008	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.5	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				16.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				68.0	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.5	2009	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				85.7	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				89.6	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				17.6	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				93.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				84.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				27.7	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				28.2	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				33.0	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				54.7	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				13.9	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.3	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.8	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				104.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.9	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				76.9	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				0.0	2012	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				21.3	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				264.8	2023	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				●	●	●	●
Palma ratio				●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				22.0	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				73.6	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				21.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				5.6	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.3	2023	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				52.6	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				35.3	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				30.1	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.5	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				100.0	2009	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				15.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.3	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				12.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government 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)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				23.8	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



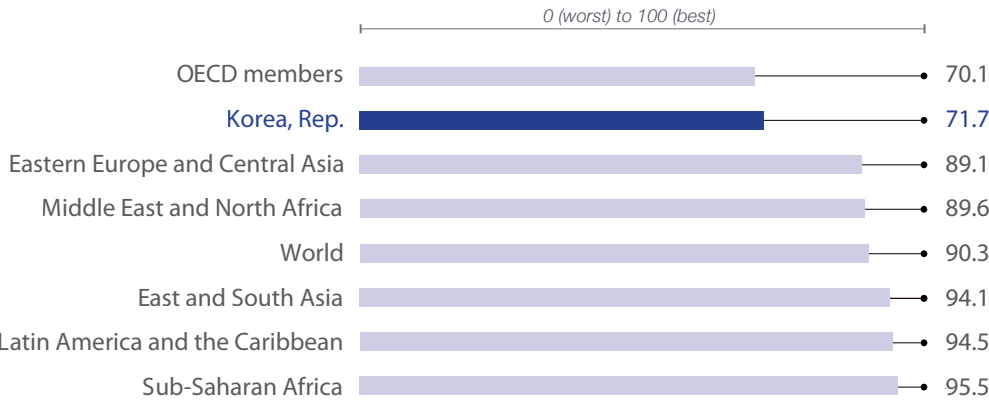
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



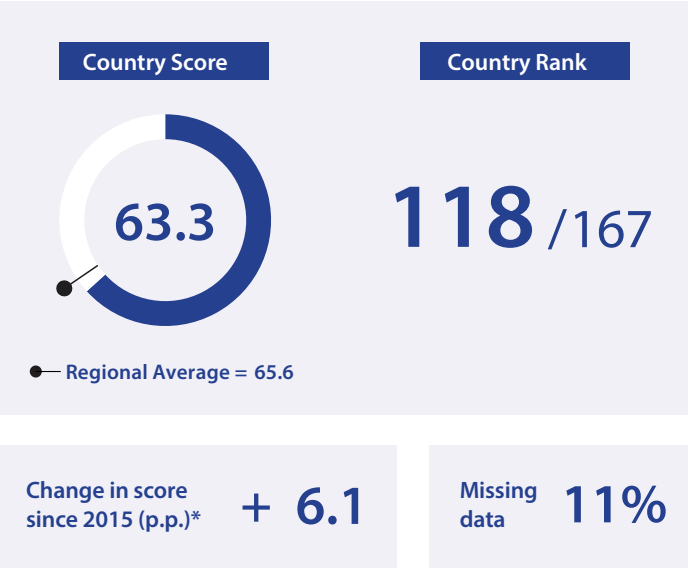
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				14.9	2022	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.9	2020	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.2	2020	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.3	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.6	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.3	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				3.8	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.2	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				38.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				6.9	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				19.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				6.9	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				84.3	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				0.4	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				97.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				89.1	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.0	2024	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				2.2	2020	●	●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				NA	NA	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				14.7	2022	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				96.7	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.9	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 100.0	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2018	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				83.0	2020	●	●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				523.5	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				12.6	2022	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				16.2	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.3	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				90.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				77.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.3	2025	●	→
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				29.3	2023	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				85.2	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				94.4	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				2,409.7	2024	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.3	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				99.4	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.7	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				67.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				98.7	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.3	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				38.8	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				69.5	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				NA	NA	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				97.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				121.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				4.1	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				69.7	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.9	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				5.2	2022	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				5,567.6	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				17.4	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				0.8	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				27.6	2022	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.9	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.2	2022	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				39.7	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				* 0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				25.1	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				NA	NA	●	●
Population with rent overburden (%)				8.9	2012	●	●
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				96.8	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				72.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				9.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.0	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.3	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				26.8	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				36.2	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				3.8	2019	●	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				11.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				6.1	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				47.9	2021	●	↗
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				61.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				42.2	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				27.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				12.0	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				37.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				17.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.5	2022	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				34.9	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				NA	NA	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.2	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				102.2	2022	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.8	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.2	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				** ** *	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2024	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				63.8	2022	●	↓
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				91.5	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				58.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

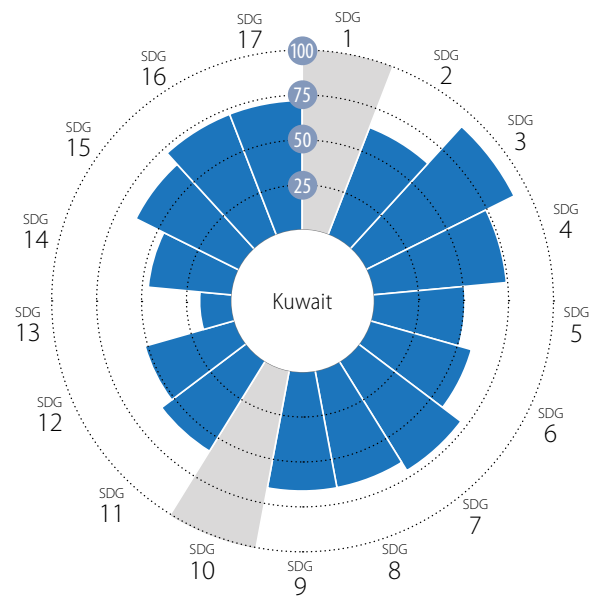
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Overall Performance



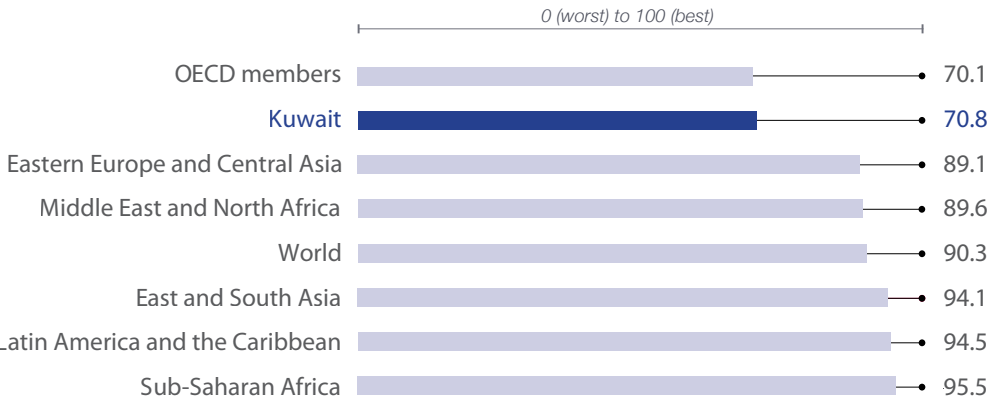
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

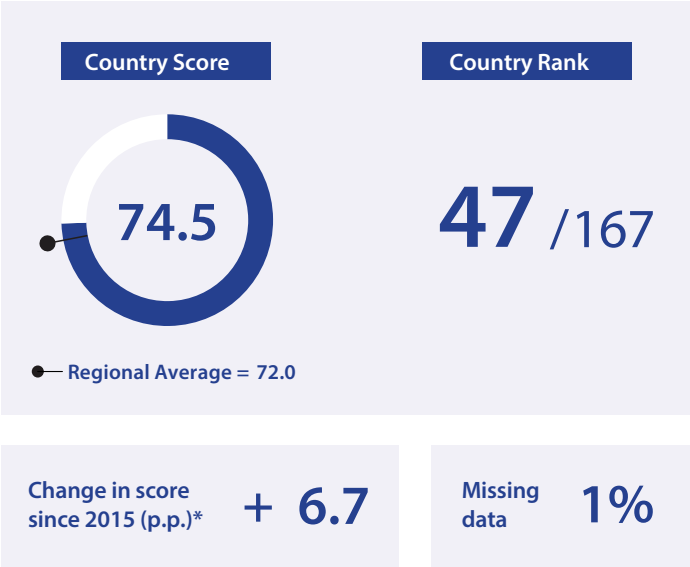
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

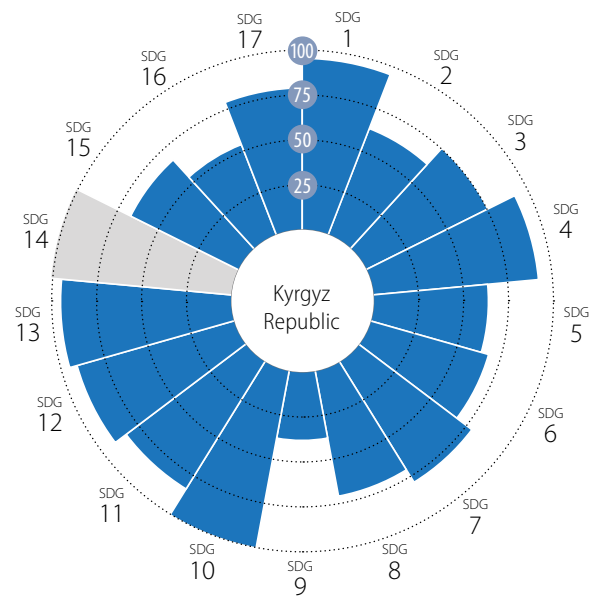
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	●	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	2021	●	●	●		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	2021	●	●	●		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	41.4	2022	●	●	●		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	●	●		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	13.5	2022	●	●	●		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018	●	●	●		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.3	2022	●	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.8	2023	●	●	●		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	2023	●	●	●		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2023	●	●	●		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2023	●	●	●		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	●	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.3	2021	●	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2019	●	●	●		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2	2021	●	●	●		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.4	2023	●	●	●		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.1	2022	●	●	●		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2	2022	●	●	●		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	●	●	●		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.8	2021	●	●	●		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2024	●	●	●		
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.3	2021	●	●	●		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	2015	●	●	●		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2	2021	●	●	●		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2020	●	●	●		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.8	2024	●	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.5	2022	●	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	54.9	2024	●	●	●		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.1	2024	●	●	●		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3,850.5	2022	●	●	●		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.7	2015	●	●	●		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	7,990.0	2024	●	●	●		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2023	●	●	●		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021	●	●	●		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.2	2023	●	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.0	2022	●	●	●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.8	2017	●	●	●		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.1	2025	●	●	●		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2023	●	●	●		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	2018	●	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	106.8	2018	●	●	●		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.3	2025	●	●	●		
Population using the internet (%)	99.7	2023	●	●	●		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.8	2023	●	●	●		
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	●	●	●		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.8	2025	●	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2023	●	●	●		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2023	●	●	●		
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	37.9	2018	●	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●	●		
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●	●		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	●	●	●		
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	54.4	2023	●	●	●		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	●	●	●	●	●		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.0	2020	●	●	●		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2020	●	●	●		
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	16.7	2022	●	●	●		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	36.9	2024	●	●	●		
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.4	2024	●	●	●		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.7	2024	●	●	●		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	48.6	2024	●	●	●		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2023	●	●	●		
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	23.1	2023	●	●	●		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.0	2024	●	●	●		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	68.9	2023	●	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	2023	●	●	●		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.4	2024	●	●	●		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	●	●	●	●	●		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	42.0	2019	●	●	●		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	79.7	2019	●	●	●		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	●	●	●		
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 (%)	●	●	●	●	●		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.86	2023	●	●	●		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	●	●	●	●	●		
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	14.8	2022	●	●	●		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2020	●	●	●		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.94	2023	●	●	●		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.6	2021	●	●	●		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	●	●	●	●	●		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2024	●	●	●		
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●	●		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	44.1	2025	●	●	●		
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	●	●	●		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2023	●	●	●		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	●	●	●		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7	2023	●	●	●		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	●	●	●		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	2023	●	●	●		
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	74.0	2025	●	●	●		

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



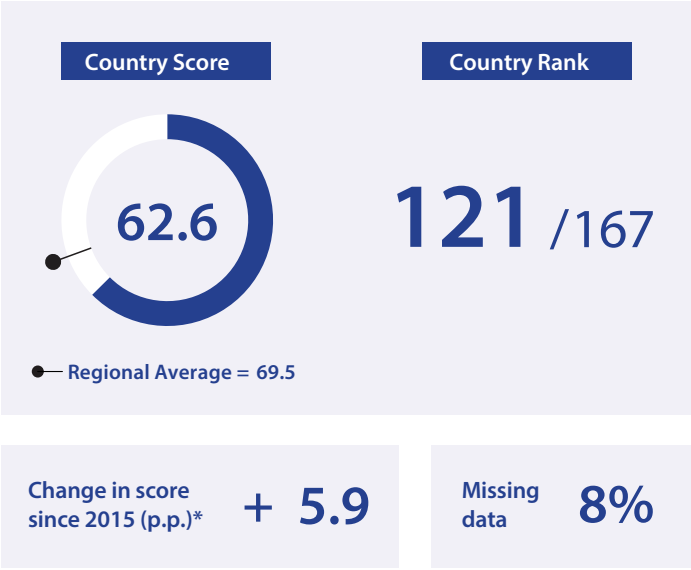
SDG Dashboard and Trends



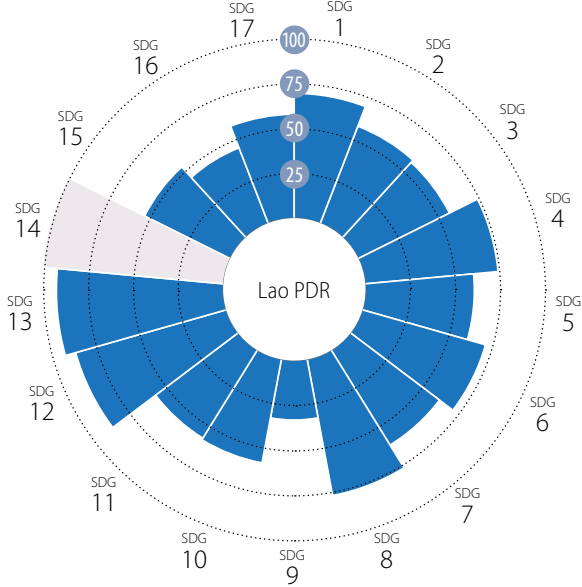
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.2	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.1	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.6	2021	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.0	2021	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				53.2	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				41.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				17.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				112.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				125.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				30.0	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				86.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				68.5	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				86.2	2024	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.0	2024	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				95.1	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.7	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				67.4	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.6	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				67.3	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				22.2	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				90.8	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				50.0	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				8.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				255.3	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				77.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.7	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				27.6	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				64.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.7	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				45.1	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.3	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				8.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				78.0	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				88.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				92.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				21.1	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				26.4	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio				0.9	2022	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				2.4	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				17.9	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				51.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				2.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.6	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.8	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				24.5	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.5	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.6	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				23.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.4	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				20.5	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.9	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				25.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				22.3	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				37.5	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.5	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)				33.3	2023	●	↑
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)				76.8	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				66.9	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



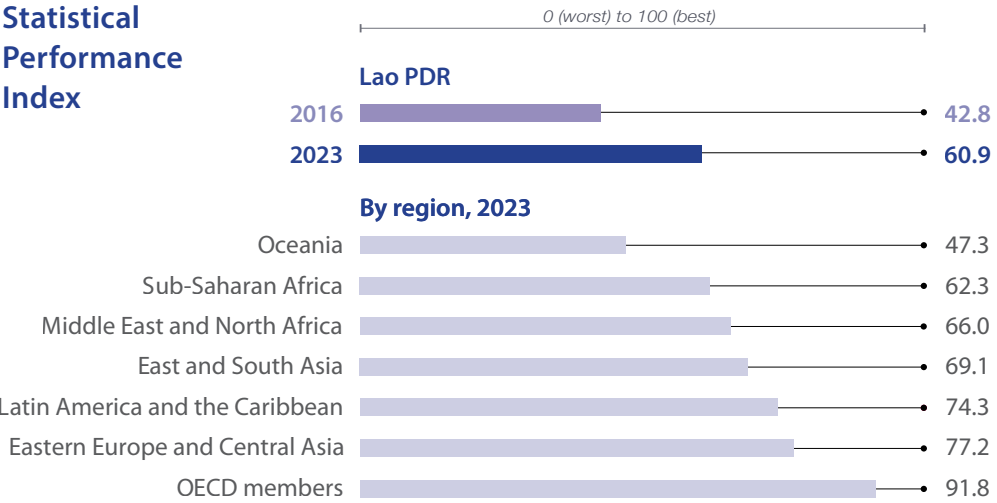
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

3

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

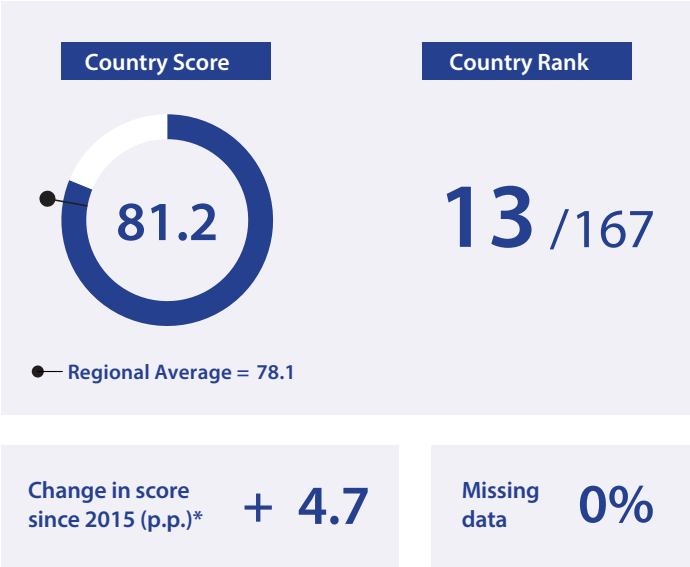


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				6.0	2025	●	↗	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				27.2	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.4	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				33.1	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.0	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				35.7	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				8.0	2022	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.5	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.5	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				136.5	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				112.2	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				20.0	2023	●	↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				39.0	2023	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				132.0	2023	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				26.5	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				195.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.4	2021	●	↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				69.0	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				83.4	2016	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				64.4	2017	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				80.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				51.8	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.3	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				87.7	2024	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.7	2024	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				54.6	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				94.5	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				72.4	2024	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				72.2	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				86.9	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				22.0	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				85.5	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				79.5	2022	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.8	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				11.8	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				241.1	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				10.2	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.5	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				25.2	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				60.1	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.2	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				37.3	2021	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.3	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				22.1	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				94.7	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				63.6	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				64.8	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	↗	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2002	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				0.5	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				38.8	2018	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.8	2018	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				54.8	2022	●	↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				30.0	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				62.2	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				3.6	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.4	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.8	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				42.3	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.8	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.4	2021	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.3	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.3	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2021	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				48.7	2023	●	↗	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				30.1	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.0	2023	●	↓	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.5	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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)				73.0	2017	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				28.2	2017	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.2	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				1.9	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)				13.9	2022	●	↓	
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)				60.9	2023	●	↗	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				74.0	2025	●	●	

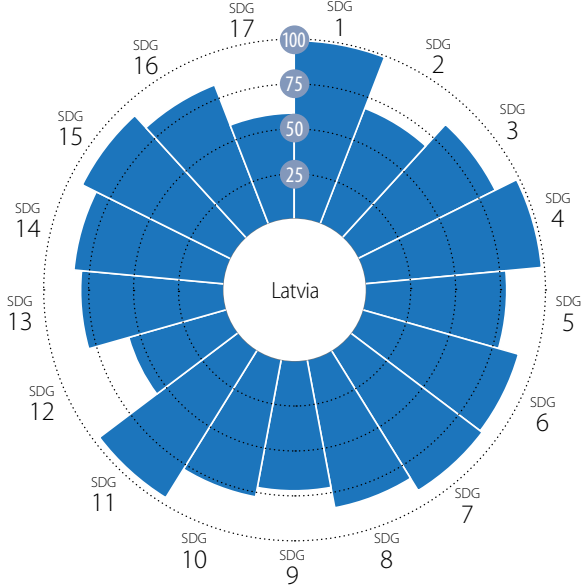
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



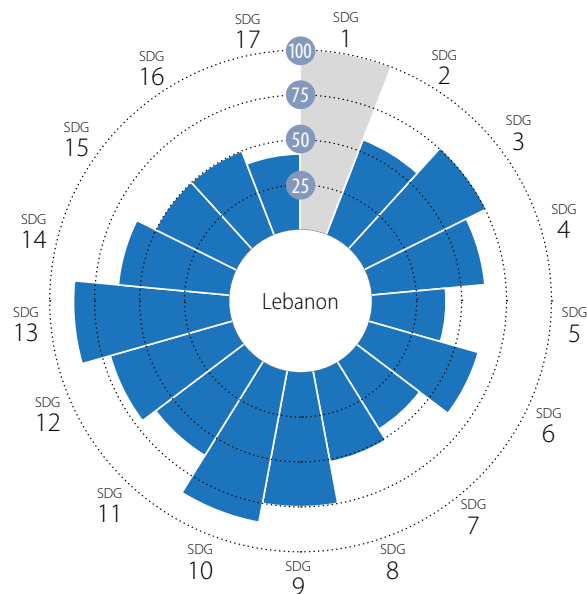
SDG Dashboard and Trends



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.8	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				16.9	2022	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.5	2021	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.6	2021	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				24.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.2	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↑
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				45.8	2023	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				10.5	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				18.7	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.5	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				3.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2022	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.7	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				40.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.2	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				8.8	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.6	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.2	2024	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				3.9	2022	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				37.7	2023	●	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				22.6	2019	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				97.6	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.0	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 98.5	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.8	2021	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				45.1	2023	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				483.9	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				13.2	2022	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				22.2	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				80.8	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				105.2	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				81.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				31.0	2025	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				18.4	2023	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.9	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				92.4	2021	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.0	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				76.9	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				1,406.8	2024	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)				97.1	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				85.2	2021	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				44.0	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				78.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				96.6	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.2	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				65.3	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				71.2	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				8.4	2022	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				92.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				120.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.3	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.6	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.7	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.8	2022	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				150.5	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				4.8	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				22.3	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				33.1	2022	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.3	2021	●	↓
Palma ratio				1.3	2022	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				33.0	2022	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				* 0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				12.4	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.5	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)				7.4	2022	●	↑
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				95.6	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				91.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				5.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.9	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.7	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				52.8	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				44.1	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				9.8	2024	●	↓
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.5	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				7.6	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				36.3	2021	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				96.1	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				55.7	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				5.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				5.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				97.3	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				97.4	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				18.6	2022	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.5	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2023	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				23.7	2023	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				81.8	2025	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	●
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				178.7	2023	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				** ** *	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				71	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				55.3	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				91.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				49.2	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their current status. The goals are arranged in a grid, with each goal represented by a number, a title, an icon, and a status indicator. The status indicators are color-coded and include arrows or dots to show the direction of progress.

**Legend:**

- Major challenges:** Red background
- Significant challenges:** Orange background
- Challenges remain:** Yellow background
- SDG achieved:** Green background
- Information unavailable:** Grey background
- Decreasing:** Red arrow pointing down
- Stagnating:** Orange arrow pointing right
- Moderately improving:** Yellow arrow pointing up and right
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement:** Green arrow pointing up
- Information unavailable:** Grey dot

**SDG Status Summary:**

Goal Number	Goal Title	Background Color	Status Indicator
1	No Poverty	Major challenges	Information unavailable
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges	Decreasing
3	Good Health and Well-being	Major challenges	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
4	Quality Education	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
5	Gender Equality	Major challenges	Stagnating
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Significant challenges	Stagnating
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Major challenges	Stagnating
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major challenges	Decreasing
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Significant challenges	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
10	Reduced Inequalities	Challenges remain	Information unavailable
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major challenges	Stagnating
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Major challenges	Decreasing
13	Climate Action	Significant challenges	Stagnating
14	Life Below Water	Major challenges	Stagnating
15	Life on Land	Major challenges	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major challenges	Stagnating
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Major challenges	Stagnating

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Lebanon**

2016	32.4
2023	58.2

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

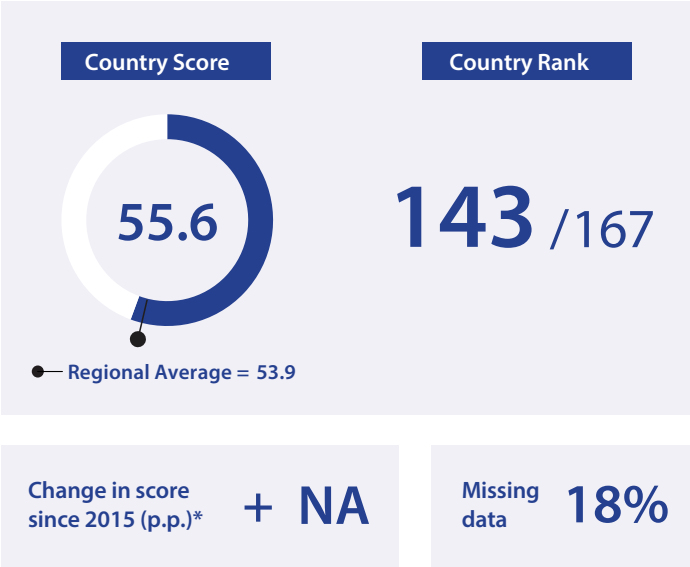
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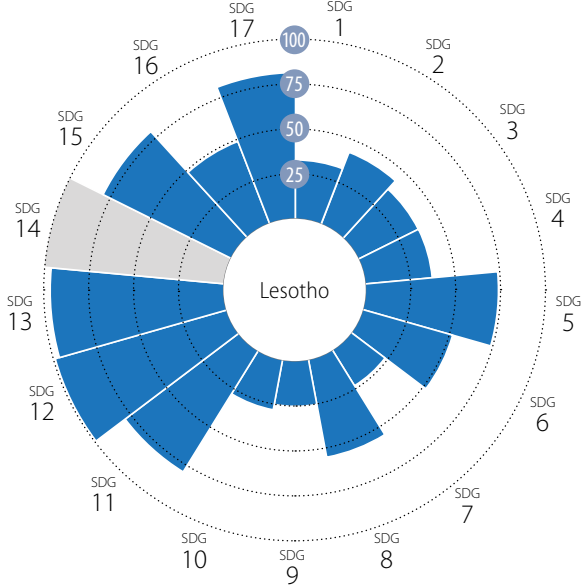
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6	2022	● ● ● ●				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0	2021	● ● ● ●				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4	2021	● ● ● ●				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	23.0	2021	● ● ● ●				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8	2022	● ● ● ●				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	● ● ● ●				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4	2022	● ● ● ●				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	● ● ● ●				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2022	● ● ● ●				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2023	● ● ● ●				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	2023	● ● ● ●				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	● ● ● ●				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.9	2021	● ● ● ●				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59.0	2019	● ● ● ●				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2021	● ● ● ●				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	2023	● ● ● ●				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	16.7	2003	● ● ● ●				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2	2004	● ● ● ●				
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	55.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2021	● ● ● ●				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	2024	● ● ● ●				
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	79.1	2023	● ● ● ●				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	74.3	2023	● ● ● ●				
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.1	2023	● ● ● ●				
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.0	2018	● ● ● ●				
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	63.2	2024	● ● ● ●				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.9	2022	● ● ● ●				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	41.8	2023	● ● ● ●				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2025	● ● ● ●				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6	2022	● ● ● ●				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2022	● ● ● ●				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8	2022	● ● ● ●				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.8	2015	● ● ● ●				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	4,353.5	2024	● ● ● ●				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ● ● ●				
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)	4.3	2023	● ● ● ●				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.9	2021	● ● ● ●				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	17.5	2022	● ● ● ●				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	2022	● ● ● ●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	2021	● ● ● ●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.5	2023	● ● ● ●				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2023	● ● ● ●				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	2018	● ● ● ●				
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	● ● ● ●				
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ● ● ●				
Population using the internet (%)	83.5	2023	● ● ● ●				
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.9	2023	● ● ● ●				
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	● ● ● ●				
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	46.7	2025	● ● ● ●				
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2023	● ● ● ●				
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			● ● ● ●				
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	24.9	2015	● ● ● ●				
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	31.8	2011	● ● ● ●				
Palma ratio	1.2	2011	● ● ● ●				
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.5	2022	● ● ● ●				
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	29.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			● ● ● ●				
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	22.3	2020	● ● ● ●				
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2020	● ● ● ●				
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	10.7	2022	● ● ● ●				
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.3	2024	● ● ● ●				
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.4	2024	● ● ● ●				
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.5	2024	● ● ● ●				
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	33.0	2024	● ● ● ●				
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2023	● ● ● ●				
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.6	2023	● ● ● ●				
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.2	2024	● ● ● ●				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8	2023	● ● ● ●				
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.2	2024	● ● ● ●				
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			● ● ● ●				
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0	2008	● ● ● ●				
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2019	● ● ● ●				
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● ● ● ●				
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7	2023	● ● ● ●				
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	● ● ● ●				
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ● ● ●				
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	27.1	2022	● ● ● ●				
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2020	● ● ● ●				
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.70	2023	● ● ● ●				
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.9	2021	● ● ● ●				
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	2016	● ● ● ●				
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.0	2024	● ● ● ●				
Children involved in child labor (%)			● ● ● ●				
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2024	● ● ● ●				
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.6	2025	● ● ● ●				
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2023	● ● ● ●				
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2023	● ● ● ●				
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2023	● ● ● ●				
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6	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)	6.9	2021	● ● ● ●				
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2024	● ● ● ●				
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2.1	2021	● ● ● ●				
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	2023	● ● ● ●				
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	53.1	2025	● ● ● ●				

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



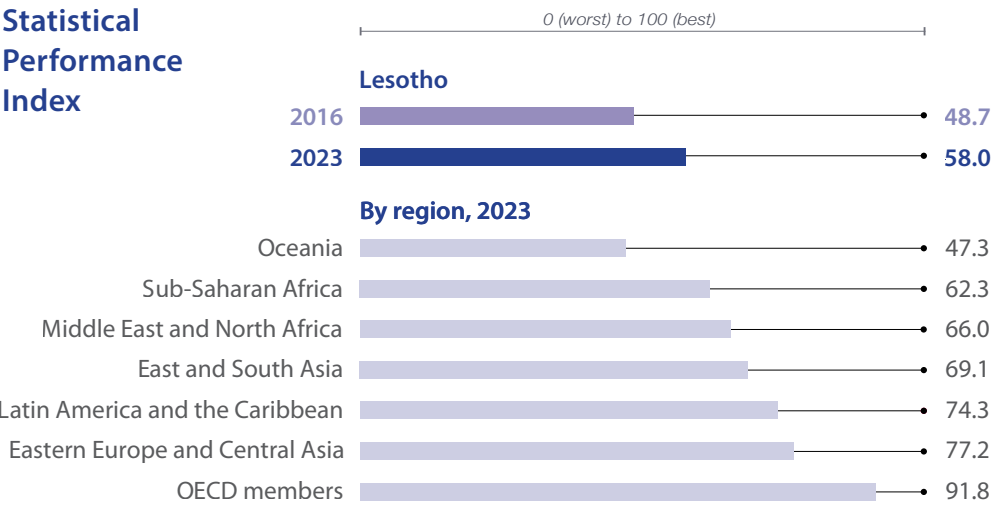
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

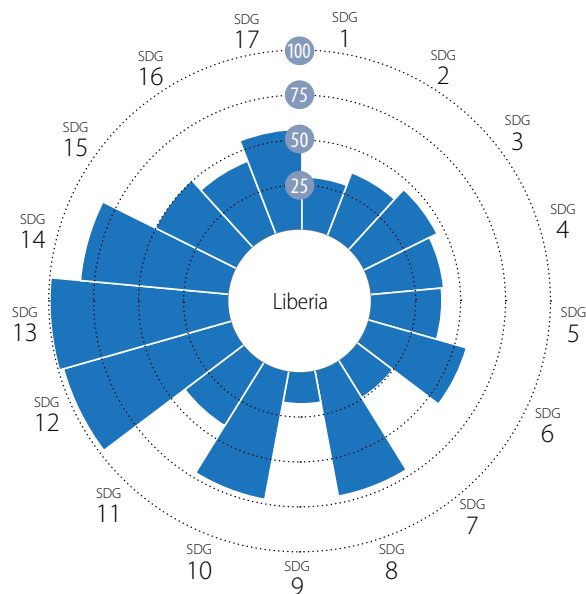


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				29.9	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				48.4	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				34.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.1	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				16.7	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.7	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				478.0	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				28.7	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				58.9	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				664.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				3.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				36.3	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				288.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				21.6	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				57.4	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				49.1	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.6	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				87.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				53.3	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				30.5	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				69.3	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				41.9	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				89.7	2022	●	↗
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				83.3	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				120.3	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				71.9	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				25.0	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				74.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				50.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.6	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
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 (%)				50.0	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				41.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				8.1	2023	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				4.5	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				24.5	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				63.6	2022	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				15.9	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				76.7	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				48.0	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				61.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2015	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.5	2019	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				44.9	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				2.4	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				25.6	2022	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				27.3	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				90.7	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.1	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.3	2022	●	●
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	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.7	2023	●	→
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	●	●
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 (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				38.2	2008	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
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	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				13.9	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.1	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)				13.1	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)				36.0	2022	●	→
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)				58.0	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				70.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 3%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their current status. The goals are arranged in a grid, with their status indicated by a colored square and an arrow. A legend at the bottom explains the color coding and arrow directions.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Status
1	No Poverty	Major challenges (Decreasing)
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges (Stagnating)
3	Good Health and Well-being	Major challenges (Moderately improving)
4	Quality Education	Major challenges (Decreasing)
5	Gender Equality	Major challenges (Stagnating)
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Major challenges (Moderately improving)
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Major challenges (Stagnating)
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major challenges (Stagnating)
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Major challenges (Stagnating)
10	Reduced Inequalities	Significant challenges (Information unavailable)
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major challenges (Stagnating)
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	SDG achieved (Moderately improving)
13	Climate Action	SDG achieved (On track or maintaining SDG achievement)
14	Life Below Water	Significant challenges (Moderately improving)
15	Life on Land	Major challenges (Stagnating)
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major challenges (Stagnating)
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Significant challenges (Moderately improving)

**Legend:**

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

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Liberia**

2016	44.6
2023	65.1

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

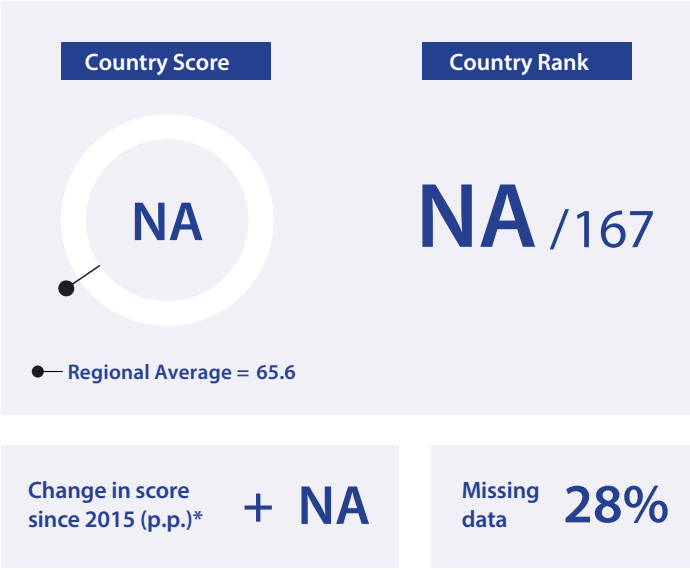
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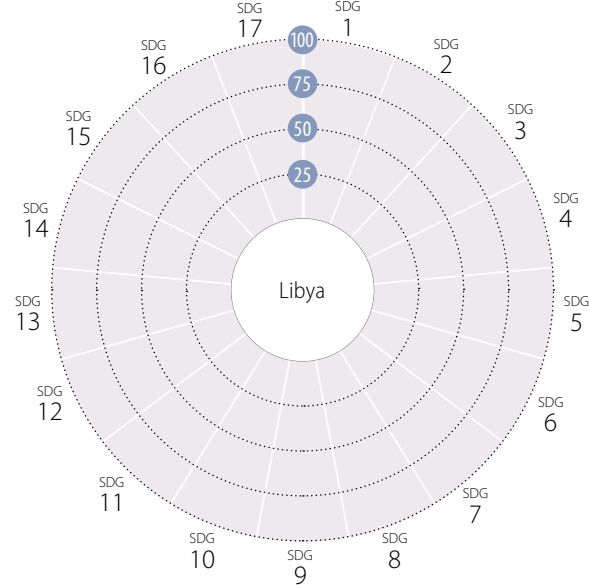
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				30.9	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				61.2	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				38.4	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				29.8	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.4	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				8.6	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.1	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				627.7	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				29.6	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				72.9	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				308.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.0	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				153.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.2	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				130.8	2021	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				84.4	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				82.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				65.2	2022	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				61.7	2022	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				44.7	2022	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				77.5	2019	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				51.4	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				50.0	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				88.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				11.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				75.6	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				22.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				47.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				31.8	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.8	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.0	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.6	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				40.2	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.6	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.8	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				55.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				23.5	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				41.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.2	2023	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.3	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				60.5	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.7	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				10.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				7.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				96.7	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				46.4	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.2	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				15.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				24.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.0	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.1	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				60.5	2021	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				66.3	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				27.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				27.8	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.6	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.6	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)				67	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.1	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				56.9	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



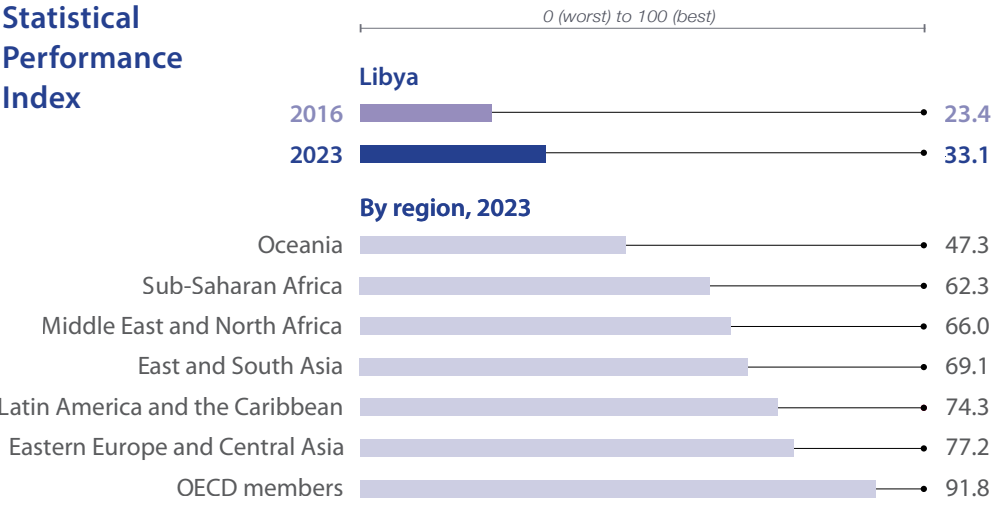
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

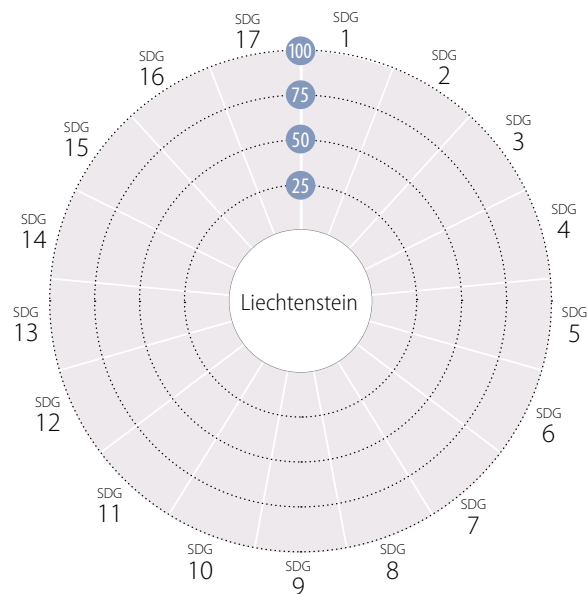
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		11.4	2022	●	●			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		38.1	2014	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		10.2	2014	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		36.7	2022	●	●			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2007	●	●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		0.7	2022	●	●			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.1	2018	●	●			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		59.5	2023	●	●			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5.7	2023	●	●			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		30.8	2023	●	●			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		59.0	2023	●	●			
New HIV 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 (%)		19.8	2021	●	●			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		54.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		34.0	2021	●	●			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		69.3	2023	●	●			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		10.9	2013	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.9	2013	●	●			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		73.0	2023	●	●			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		62.1	2021	●	●			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.8	2024	●	●			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		●	●	●	●			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		●	●	●	●			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		●	●	●	●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		●	●	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		41.1	2024	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		117.4	2022	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		51.9	2024	●	●			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		16.5	2025	●	●			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.9	2022	●	●			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		92.1	2022	●	●			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		817.1	2022	●	●			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		20.3	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		1,520.8	2024	●	●			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		70.0	2022	●	●			
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)		1.7	2023	●	●			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.0	2021	●	●			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		25.2	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		6.8	2022	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		65.7	2017	●	●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		17.6	2025	●	●			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.7	2018	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		35.3	2018	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		78.9	2025	●	●			
Population using the internet (%)		88.5	2023	●	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		123.1	2023	●	●			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		1.7	2023	●	●			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.2	2023	●	●			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		●	●	●	●			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●			
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		16.6	2022	●	●			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		23.5	2023	●	●			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		●	●	●	●			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.3	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		13.8	2022	●	●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		4.5	2024	●	●			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2.7	2024	●	●			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		35.6	2024	●	●			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		11.0	2024	●	●			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.6	2019	●	●			
SDG13 – Climate Action					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		8.9	2023	●	●			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		1.6	2024	●	●			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		24.7	2019	●	●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	●			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		53.6	2024	●	●			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		20.0	2018	●	●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		32.1	2019	●	●			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		10.4	2019	●	●			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	●			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2023	●	●			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		5.7	2022	●	●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		●	●	●	●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		90.0	2016	●	●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		●	●	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		13.0	2024	●	●			
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●			
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		40.4	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					Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government 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)	*	0.0	2021	●	●			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		33.1	2023	●	●			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		59.3	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 60%

SDG	Challenge	Progress
1	No Poverty	Major challenges
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges
3	Good Health and Well-being	Major challenges
4	Quality Education	SDG achieved
5	Gender Equality	Significant challenges
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	SDG achieved
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Moderately improving
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major challenges
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Challenges remain
10	Reduced Inequalities	Major challenges
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Major challenges
13	Climate Action	Major challenges
14	Life Below Water	Major challenges
15	Life on Land	Challenges remain
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major challenges
17	Partnerships for the Goals	On track or maintaining SDG achievement

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

Entity	Percentage (%)
Liechtenstein	INSUFFICIENT DATA
OECD members	70.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	89.1
Middle East and North Africa	89.6
World	90.3
East and South Asia	94.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	94.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.5

### Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

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

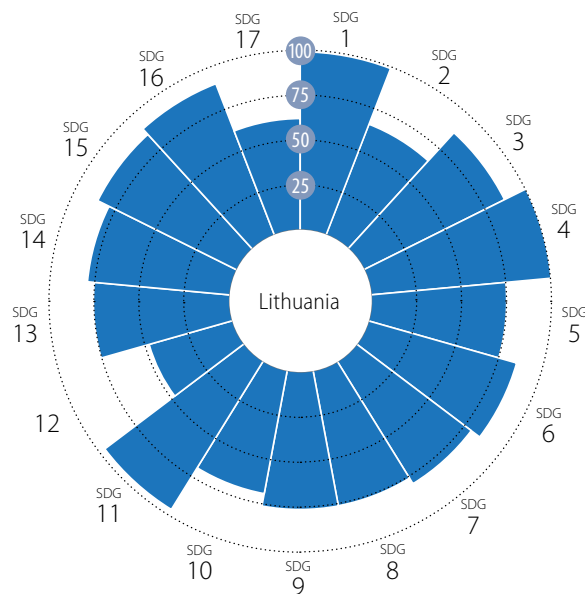


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
New HIV 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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		83.6	2023	●	●	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		1.0	2021	●	●	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		98.3	2021	●	●	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		99.2	2021	●	●	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		94.5	2021	●	●	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		86.1	2022	●	●	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		28.0	2025	●	●	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		74.3	2015	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
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 (%)		53.6	2021	●	●	●	→
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		100.0	2025	●	●	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)		97.3	2023	●	●	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		125.2	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		4.1	2023	●	●	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		5.9	2019	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		34,669.8	2023	●	●	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		9.9	2023	●	●	●	↑
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)		2.5	2020	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		4.0	2023	●	●	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		80.8	2023	●	●	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2023	●	●	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		5.1	2021	●	●	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		24.1	2022	●	●	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	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)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		83.4	2025	●	●	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		0.4	2019	●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		67	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		0.0	2021	●	●	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		67.3	2025	●	●	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a grid format. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and text. The color of the square indicates the challenge level, and the arrow indicates the progress status.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Challenge Level	Progress Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges	Moderately improving
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges	Stagnating
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Significant challenges	Stagnating
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Significant challenges	Stagnating
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Significant challenges	Moderately improving
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Significant challenges	Stagnating
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Major challenges	Stagnating
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Major challenges	Decreasing
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Significant challenges	Stagnating
15	LIFE ON LAND	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Challenges remain	Moderately improving
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Significant challenges	Stagnating

**Legend:**

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

A horizontal bar chart comparing the percentage of people who are not satisfied with the way their country is governed. The x-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0 (worst) to 100 (best). The y-axis lists the regions and groups. Lithuania is highlighted in dark blue, while the other groups are in light blue. The data is as follows:

Region/Group	Percentage (%)
Lithuania	59.5
OECD members	70.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	89.1
Middle East and North Africa	89.6
World	90.3
East and South Asia	94.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	94.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.5

2

264

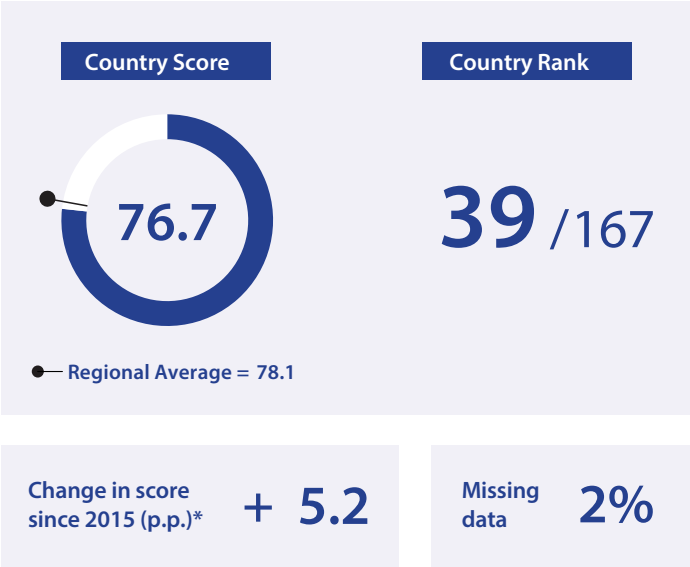
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	88.5	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.1	2022	● ↗	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	137.4	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2023	● →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.3	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2022	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8	2021	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1	2022	● →
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	220.0	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.4	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.8	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	42.6	2020	● ↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.2	2022	● ↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.4	2022	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	● ↘	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.6	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	36.7	2021	● →
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.6	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.5	2022	● →
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	24.6	2022	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7.7	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	9.2	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	28.0	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	15.8	2022	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	19.8	2021	● ↗	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	91.3	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	88.3	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2023	● ↗	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	7.4	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2	2022	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	12.6	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.8	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87.0	2023	● ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	75.2	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.3	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	48.4	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.4	2023	● ↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0	2022	● ↓	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021	● ↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	45.2	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9	2019	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.6	2023	● ↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.6	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.6	2022	● →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	49.7	2021	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.2	2023	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2021	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5	2023	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	57.4	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.2	2024	● →
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.1	2022	● →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.6	2019	● →
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	27.8	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.0	2019	● ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.0	2024	● ↗	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.4	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8	2023	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.2	2023	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.4	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.99	2023	● ↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.4	2022	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	29.3	2022	● ↓
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.3	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	2023	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	77.0	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	11.2	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,337.2	2024	● ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.0	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2024	● ↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.3	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	82.3	2025	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	● ●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.5	2023	● ↗	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	● ●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33.2	2021	● ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.8	2022	● ↗
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	81.3	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2022	● ↗
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.5	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.73	2023	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.6	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	57	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.9	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.0	2022	● ↓
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.6	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	11.5	2022	● →	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	91.5	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	50.2	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

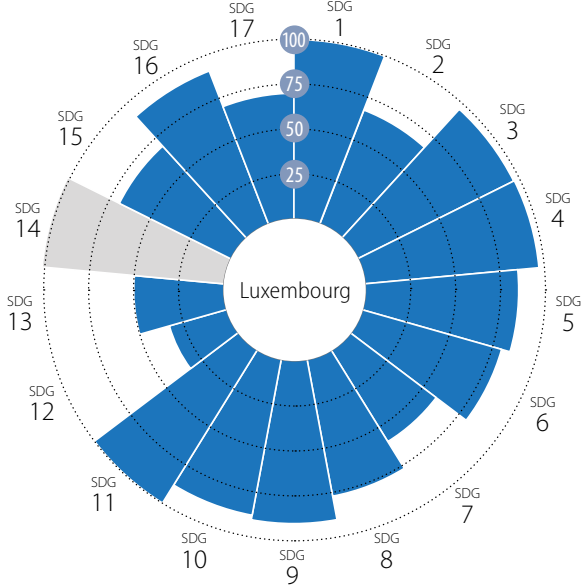
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



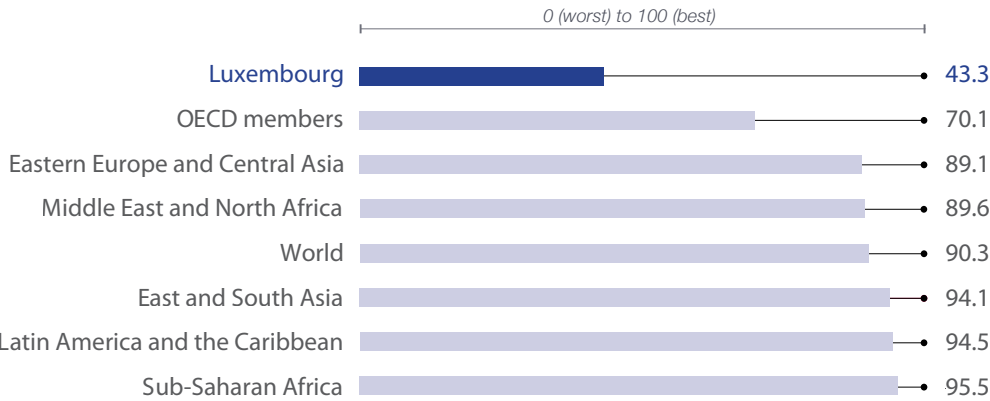
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

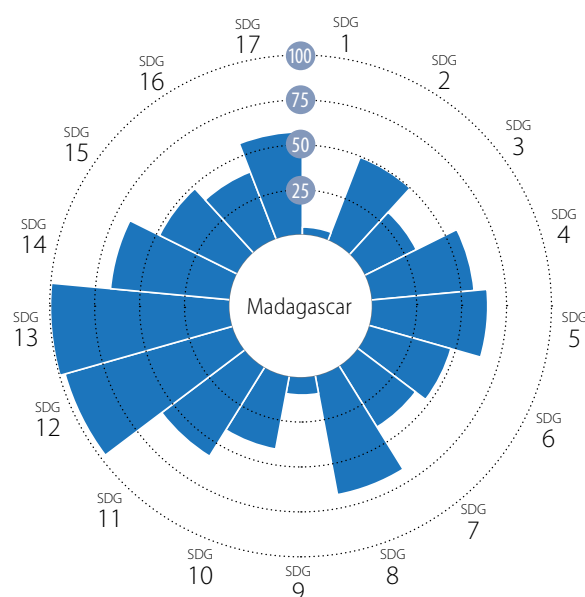


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				8.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 2.6	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 0.7	2022	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				18.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.2	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				65.0	2023	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				133.2	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				11.7	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.6	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.3	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				7.3	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				7.8	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				13.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				3.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				82.2	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				2.8	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2009	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				83.1	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				7.1	2024	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				19.6	2023	●	→	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				18.1	2023	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 88.8	2023	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				* 100.0	2022	●	●	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				60.2	2023	●	↑	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				476.7	2018	●	●	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				18.9	2018	●	●	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				27.2	2018	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				NA	NA	●	●	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.8	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				87.2	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				35.0	2025	●	→	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				3.4	2014	●	●	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.9	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.6	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.0	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				99.4	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				8,453.1	2024	●	→	
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.5	2022	●	→	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				95.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				8.6	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				20.5	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				70.8	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				NA	NA	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				98.8	2017	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				4.0	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				124.6	2018	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				69.7	2024	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				6.6	2020	●	↑	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	●	
Population using the internet (%)				98.8	2024	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				116.5	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.6	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				57.2	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				4.4	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2022	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				4,348.4	2023	●	↑	
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				6.3	2022	●	↓	
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				10.5	2020	●	↓	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				31.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				32.7	2021	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.1	2022	●	→	
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				7.0	2022	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2002	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				7.6	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with rent overburden (%)				34.1	2022	●	↓	
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				99.7	2025	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				97.4	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				10.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				12.6	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				25.8	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				52.0	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				210.7	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				16.0	2023	●	→	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				10.7	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				17.6	2024	●	→	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				74.0	2021	●	↑	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				84.7	2023	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				37.1	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.98	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				38.3	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.5	2022	●	↓	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				48.9	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				81.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				83.0	2025	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	●	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				108.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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)				1.0	2024	●	→	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				69	2024	●	●	
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				55.0	2022	●	→	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				78.4	2021	●	↓	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.9	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.9	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 2%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with their status as of 2023. The goals are arranged in a grid. Each goal has a number, a title, and an icon. The background color of the goal box indicates its status: red for major challenges, orange for significant challenges, yellow for challenges remain, green for SDG achieved, and grey for information unavailable. Arrows indicate the trend: red for decreasing, orange for stagnating, yellow for moderately improving, and green for on track or maintaining achievement. A grey circle indicates information unavailable.

Goal Number	Goal Title	Status	Trend
1	No Poverty	Major challenges	Stagnating
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges	Stagnating
3	Good Health and Well-being	Major challenges	Stagnating
4	Quality Education	Major challenges	Stagnating
5	Gender Equality	Significant challenges	Stagnating
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Major challenges	Moderately improving
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Major challenges	Stagnating
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major challenges	Stagnating
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Major challenges	Stagnating
10	Reduced Inequalities	Major challenges	Information unavailable
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major challenges	Stagnating
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	SDG achieved	On track or maintaining SDG achievement
13	Climate Action	SDG achieved	Moderately improving
14	Life Below Water	Major challenges	Stagnating
15	Life on Land	Major challenges	Stagnating
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major challenges	Stagnating
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Major challenges	Stagnating

Legend:

- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Madagascar**

Year	Score
2016	39.6
2023	53.4

**By region, 2023**

Region	Score
Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Pacific	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

2

268

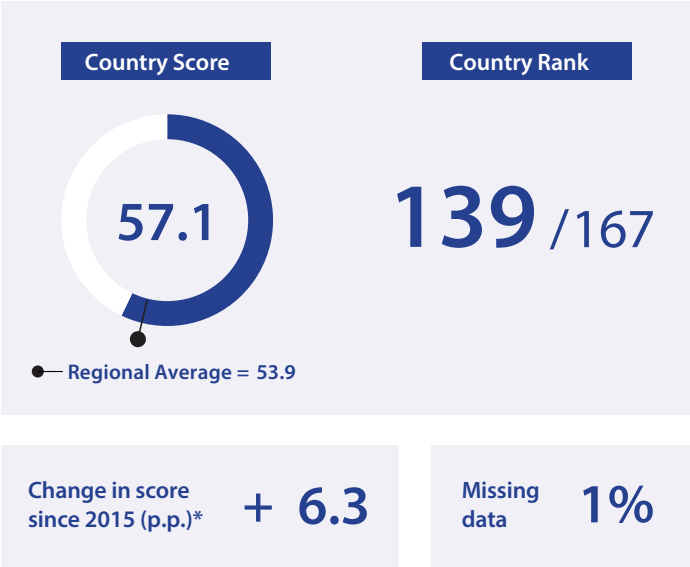


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				66.4	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				79.5	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				39.7	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				39.8	2021	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.2	2021	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				26.0	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				4.3	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				445.4	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				23.8	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				64.8	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				233.0	2023	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)				25.9	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				208.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.5	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				63.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				143.0	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				45.8	2021	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				51.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				34.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.2	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				65.9	2024	●	↗
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.6	2024	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				31.9	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				80.7	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				67.6	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				87.0	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				94.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				14.1	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				53.5	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				14.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				11.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				73.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				36.1	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				30.6	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				34.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				26.3	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.0	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				47.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				20.4	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				26.1	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.8	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.0	2017	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.1	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				42.6	2012	●	●
Palma ratio				2.1	2012	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				65.7	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				11.5	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				66.0	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				51.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				12.3	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				20.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				56.3	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				8.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				20.3	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.2	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.0	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.4	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				50.0	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				73.8	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				36.7	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				50.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.1	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)				10.3	2022	●	→
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)				53.4	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.3	2025	●	●

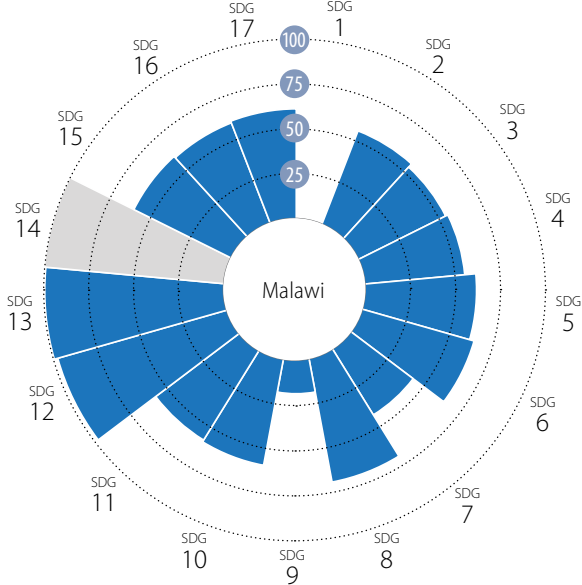
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



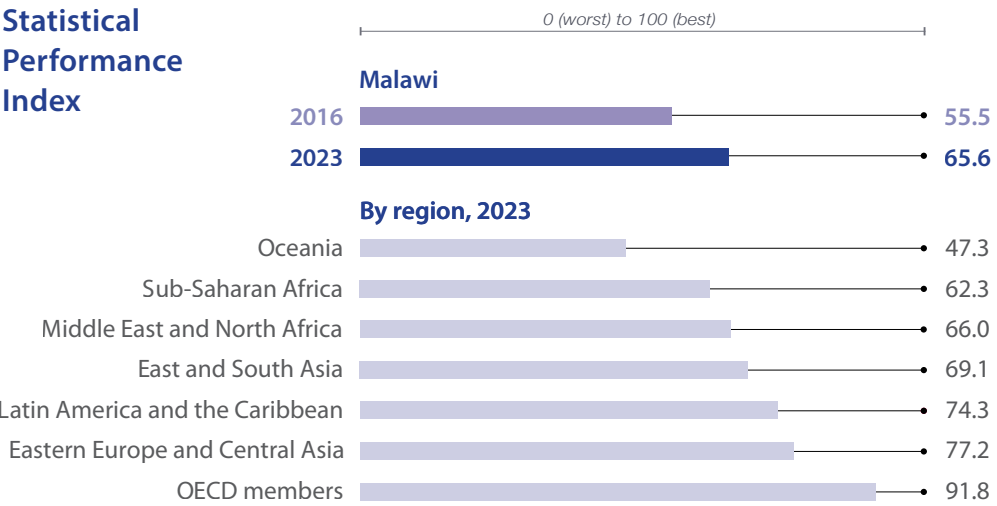
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

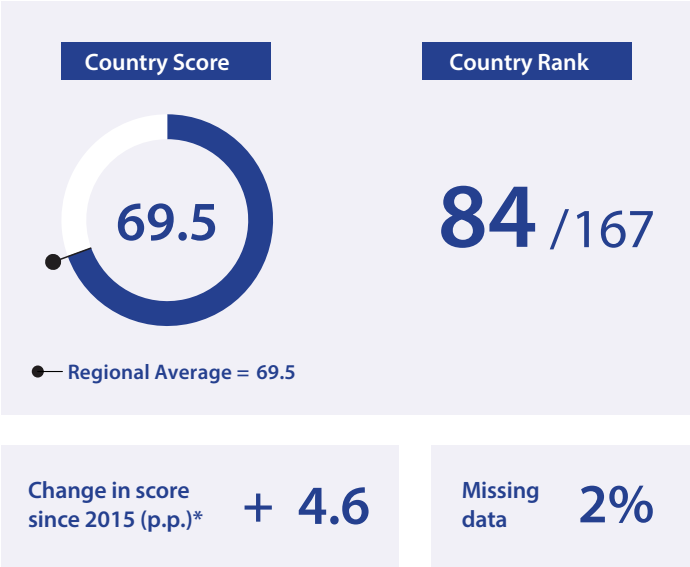


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

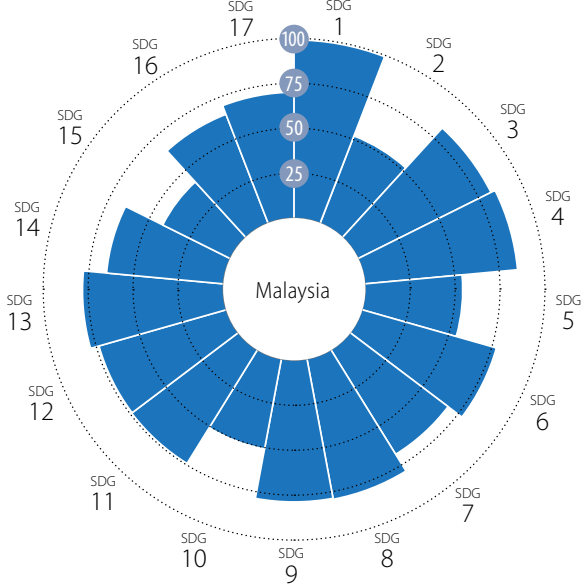
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				73.2	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				91.3	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				19.9	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				35.5	2020	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.6	2020	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				17.3	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.7	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.0	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				225.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				38.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				119.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				24.9	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				149.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.4	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				135.6	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.4	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				87.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				48.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.3	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.3	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				22.1	2022	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				76.8	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				78.9	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				67.1	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				88.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				20.7	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				71.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				49.2	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				17.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				32.5	2019	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				58.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				14.0	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.4	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.0	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				42.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				38.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				42.7	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				2.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				69.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				18.0	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				40.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.2	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.5	2019	●	●
Palma ratio				1.7	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				20.2	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.6	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				23.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				11.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.8	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				70.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				30.6	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.7	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				2.6	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.8	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				17.6	2020	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				67.0	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				34.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.0	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.2	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.2	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)				14.1	2022	●	→
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)				65.6	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				71.2	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



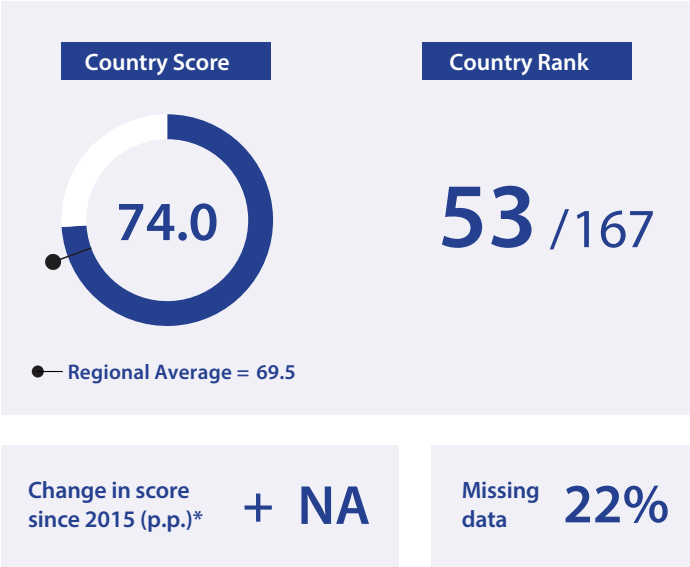
SDG Dashboard and Trends



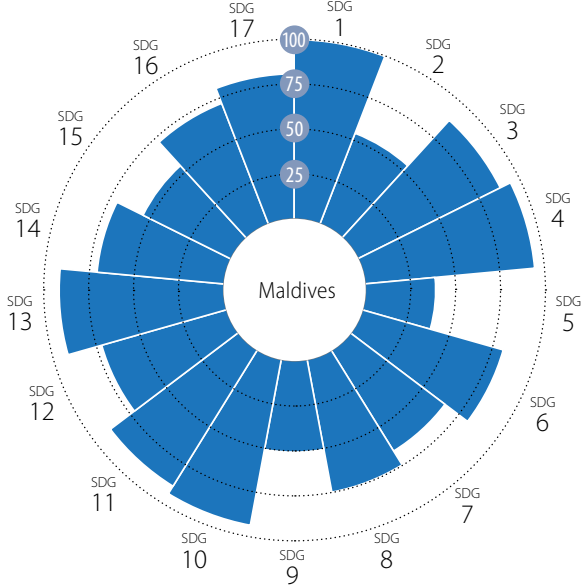
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.4	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				21.2	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.0	2022	●	↓	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.1	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.8	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.4	2018	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				71.2	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				26.4	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.1	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				8.1	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				122.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.9	2021	●	↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				76.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.7	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				6.0	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				76.0	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.0	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				82.9	2023	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				90.9	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				87.5	2023	●	↗	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.3	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				65.8	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				13.5	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.2	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				96.0	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				3.4	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				22.9	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,472.6	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				84.1	2022	●	↓	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7.5	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				68.7	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.3	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				88.4	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.8	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.9	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				33.6	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.6	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				97.7	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				129.1	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.6	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				53.2	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.2	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2020	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				49.3	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				40.7	2021	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.9	2021	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				21.6	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.6	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				38.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.3	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				12.2	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.3	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.2	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				36.3	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				43.1	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2024	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				8.5	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.1	2024	●	→	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				3.1	2024	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				19.7	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				56.1	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				23.3	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				29.4	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				37.0	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.5	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.9	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				12.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.7	2021	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	↑	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				39.3	2021	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				97.7	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				50.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.1	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↗	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.6	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)				16.4	2022	●	↓	
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)				80.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				82.5	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



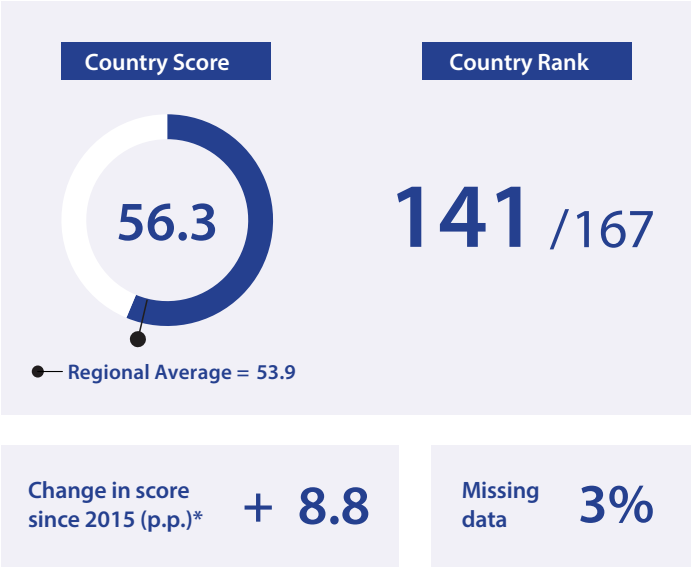


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.4	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				15.3	2017	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.1	2017	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				71.4	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.4	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				31.8	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.9	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				5.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				40.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV 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 (%)				9.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				32.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				1.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				81.0	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				5.1	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.5	2017	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				61.4	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.2	2020	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.1	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.2	2023	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				99.9	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.4	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				35.8	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				102.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				53.6	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				3.2	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				15.7	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				37.1	2015	●	●
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 (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.4	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.7	2021	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				61.7	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				79.6	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	↑
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				94.1	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				84.7	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				52.5	2023	●	↓
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				29.3	2019	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				34.8	2022	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				12.4	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				98.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				10.0	2022	●	●
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)				0.7	2023	●	↗
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.9	2023	●	↗
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				78.2	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				43.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.6	2019	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.8	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.0	2024	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.5	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)				12.7	2023	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				24.8	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)				65.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				86.4	2025	●	●

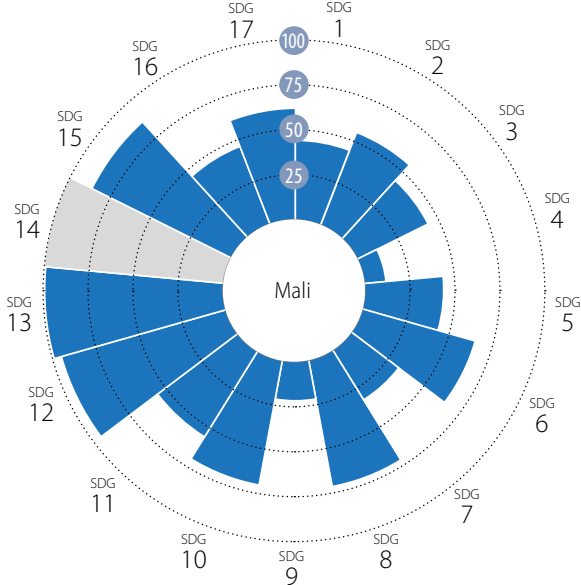
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



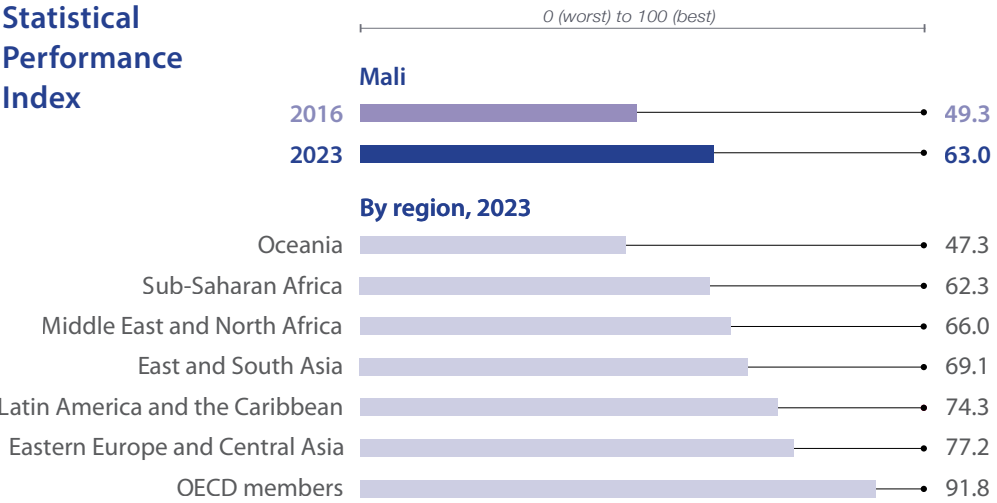
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

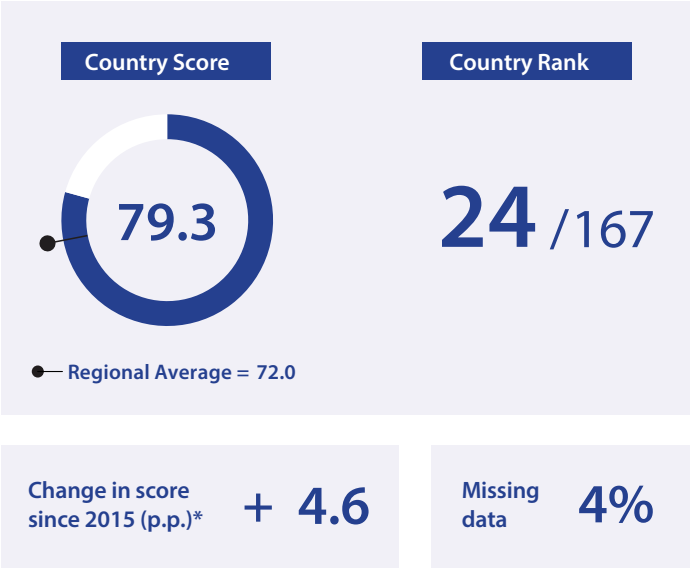
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

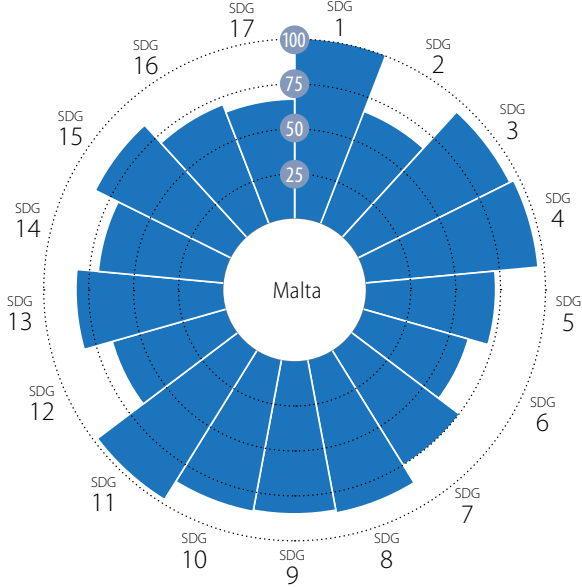
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				17.7	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				46.0	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				9.6	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				21.8	2022	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.6	2022	●	↗
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				21.3	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				367.3	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				32.4	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				91.3	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				48.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.0	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				167.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.2	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				60.4	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				144.8	2020	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				67.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				73.0	2023	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				41.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				29.0	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				66.0	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				28.8	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				46.0	2020	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				47.4	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				52.5	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				72.2	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				30.4	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				83.6	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				50.2	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				8.0	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				112.8	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				53.0	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.2	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.6	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.1	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				43.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				43.5	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.0	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				70.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				35.1	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				59.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2021	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				7.0	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.7	2021	●	●
Palma ratio				1.5	2021	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				92.5	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				31.3	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				82.8	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				75.5	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.9	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				22.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.2	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2019	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				89.5	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.98	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				86.7	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				27.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				22.7	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				48.2	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.5	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)				15.0	2020	●	→
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)				63.0	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				66.7	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



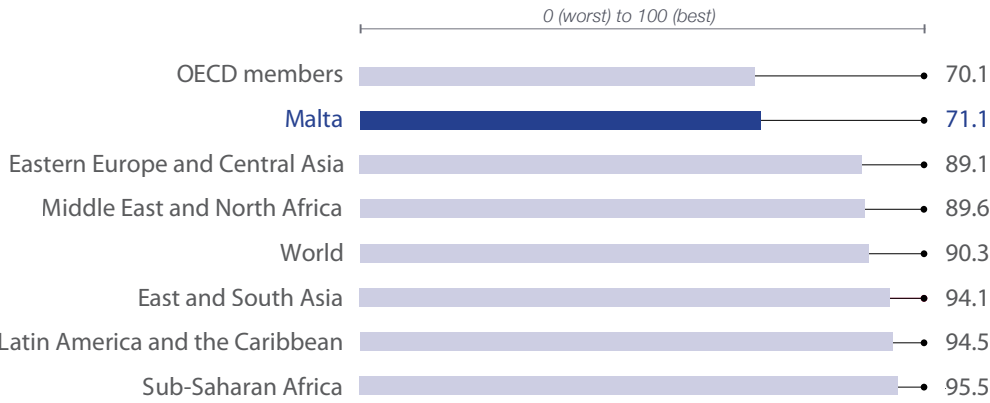
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

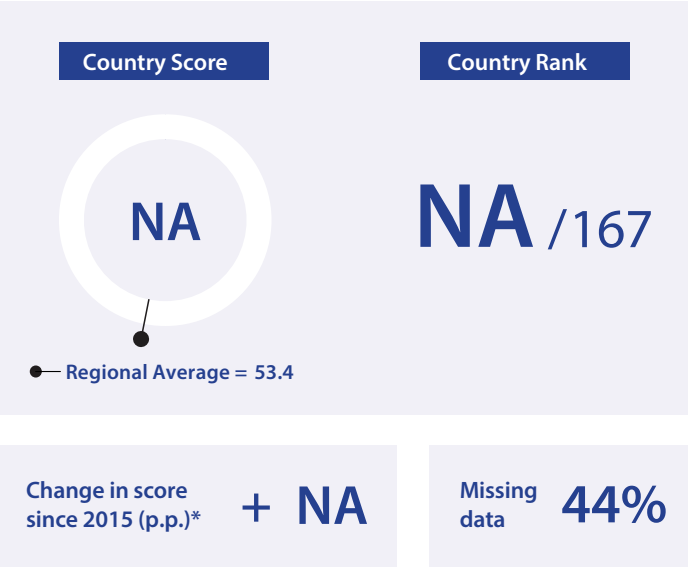


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

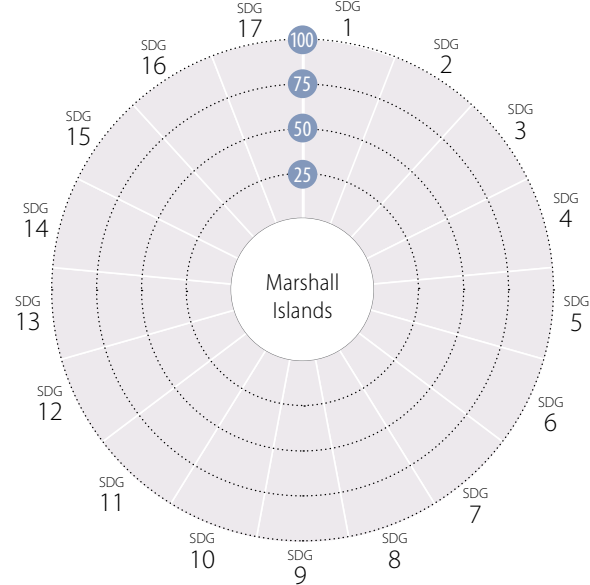
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.2	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.2	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				32.3	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.9	2017	●	●	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				8.4	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.7	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				5.5	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				15.0	2023	●	↓	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				9.8	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				21.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				1.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				83.3	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				10.3	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				85.2	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.3	2024	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				93.5	2023	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.4	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				98.5	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.5	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.4	2024	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				96.7	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				77.3	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.9	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				100.0	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				72.6	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				2,528.5	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.8	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.6	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				79.3	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				96.5	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.6	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.8	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				61.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				92.1	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				129.4	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.7	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				36.3	2025	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				2.3	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2022	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				617.8	2023	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				31.4	2020	●	↓	
Palma ratio				1.2	2020	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2004	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				13.0	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				97.3	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.9	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.0	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				15.5	2024	●	↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				12.2	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				53.0	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				3.7	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.4	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				6.4	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2021	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				98.9	2023	●	↑	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				48.9	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				18.9	2018	●	→	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				8.7	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				15.8	2019	●	↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				90.9	2023	●	↑	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				11.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.87	2023	●	●	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				37.9	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				46.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				63.0	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.7	2022	●	↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	↓	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				77	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				3.8	2021	●	↑	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				84.8	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.8	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



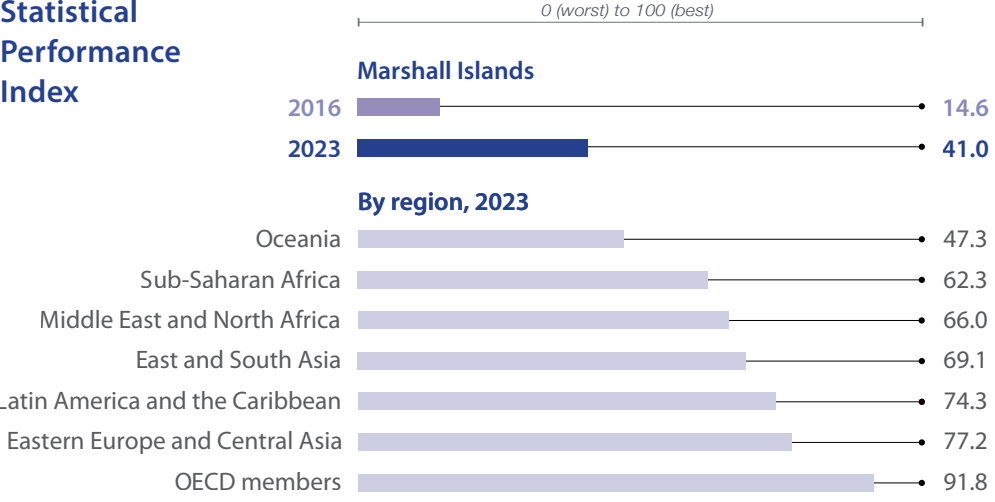
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

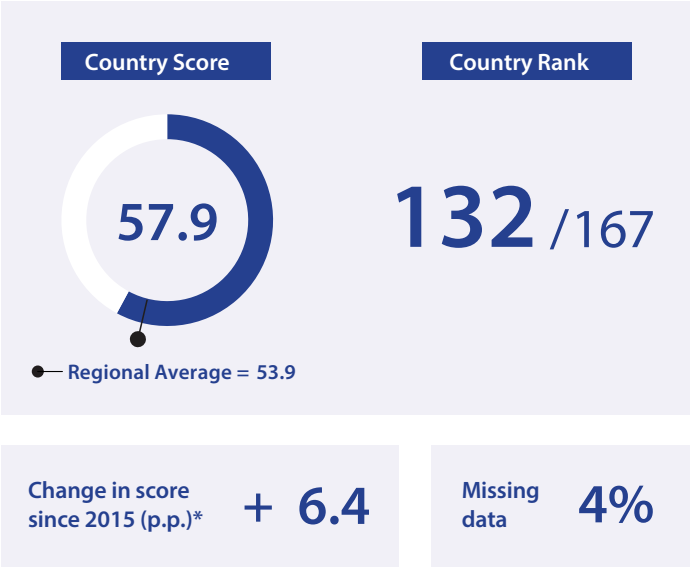


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)							
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)							
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)							
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.8	2017					
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5	2017					
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	34.1	2017					
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	45.9	2022					
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)							
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018					
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	391.1	2009					
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	154.8	2023					
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	2023					
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.2	2023					
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	692.0	2023					
New HIV 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)							
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.9	2021					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.9	2023					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	88.8	2005					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.4	2017					
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	2023					
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58.9	2021					
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)							
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.2	2022					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2022					
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0	2022					
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2011					
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.6	2024					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.8	2022					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)							
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.1	2025					
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.1	2022					
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	81.5	2022					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)							
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.8	2015					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)							
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022					
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.0	2022					
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 (%)	0.3	2021					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	69.1	2023					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)							
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)							
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)							
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)							
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	86.2	2025					
Population using the internet (%)	65.7	2023					
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017					
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)	*	0.0	2025				
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023					
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)							
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)							
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	35.5	2019					
Palma ratio	1.5	2019					
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2.4	2022					
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.1	2023					
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	33.1	2022					
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)							
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2020					
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	3.0	2022					
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)							
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)							
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)							
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)							
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)							
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.7	2023					
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)							
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.8	2023					
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.4	2024					
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.3	2018					
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)							
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)							
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)							
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	2023					
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)							
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023					
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)							
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)							
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)	83.8	2017					
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)							
Children involved in child labor (%)							
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024				
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)							
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)							
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)							
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)							
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.0	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)	31.3	2020					
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024				
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.2	2021					
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2023					
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	55.9	2025					

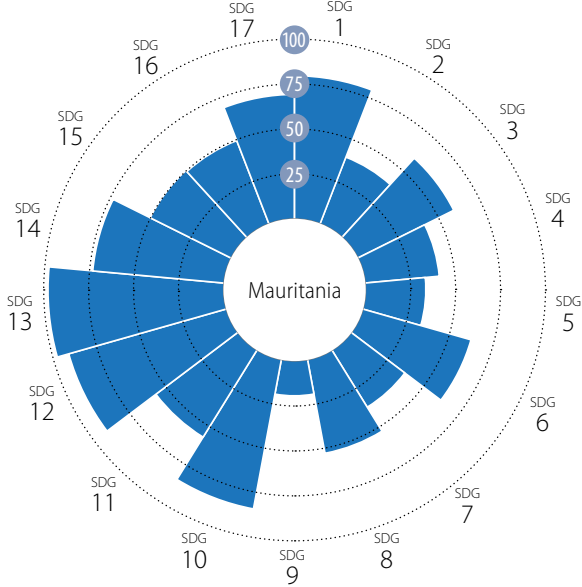
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



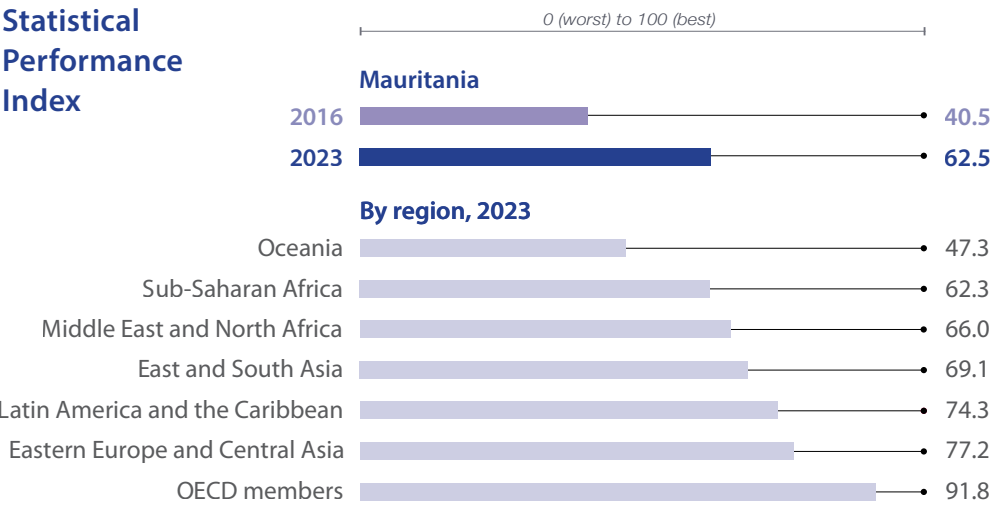
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

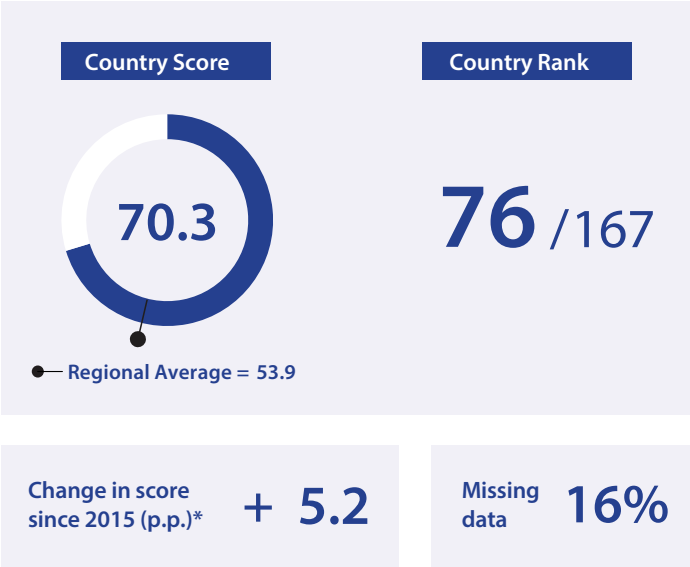


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

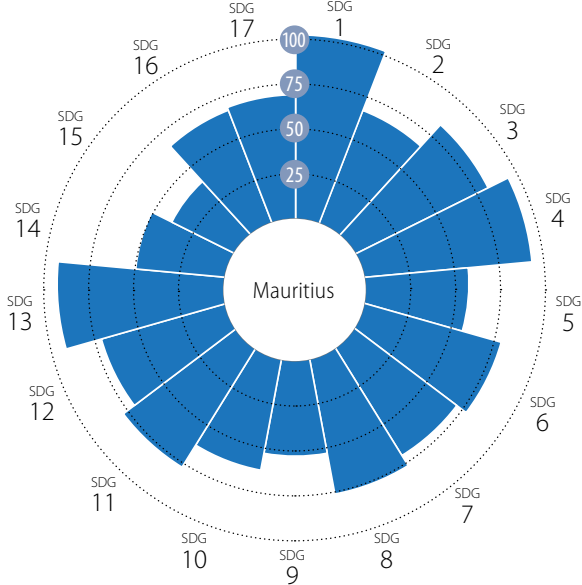
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		4.5	2025	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		18.7	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		9.3	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		25.1	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		13.6	2022	●	→
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		20.0	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		22.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2022	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.7	2022	●	↗
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.0	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2014	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		381.1	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		21.5	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		37.8	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		74.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		18.7	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		128.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		9.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		68.5	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		89.6	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		70.4	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		90.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		40.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.5	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		69.1	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		43.7	2019	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		76.5	2021	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		32.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		71.2	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		45.9	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		23.3	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		77.8	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		55.9	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		13.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		466.5	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		49.0	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		48.9	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		2.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.4	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		65.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		32.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		23.5	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		10.3	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.45	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.2	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		9.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		57.2	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)		37.4	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		59.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.0	2023	●	↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.0	2018	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		9.0	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		32.0	2019	●	●
Palma ratio		1.2	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		58.6	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		38.0	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		75.1	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		2.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.5	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.8	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		25.7	2024	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		7.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		1.5	2023	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		1.0	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		37.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		62.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		17.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		1.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		5.9	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		11.2	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.97	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		3.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.0	2020	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.61	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		50.0	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		44.8	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		30.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		14.0	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		67.5	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.43	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.40	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.33	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.4	2023	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		62.5	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		67.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



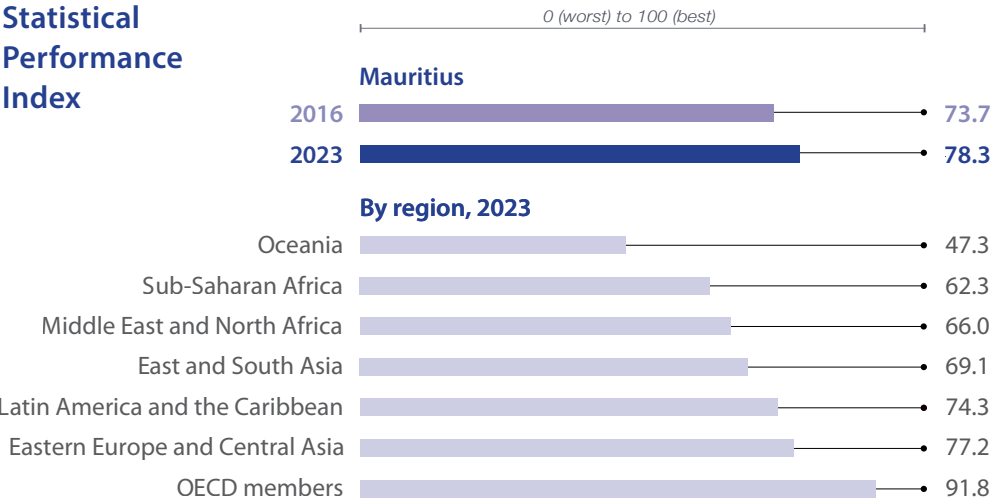
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

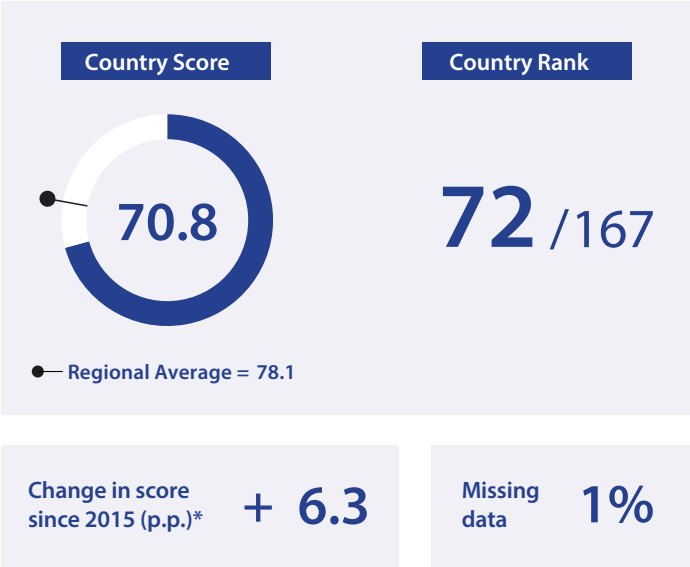
2

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

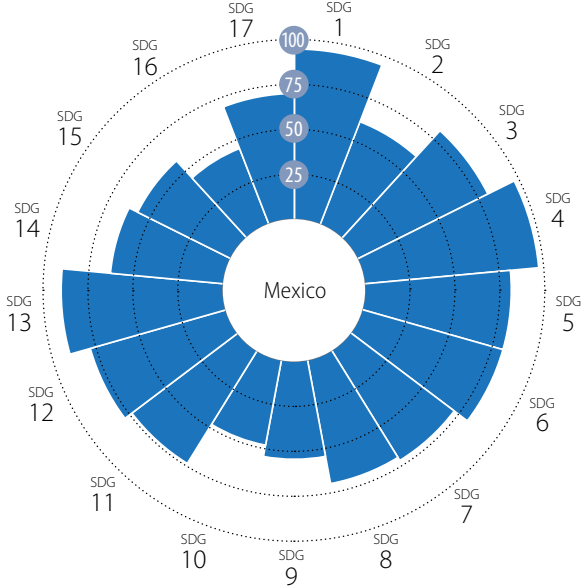
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.8	2025	●	↑			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.3	2025	●	↑			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.9	2022	●	↑			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	●	●	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	●	●	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.2	2022	●	↓			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	●	↓			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.2	2022	●	↑			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	65.9	2023	●	→			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	2023	●	↑			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.2	2023	●	→			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2023	●	↗			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.9	2023	●	→			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	21.7	2021	●	↗			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2021	●	↑			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.9	2023	●	→			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.9	2022	●	↑			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2021	●	→			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2023	●	→			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65.7	2021	●	↓			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2024	●	↗			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.1	2023	●	↓			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2023	●	↑			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	121.3	2023	●	↑			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2021	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.5	2024	●	→			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1	2022	●	↑			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.4	2024	●	↓			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9	2025	●	→			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5	2017	●	●			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0	2022	●	→			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.9	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	●	●	●	●			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.0	2022	●	↑			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	2023	●	↗			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.2	2021	●	↓			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2022	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	90.5	2021	●	↑			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.4	2025	●	↑			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	●	●			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	●	●	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	●	●	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2025	●	↑			
Population using the internet (%)	79.5	2023	●	↑			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	124.9	2023	●	↑			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2023	●	●			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.9	2025	●	●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	●	↗			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2023	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	224.6	2023	●	↑			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	36.8	2017	●	●			
Palma ratio	1.6	2017	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.7	2022	●	→			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	11.5	2023	●	↗			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	●	↑			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	●	●	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	12.0	2022	●	●			
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)	1.0	2023	●	↑			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.2	2023	●	→			
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	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.1	2023	●	→			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.7	2024	●	→			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	71.9	2018	●	↓			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	5.1	2019	●	→			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2008	●	●			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.6	2023	●	→			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	●	●	●	●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.39	2023	●	↓			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	●	↑			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	●	●	●	●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2022	●	→			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.82	2023	●	●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.1	2022	●	↓			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	●	●	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.0	2024	●	↓			
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.3	2025	●	↓			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2023	●	●			
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023	●	●			
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2023	●	●			
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	2023	●	→			
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	●	●	●	●			
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.7	2023	●	↑			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	80	2024	●	●			
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.4	2021	●	↑			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.3	2023	●	↑			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	86.1	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends





SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value				Year				Rating				Trend			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.8				2025				●				↑							
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.7				2025				●				↑							
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				15.0				2022				●				↗							
SDG2 – Zero Hunger																							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				3.1				2022				●				↑							
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				12.5				2022				●				↓							
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.0				2022				●				↑							
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				59.4				2015				●				●							
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				36.0				2022				●				↓							
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3				2022				●				↓							
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.0				2022				●				↑							
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8				2018				●				↓							
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA				NA				●				●							
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				3.4				2022				●				●							
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being																							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				42.1				2023				●				↑							
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.6				2023				●				↑							
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				12.5				2023				●				↑							
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				29.0				2023				●				↓							
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2				2023				●				↑							
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				16.3				2021				●				↓							
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				45.0				2019				●				●							
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.0				2021				●				↗							
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.1				2023				●				↗							
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				44.1				2020				●				↑							
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				87.5				2022				●				↓							
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				76.0				2023				●				↓							
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.6				2021				●				↗							
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				7.0				2024				●				↑							
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				4.7				2024				●				↗							
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				NA				NA				●				●							
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				8.6				2021				●				↑							
SDG4 – Quality Education																							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				97.6				2022				●				●							
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.7				2022				●				↗							
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 91.2				2023				●				↑							
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0				2022				●				↑							
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				25.3				2020				●				↗							
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				406.8				2022				●				↓							
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				10.4				2022				●				↗							
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				65.8				2022				●				↓							
SDG5 – Gender Equality																							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.7				2024				●				↑							
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.2				2022				●				↑							
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				61.2				2024				●				↗							
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				50.2				2025				●				↑							
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				15.0				2023				●				↗							
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation																							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.7				2022				●				↑							
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				92.5				2022				●				↑							
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				45.0				2022				●				↓							
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				67.5				2021				●				●							
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)				1,354.5				2024				●				↗							
Population using safely managed water services (%)				43.0				2022				●				↗							
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				62.5				2022				●				↗							
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy																							
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0				2022				●				↑							
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				85.7				2022				●				↑							
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)				1.3				2023				●				↗							
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.0				2021				●				↗							
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth																							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				58.2				2023				●				●							
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.6				2022				●				●							
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				49.0				2022				●				↗							
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49				2023				●				↗							
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7				2018				●				↗							
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				18.7				2018				●				●							
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				63.9				2024				●				↑							
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				17.1				2022				●				↗							
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure																							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.2				2025				●				↑							
Population using the internet (%)				81.2				2023				●				↑							
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				97.2				2023				●				↑							
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8				2023				●				↓							
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				35.0				2025				●				↑							
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2				2023				●				↗							
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3				2023				●				↓							
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				14.1				2023				●				↓							
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				0.8				2017				●				●							
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				59.8				2012				●				●							
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				33.7				2022				●				↑							
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities																							
Gini coefficient				43.5				2022				●				↗							
Palma ratio				1.9				2022				●				↑							
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				18.3				2022				●				↗							
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities																							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				17.6				2022				●				↗							
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				17.5				2023				●				↓							
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.1				2022				●				↑							
Population with rent overburden (%)				8.3				2022				●				↑							
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				63.9				2025				●				●							
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				33.3				2020				●				●							
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production																							
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				11.4				2022				●				●							
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1				2024				●				↑							
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.3				2024				●				↗							
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				33.5				2024				●				↗							
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.2				2024				●				↗							
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				NA				NA				●				●							
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				NA				NA				●				●							
SDG13 – Climate Action																							
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)				3.8				2023				●				↗							
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)				1.8				2024				●				↗							
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.2				2023				●				●							
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)				24.6				2021				●				↓							
SDG14 – Life Below Water																							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				63.0				2023				●				↗							
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				67.3				2024				●				↗							
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				17.3				2018				●				↑							
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				32.4				2019				●				↓							
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				17.5				2019				●				↗							
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0				2018				●				●							
SDG15 – Life on Land																							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.4				2023				●				↗							
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				51.5				2023				●				↗							
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.68				2023				●				↓							
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2				2023				●				↗							
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				4.9				2022				●				↑							
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions																							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				24.9				2023				●				↓							
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.38				2023				●				↓							
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				39.0				2022				●				↗							
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				97.0				2020				●				●							
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.0				2024				●				↓							
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.7				2019				●				●							
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0				2019				●				●							
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				45.6				2025				●				↓							
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.43				2023				●				↓							
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.34				2023				●				↗							
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.45				2023				●				↓							
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				177.3				2022				●				↗							
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals																							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.2				2022				●				↓							
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA				NA				●				●							
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				19.1				2023				●				↗							
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				58				2024				●				●							
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				53.1				2022				●				↗							
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0				2021				●				●							
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				91.6				2023				●				↑							
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.8				2025				●				●							

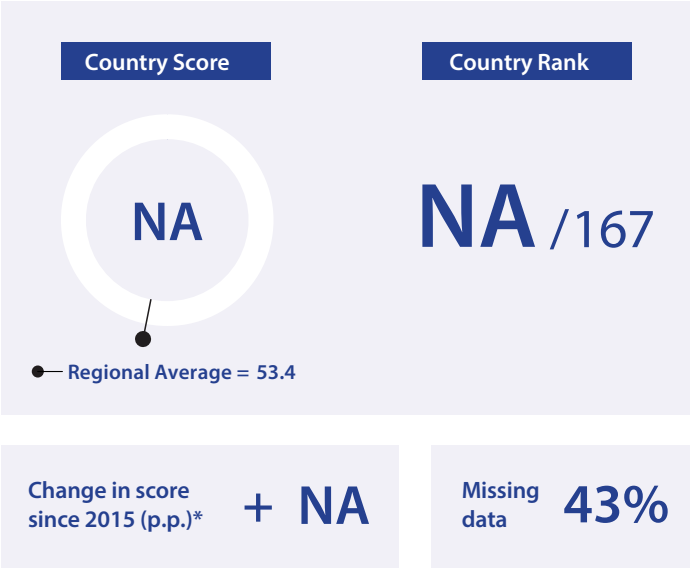
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

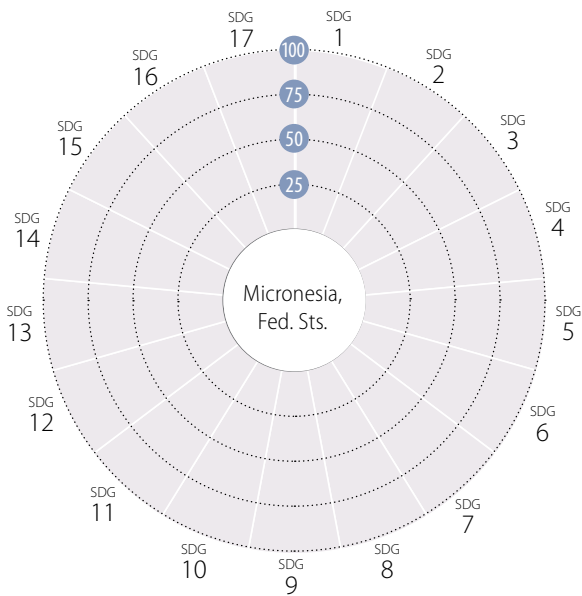




Overall Performance



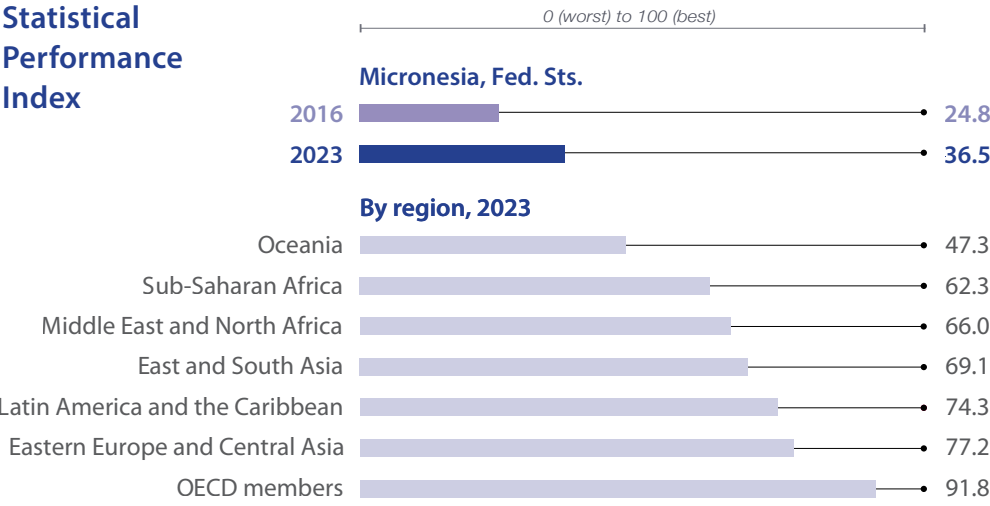
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

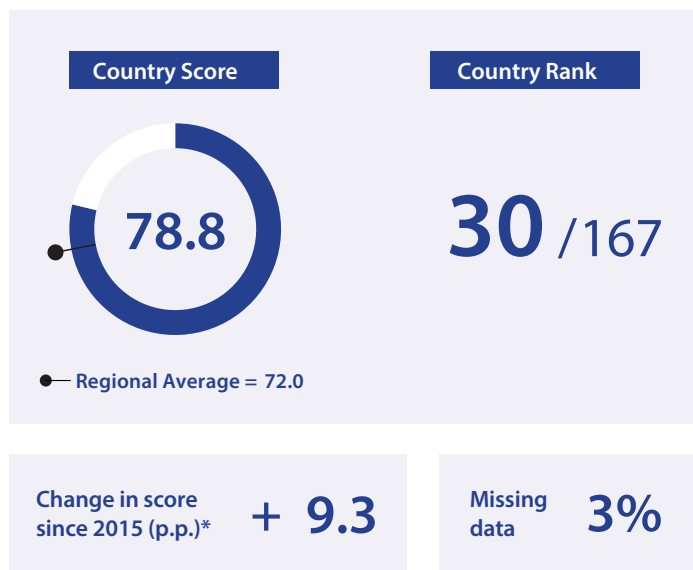


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

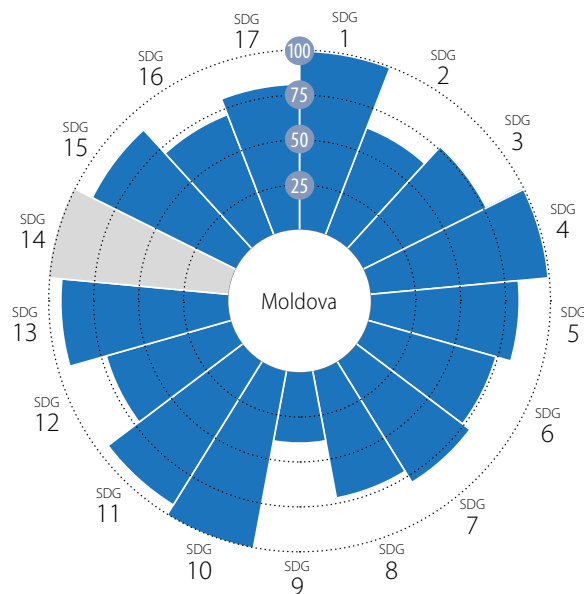
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				18.5	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				39.6	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				47.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				128.8	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.1	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				23.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				234.0	2023	●	↓
New HIV 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 (%)				40.5	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				254.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				14.1	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.2	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				33.0	2009	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2009	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				79.0	2023	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				47.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				54.7	2024	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				77.0	2024	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				76.3	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				●	●	●	●
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 (%)				88.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.4	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				90.1	2020	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				90.5	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				16.1	2015	●	●
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 (%)				85.3	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				13.2	2022	●	→
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 (%)				1.8	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				44.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				●	●	●	●
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				71.0	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				39.4	2020	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				0.0	2017	●	●
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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				40.1	2013	●	●
Palma ratio				1.8	2013	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				2.9	2023	●	↑
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)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.9	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.3	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				1.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				90.9	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				97.2	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				3.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.9	2019	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.7	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)				29.8	2020	●	↑
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)				36.5	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				48.0	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



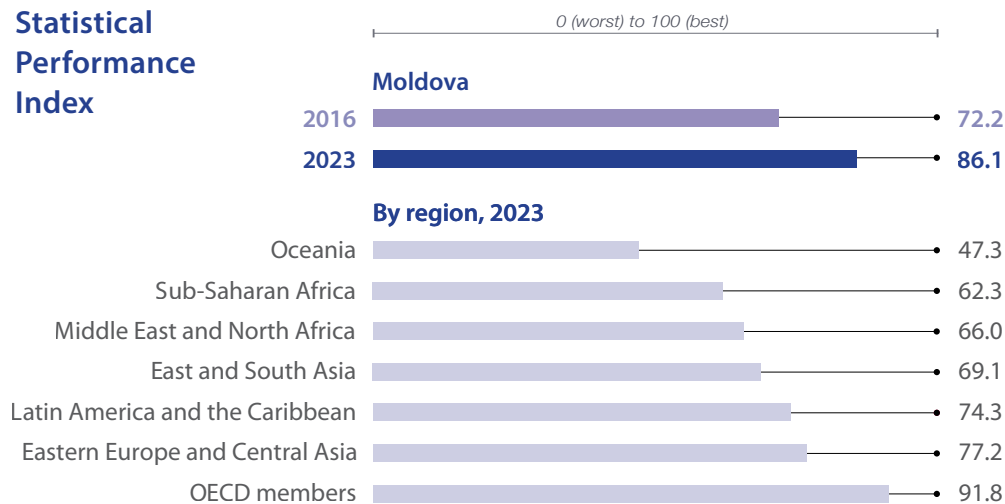
### Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



### Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

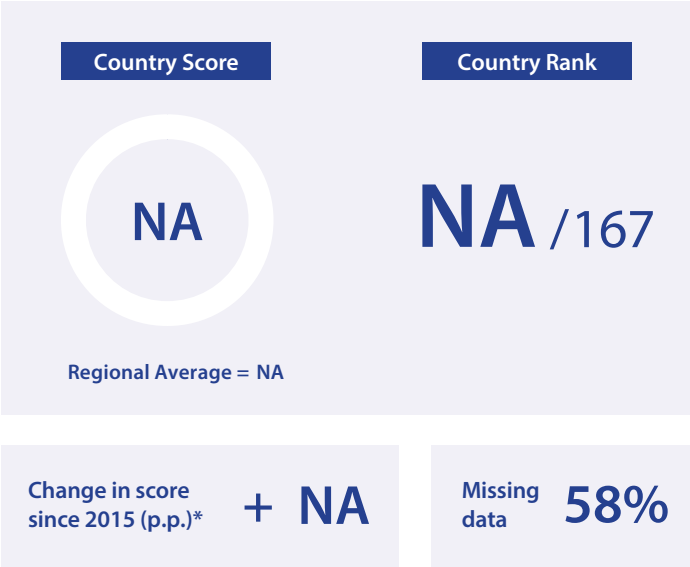
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

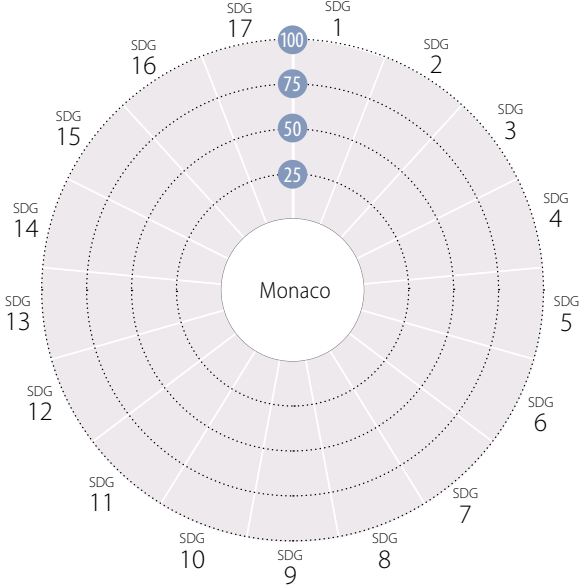
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.4	2012	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.9	2012	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				69.7	2005	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.9	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.5	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				18.7	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				14.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				76.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				24.7	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				69.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.2	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				27.3	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				85.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				70.8	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.8	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				97.8	2016	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				106.9	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.7	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				64.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				100.8	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				97.7	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				40.0	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				92.0	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				84.9	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				12.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				18.1	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				689.4	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				97.6	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				21.4	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				78.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				9.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				64.3	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.3	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.6	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				65.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				80.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				94.6	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.9	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				19.4	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				25.7	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				0.9	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				6.5	2018	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				11.8	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.2	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				3.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				6.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.1	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.6	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				34.4	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.0	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.7	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.4	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.4	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				81.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				5.9	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.5	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				7.1	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.6	2012	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				73.4	2025	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.8	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)				29.3	2022	●	↑
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)				86.1	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



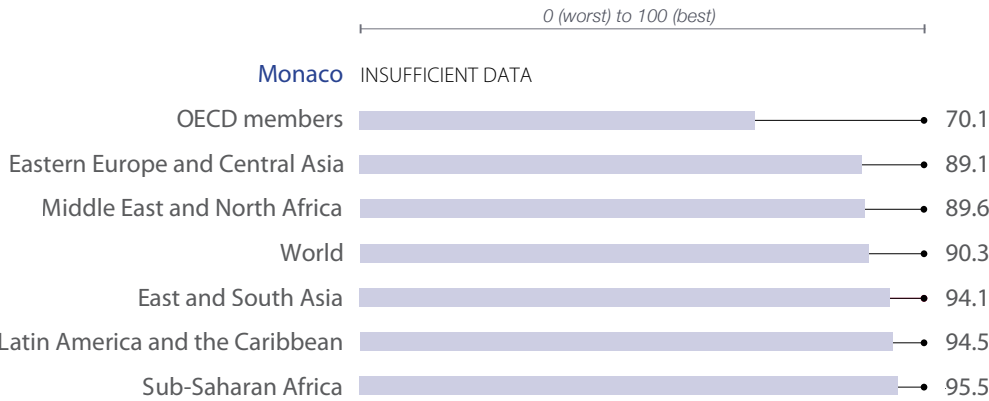
Average Performance by SDG



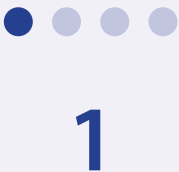
SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

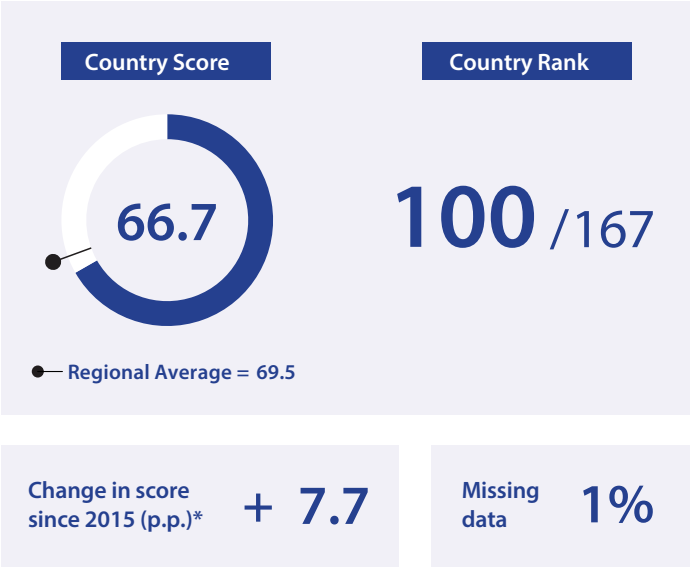


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		5.2	2023	●	●	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		1.5	2023	●	●	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2.7	2023	●	●	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		1.0	2023	●	●	●	→
New HIV 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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2021	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		86.4	2023	●	●	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		88.0	2023	●	●	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		85.9	2021	●	●	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		92.4	2024	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		98.3	2024	●	●	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		154.3	2016	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		45.8	2025	●	●	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		100.0	2021	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		100.0	2025	●	●	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)		99.2	2023	●	●	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		101.3	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		5.5	2023	●	●	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.0	2005	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		3,436.2	2023	●	●	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		0.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		10.9	2023	●	●	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		74.0	2020	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		3.6	2020	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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)		26.3	2024	●	●	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2008	●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		35.5	2016	●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2020	●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.1	2022	●	●	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		0.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		66	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		1.0	2021	●	●	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		61.6	2025	●	●	●	●

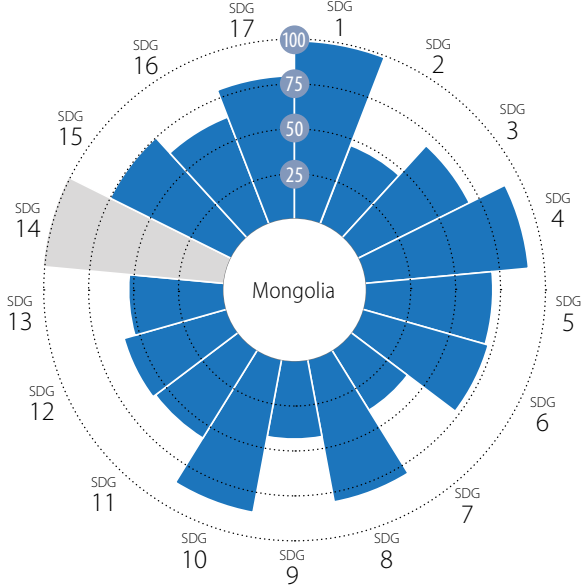
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



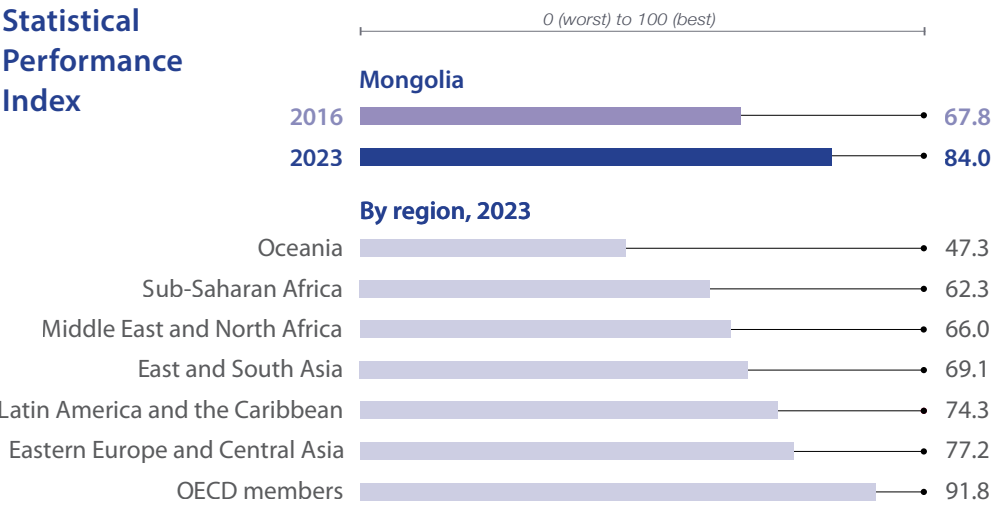
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

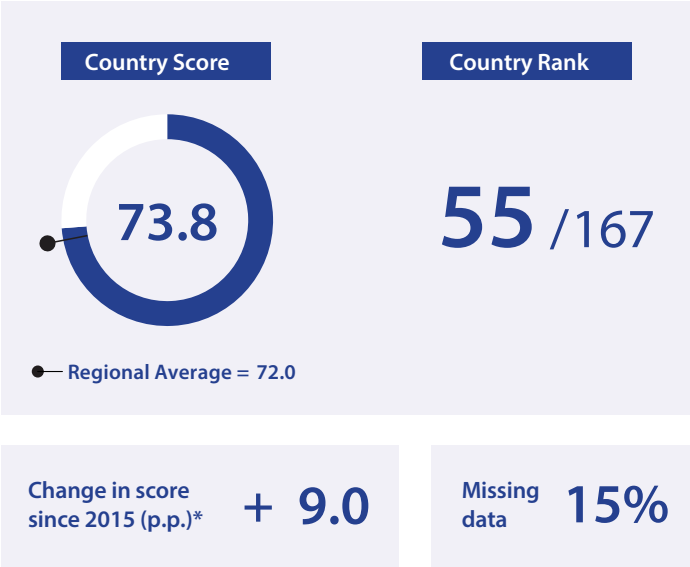


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

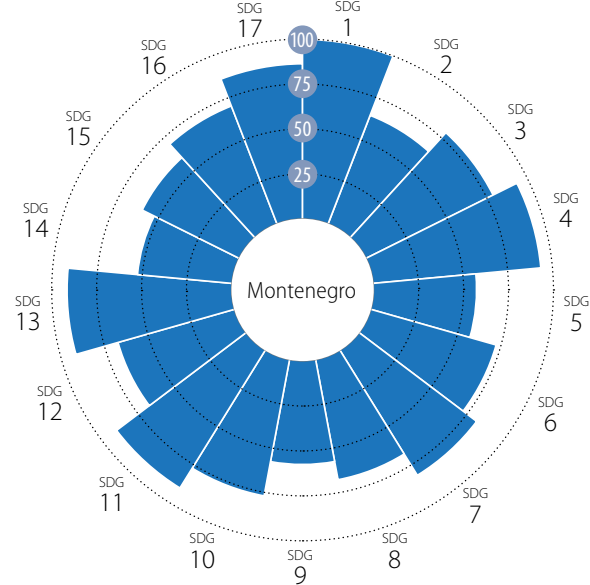
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.8	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.3	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.4	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.9	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				45.0	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				24.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.1	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				40.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.4	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				491.0	2023	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				26.3	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				215.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.4	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.7	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				21.1	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.3	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				65.0	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.8	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				90.6	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				92.3	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				94.7	2023	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				70.6	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				112.5	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				77.5	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				25.4	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				83.5	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				70.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				3.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				36.9	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				637.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				54.2	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				5.9	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				2.1	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				72.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				98.5	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.1	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.9	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				41.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				76.3	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				83.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				120.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2022	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				23.7	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				31.4	2022	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.2	2022	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				17.9	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				40.0	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				50.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				47.3	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				2.9	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				5.9	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				16.3	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				213.3	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				7.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				13.7	2023	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.3	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				21.5	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.2	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.5	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				20.5	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.6	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.7	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.9	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)				29.0	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)				84.0	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				81.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



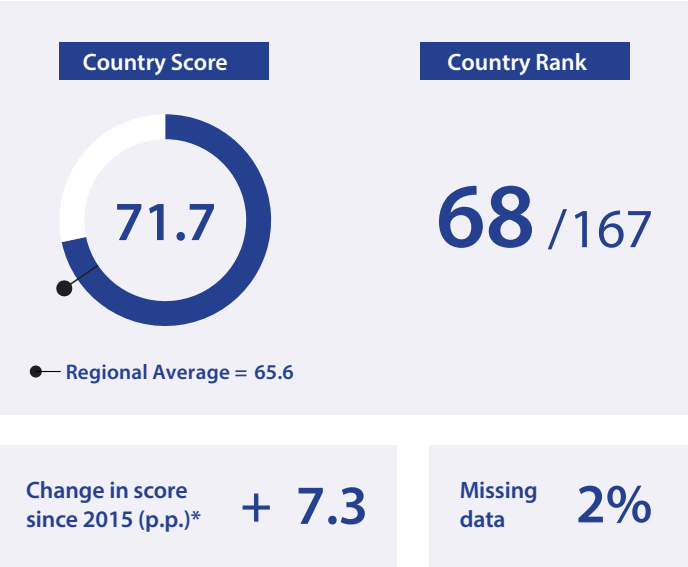
SDG Dashboard and Trends



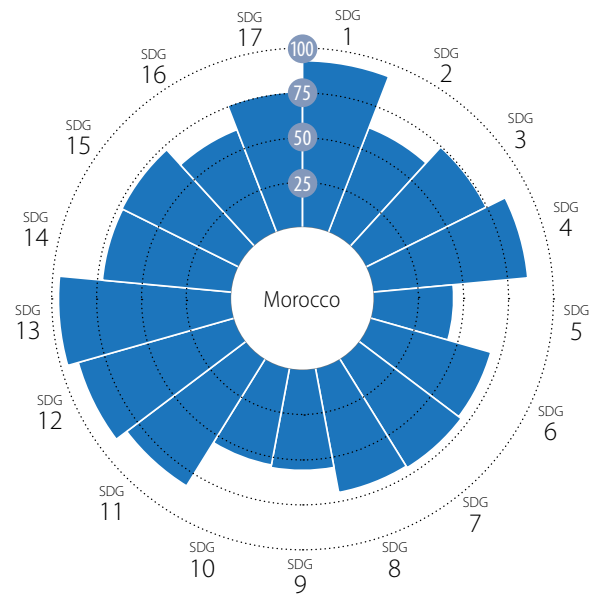
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.4	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.2	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.2	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				66.0	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				18.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.3	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.6	2014	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				5.8	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				14.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.0	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				115.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.1	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.1	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				8.6	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.8	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				24.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				71.9	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				84.2	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.8	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				97.0	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				43.2	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				91.4	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				74.6	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.2	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.9	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.8	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				30.6	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				62.6	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				39.6	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				82.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				68.4	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				13.8	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.4	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				89.8	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				111.8	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.9	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2019	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				28.7	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.3	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				13.6	2012	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				96.2	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				12.7	2022	●	●
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)				1.0	2023	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.7	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				60.7	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				22.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				8.6	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				1.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				27.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.2	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2023	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				41.1	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.4	2013	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				46.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				7.7	2018	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.6	2022	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.8	2025	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government 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)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				74.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



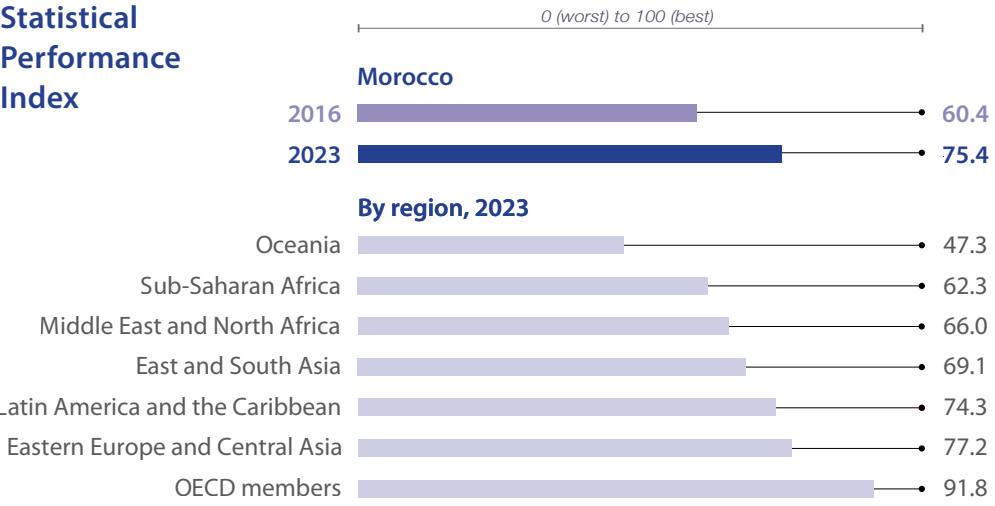
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

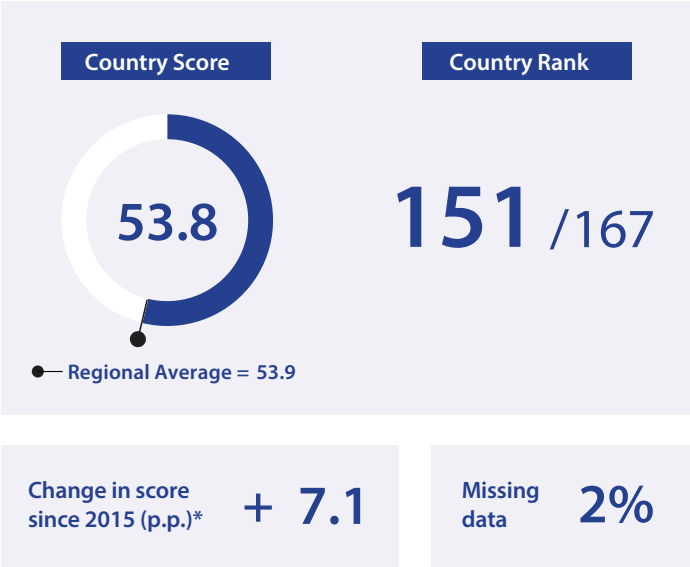


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.3	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				7.0	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				6.9	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				14.2	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.3	2019	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.8	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.9	2022	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.6	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				69.8	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.2	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				16.6	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				92.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.0	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				67.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				18.6	2021	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.3	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				21.7	2018	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.6	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				69.5	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.6	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				84.9	2023	●	↑	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.2	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				74.2	2023	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.5	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				74.4	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				73.6	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				28.5	2024	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				24.3	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				87.0	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				87.5	2022	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				50.8	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				40.1	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				730.5	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.6	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.0	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				49.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.3	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				44.4	2021	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				8.8	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				10.7	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.1	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				91.0	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				94.6	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2018	●	●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				34.5	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2010	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				13.1	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				39.5	2013	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.8	2013	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				10.9	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.6	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				93.8	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				66.4	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				4.8	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.7	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.4	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				18.5	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				9.5	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.9	2024	●	→	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				55.6	2023	●	↗	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				54.3	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				10.6	2018	●	→	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				13.3	2019	●	↗	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.8	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.5	2023	●	↗	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.2	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	↓	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.7	2023	●	↓	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	●	↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				12.8	2023	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.9	2018	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				37.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				48.0	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.3	2023	●	↗	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				26.9	2022	●	↑	
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)				75.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.4	2025	●	●	

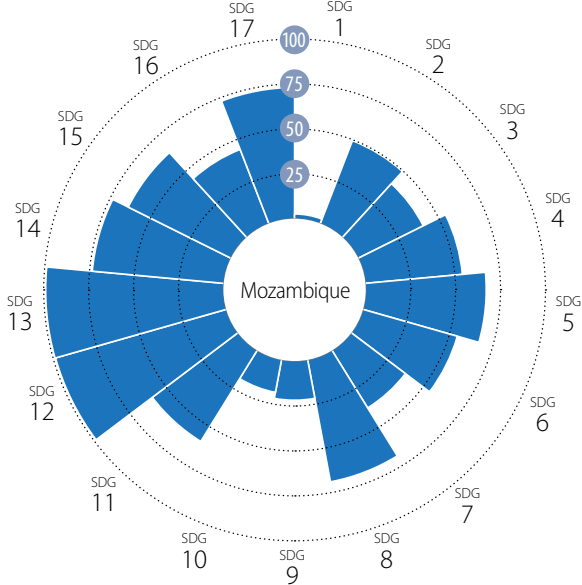
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



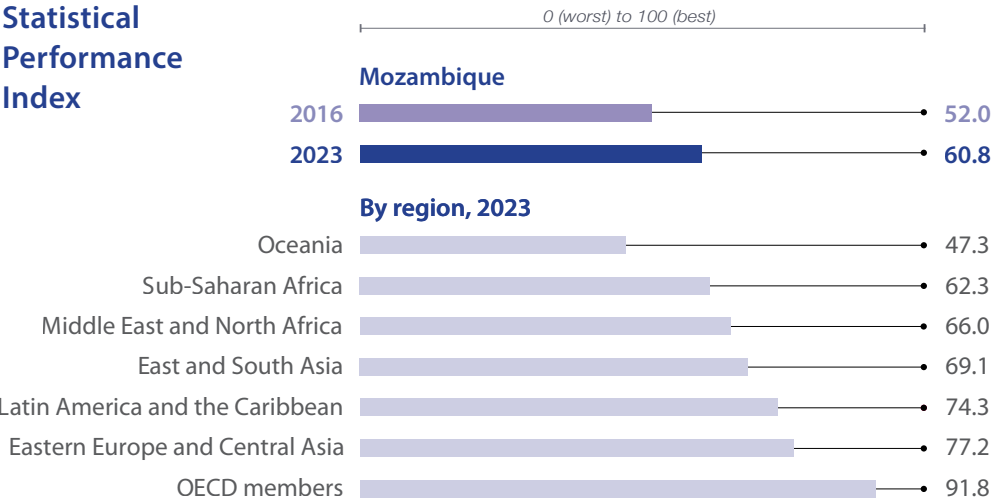
Average Performance by SDG



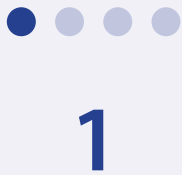
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

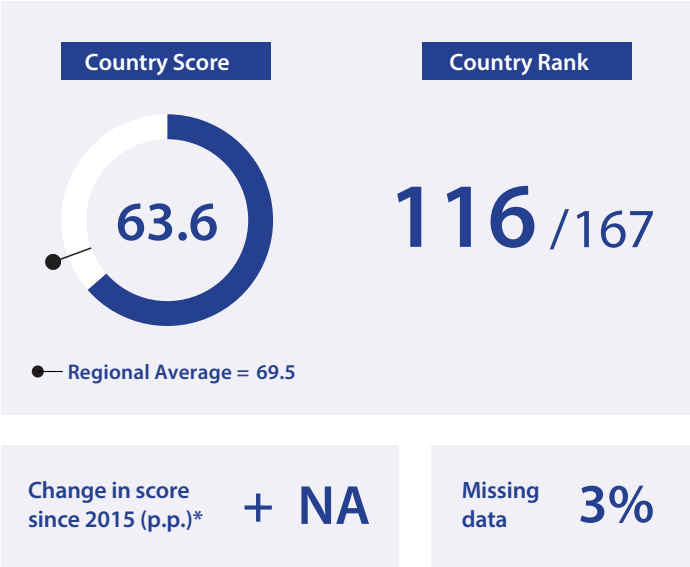


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

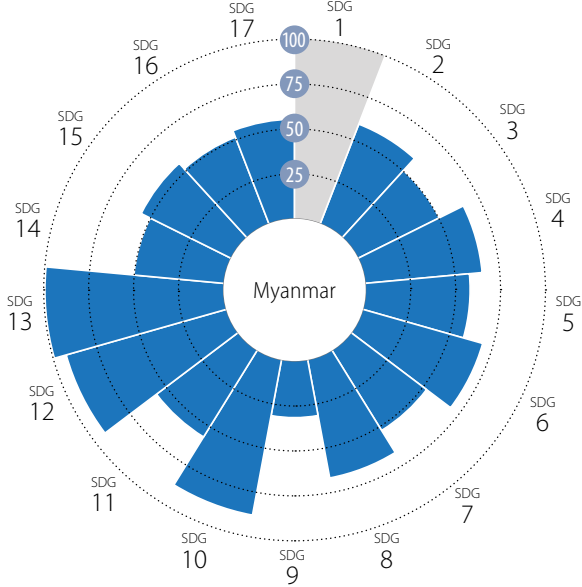
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				69.7	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				85.2	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				24.8	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				36.7	2022	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.8	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				14.4	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				10.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.0	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.5	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				82.2	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.4	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				61.7	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				361.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				2.6	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				26.6	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				228.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				63.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				158.0	2021	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				67.5	2023	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				65.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.2	2024	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				31.7	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				70.0	2020	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				54.2	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				73.5	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				97.9	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				39.2	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				63.2	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				37.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.8	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				124.8	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				33.2	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				6.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.4	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				15.3	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				36.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				49.5	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.6	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				54.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				19.8	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				27.8	2023	●	↓
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2016	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.9	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2015	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.6	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				50.3	2019	●	●
Palma ratio				3.2	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				55.0	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.3	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.9	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				39.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				7.4	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.0	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.5	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.1	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				47.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				53.9	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				1.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				10.2	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.2	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				41.2	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				64.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2011	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				34.8	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				31.3	2023	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				25.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.33	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.9	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)				24.6	2022	●	→
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)				60.8	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



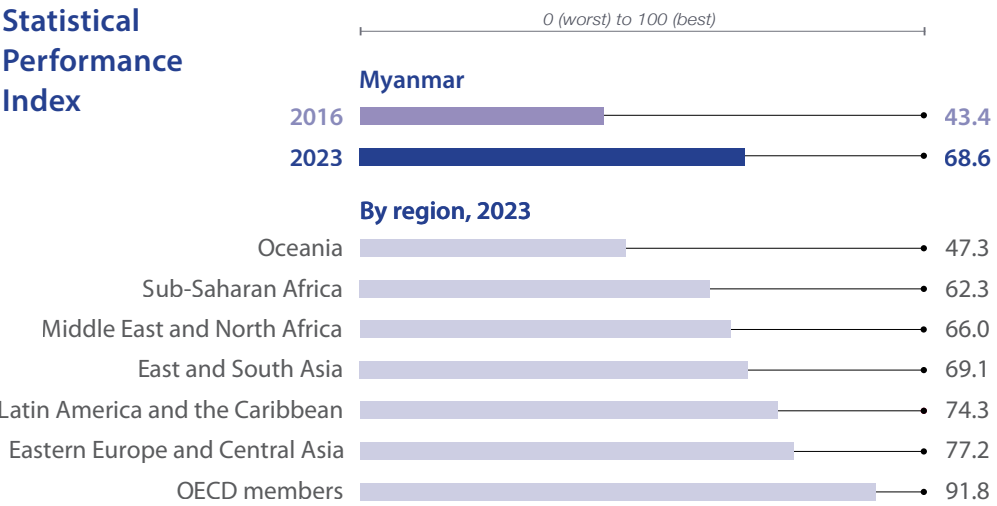
Average Performance by SDG



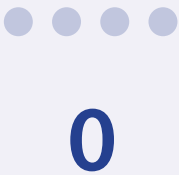
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

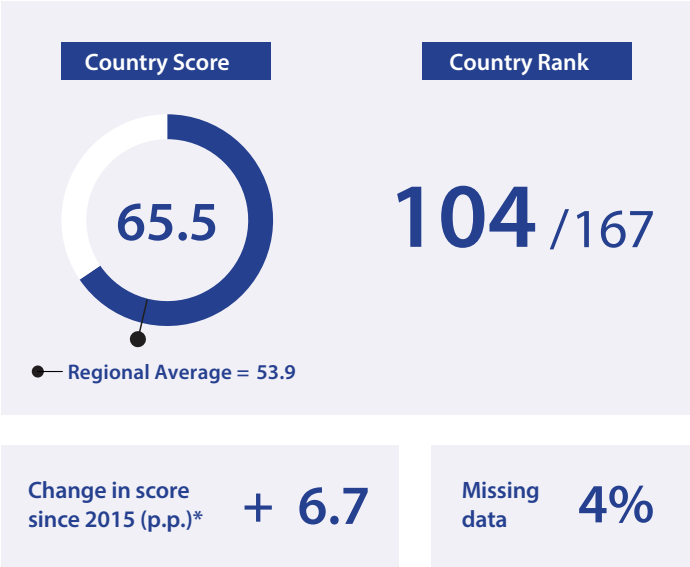


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

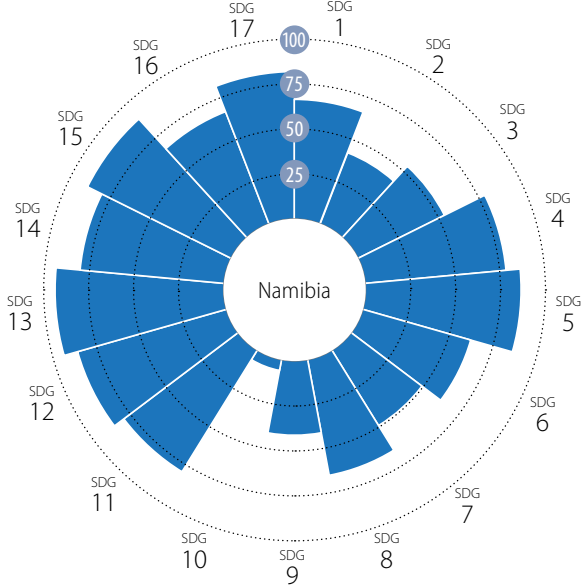
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.3	2022	●	→			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.7	2018	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2018	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	21.3	2016	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.4	2022	●	→			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	↑			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2022	●	→			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	●	↓			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2020	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	184.6	2023	●	→			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	2023	●	→			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.7	2023	●	→			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	558.0	2023	●	↓			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.2	2023	●	↑			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	24.0	2021	●	→			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	184.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.3	2021	●	→			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.9	2023	●	→			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.5	2014	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.2	2016	●	●			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74.0	2023	●	↓			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52.5	2021	●	↓			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2024	●	↓			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	12.1	2018	●	●			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2018	●	●			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	72.4	2018	●	●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.0	2019	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.2	2024	●	↑			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.5	2022	●	↓			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.8	2024	●	↓			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.3	2022	●	→			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.4	2022	●	→			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	74.1	2022	●	→			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8	2022	●	↑			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2015	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	99.8	2024	●	↑			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.7	2022	●	→			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.7	2022	●	→			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2023	●	→			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.7	2021	●	↓			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	49.0	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.1	2022	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.8	2021	●	→			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1	2025	●	→			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2023	●	→			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	↑			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	80.4	2025	●	↓			
Population using the internet (%)	58.5	2023	●	↑			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	108.8	2023	●	↑			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	●			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	●	→			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2023	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	*	0.0	2023	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	30.7	2017	●	●			
Palma ratio	1.2	2017	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.3	2022	●	↓			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	36.1	2023	●	↓			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67.5	2022	●	→			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	64.1	2020	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	1.4	2022	●	●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	2024	●	→			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	2024	●	↑			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.9	2024	●	→			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2024	●	↑			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2024	●	↑			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	2023	●	→			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2024	●	↑			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.6	2024	●	●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2023	●	→			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2024	●	→			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2	2018	●	→			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	46.7	2019	●	↓			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.6	2019	●	↓			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	●	●	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.3	2023	●	→			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2023	●	→			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.79	2023	●	↓			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2023	●	→			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	1.1	2022	●	↑			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2022	●	→			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	●	↓			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.0	2020	●	→			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3	2016	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.0	2024	●	↓			
Children involved in child labor (%)	9.9	2015	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.3	2025	●	↓			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.35	2023	●	↓			
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.45	2023	●	↓			
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.31	2023	●	↓			
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	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	2019	●	●			
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)	68.6	2023	●	↑			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	53.3	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



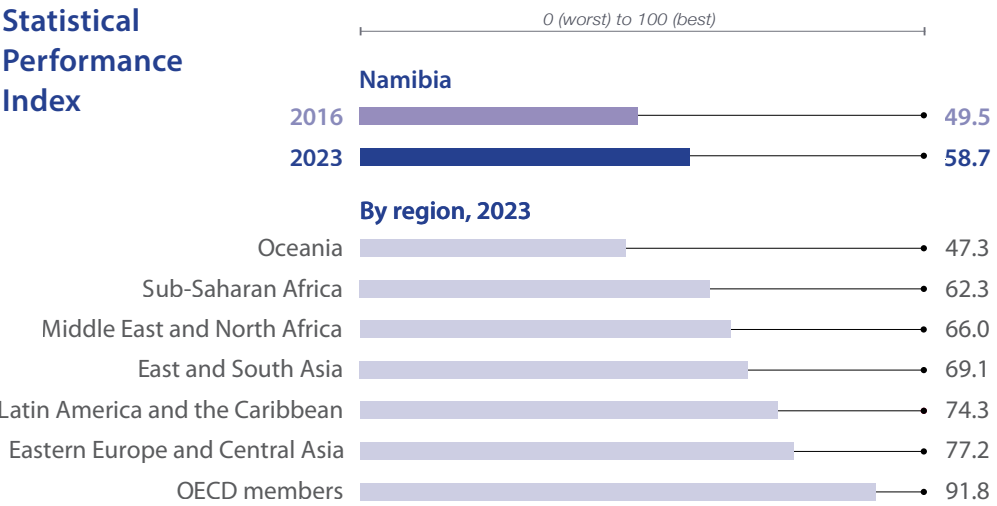
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

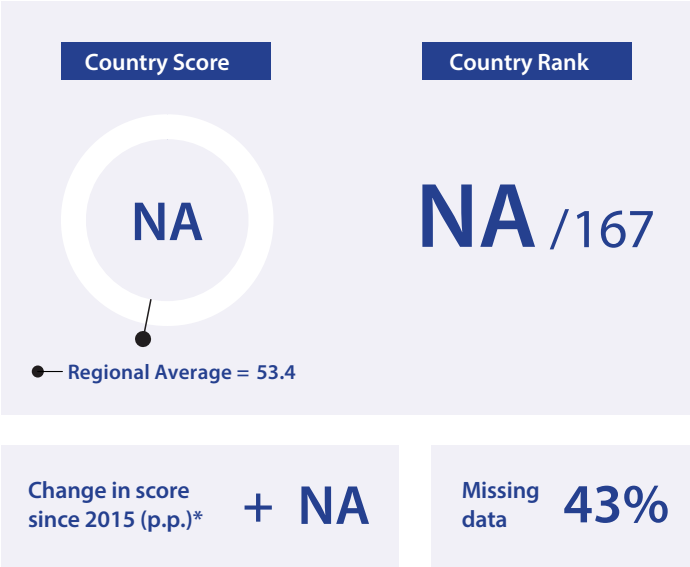


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				13.7	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				25.7	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				22.2	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.7	2013	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.1	2013	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				24.9	2013	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.6	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				138.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.1	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				40.7	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				468.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				2.2	2023	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.1	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				142.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.4	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				63.9	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				88.2	2013	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				62.6	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.9	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				66.6	2022	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.9	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				76.9	2017	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				95.6	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				83.3	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				108.0	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				87.6	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				40.6	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				85.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				35.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				20.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				490.8	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				56.2	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				47.4	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.2	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				19.8	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				41.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				71.4	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				18.9	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				28.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				81.0	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				64.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				58.6	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2022	●	↗
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				27.9	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				59.1	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				5.5	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				41.4	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.0	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.1	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				6.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.1	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				38.1	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				11.4	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2023	●	↓
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.6	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.3	2024	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				83.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				80.2	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				5.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				34.7	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				86.2	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.7	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				6.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				11.2	2021	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				3.2	2016	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				78.1	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				75.4	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				13.3	2023	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				31.3	2022	●	→
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)				58.7	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				79.7	2025	●	●

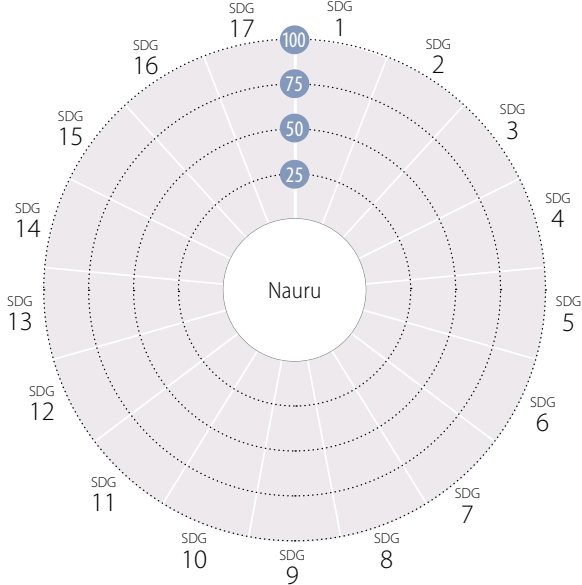
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



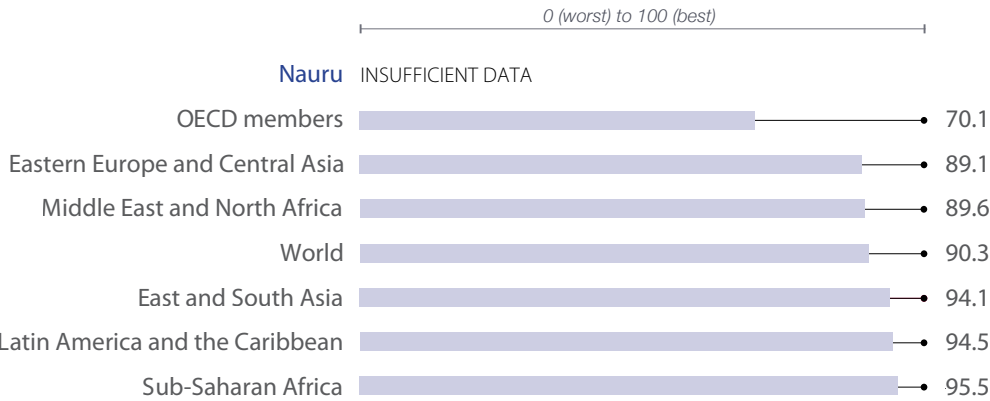
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

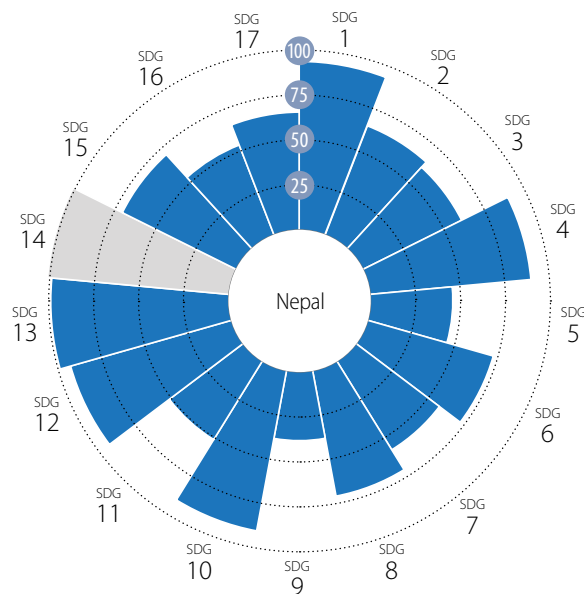


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		24.0	2007	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1.0	2007	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		69.9	2022	●	●	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	2022	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.7	2018	●	●	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		273.4	2023	●	●	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		4.8	2023	●	●	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		8.9	2023	●	●	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		174.0	2023	●	●	●	↓
New HIV 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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		8.0	2021	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		62.1	2023	●	●	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		56.1	2021	●	●	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		97.4	2007	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		98.0	2023	●	●	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		60.4	2021	●	●	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		96.3	2023	●	●	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		99.6	2023	●	●	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		79.7	2023	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		58.0	2024	●	●	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		101.7	2022	●	●	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		10.5	2025	●	●	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		97.0	2019	●	●	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		65.9	2021	●	●	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		43.2	2015	●	●	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.4	2023	●	●	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.6	2021	●	●	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		57.2	2023	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		100.0	2025	●	●	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)		81.7	2020	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		33.7	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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.3	2023	●	●	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		32.4	2012	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		1.2	2012	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		0.0	2017	●	●	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		4.7	2023	●	●	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		1.9	2019	●	●	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.3	2020	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		6.3	2022	●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		4.5	2023	●	●	●	→
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	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		51.4	2024	●	●	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		39.1	2017	●	●	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.0	2003	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.81	2023	●	●	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)		95.9	2013	●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		23.6	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	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		42.2	2023	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		50.8	2025	●	●	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a grid format. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and a white status indicator. The goals are:

- 1 NO POVERTY** (Yellow, Green arrow pointing up)
- 2 ZERO HUNGER** (Orange, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING** (Red, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION** (Yellow, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY** (Orange, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** (Orange, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY** (Red, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH** (Orange, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** (Red, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES** (Yellow, Grey circle)
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES** (Red, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** (Yellow, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION** (Green, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER** (Grey, Grey circle)
- 15 LIFE ON LAND** (Red, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS** (Red, Orange arrow pointing right)
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS** (Orange, Yellow arrow pointing up-right)

**Legend:**

- Major challenges:** Red square
- Significant challenges:** Orange square
- Challenges remain:** Yellow square
- SDG achieved:** Green square
- Information unavailable:** Grey square
- Decreasing:** Red arrow pointing down
- Stagnating:** Orange arrow pointing right
- Moderately improving:** Yellow arrow pointing up-right
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement:** Green arrow pointing up
- Information unavailable:** Grey circle

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Nepal**

2016	47.6
2023	64.0

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Caribbean	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

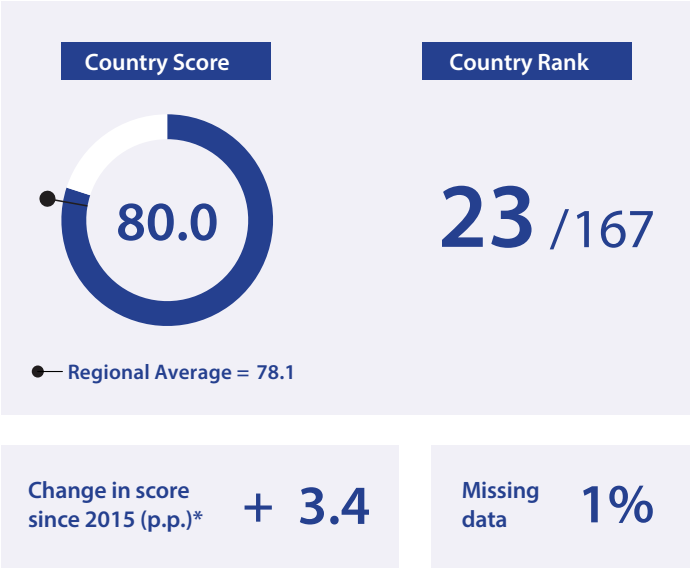
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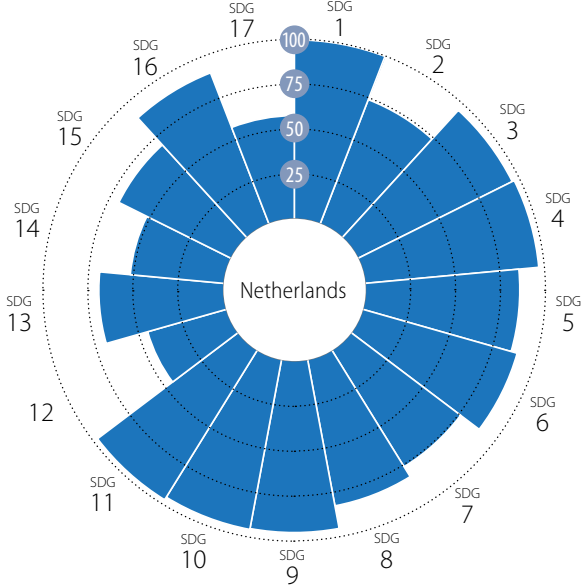
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				6.3	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.7	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				24.8	2022	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.0	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				48.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.4	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				142.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				16.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				26.5	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				229.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.4	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				178.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				28.2	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				70.4	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				71.2	2020	●	↔
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				80.1	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				53.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.3	2024	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				80.0	2024	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.0	2024	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				104.3	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				94.2	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				60.4	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				59.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				51.5	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				33.5	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				91.2	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				80.4	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				8.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				569.6	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				91.3	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				39.6	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.6	2023	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				16.1	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				66.5	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				54.0	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				10.7	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				13.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				81.6	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				55.8	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				94.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2010	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.7	2017	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				30.0	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				40.1	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				43.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				52.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				48.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				19.9	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	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



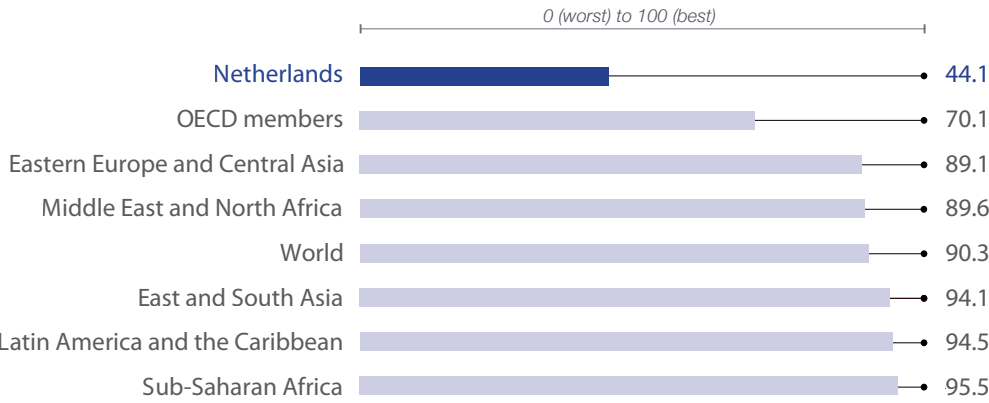
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	97.0	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.4	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	122.8	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	73.8	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.5	2009	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	2009	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.3	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,920.1	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.5	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.3	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	● ●	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	6.1	2020	● →
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.9	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.2	2022	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.2	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	25.7	2021	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	45.2	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.1	2022	● →
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.5	2022	● →
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4.3	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2004	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.5	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.5	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2022	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	12.8	2022	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	9.9	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	94.7	2025	● ●
Age-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 (%)	91.9	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	9.1	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.0	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.3	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	● ●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.3	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	2023	● ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.0	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.2	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	69.3	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2024	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	30.6	2024	● ↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	2022	● ↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2022	● ↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	28.2	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.7	2022	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.7	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.5	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5	2022	● →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.6	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	2022	● →	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	71.5	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 88.9	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.0	2023	● ↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.5	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.3	2024	● ↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	480.1	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	53.1	2018	● ↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	15.1	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	39.2	2019	● →
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	27.4	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	18.7	2019	● ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.3	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.4	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.7	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.1	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.4	2023	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3	2025	● ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	6.1	2023	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	53.0	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2023	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	16.7	2022	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.5	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	26.6	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	4,133.4	2024	● ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.0	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	2025	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2023	● ↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.2	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	● ↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	64.0	2022	● →
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	76.5	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.0	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	● →	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	4.1	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	121.2	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.5	2022	● →
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	82.3	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	135.7	2021	● ↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	3.1	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	94.3	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	68.7	2025	● ●

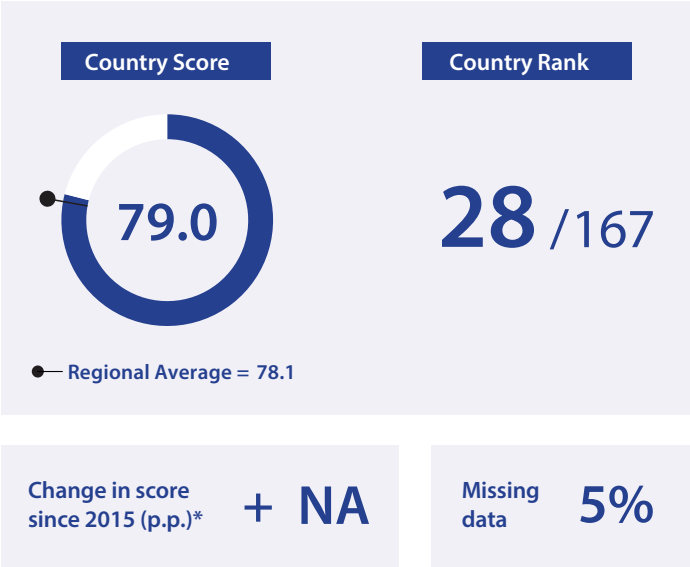
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

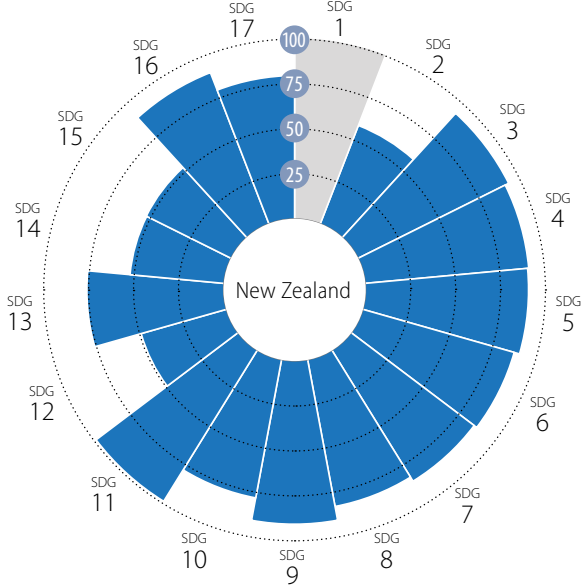




Overall Performance



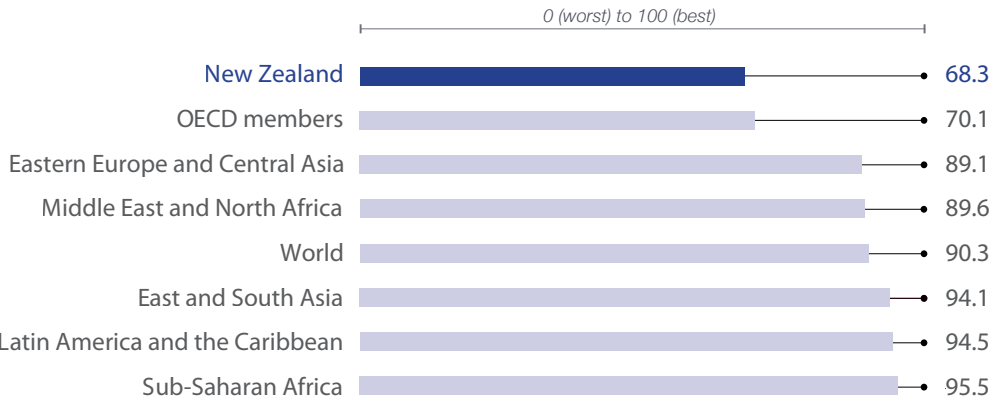
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

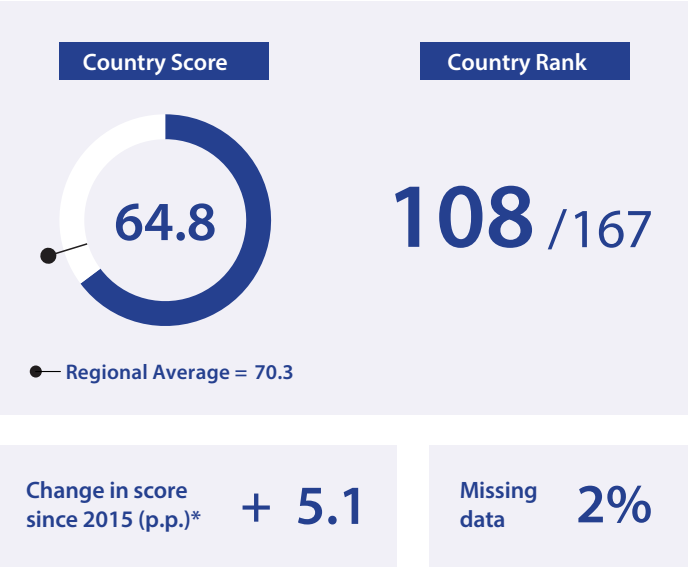
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	NA	NA	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	NA	NA	●	●		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		14.3	2022	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2.5	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		33.6	2022	●	●		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2022	●	●		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		8.5	2022	●	●		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.1	2018	●	●		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		NA	NA	●	●		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		152.2	2022	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		7.0	2023	●	●		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2.7	2023	●	●		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		4.7	2023	●	●		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		6.6	2023	●	●		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.0	2023	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		10.3	2021	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		12.0	2019	●	●		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		6.6	2021	●	●		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		82.1	2023	●	●		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		11.1	2022	●	●		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		95.8	2021	●	●		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		88.0	2023	●	●		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		84.8	2021	●	●		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		7.0	2024	●	●		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		4.0	2018	●	●		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		5.5	2023	●	●		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		6.8	2023	●	●		
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		84.1	2023	●	●		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		97.7	2023	●	●		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	*	100.0	2022	●	●		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		43.9	2020	●	●		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		494.7	2022	●	●		
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		15.8	2022	●	●		
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)		28.8	2022	●	●		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		87.9	2024	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		99.9	2022	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		87.9	2024	●	●		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		45.5	2025	●	●		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		4.2	2023	●	●		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		8.1	2022	●	●		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		84.1	2016	●	●		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)		3,977.5	2024	●	●		
Population using safely managed water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		88.7	2022	●	●		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		0.7	2023	●	●		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		28.9	2021	●	●		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		69.1	2023	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		1.6	2022	●	●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		98.8	2021	●	●		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.76	2023	●	●		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2.4	2018	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		84.2	2018	●	●		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		78.6	2024	●	●		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)		11.1	2022	●	●		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		99.6	2025	●	●		
Population using the internet (%)		96.2	2023	●	●		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		101.7	2023	●	●		
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		3.8	2023	●	●		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		53.2	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		3.1	2023	●	●		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		1.5	2021	●	●		
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		509.9	2023	●	●		
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		9.4	2021	●	●		
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		19.0	2012	●	●		
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		43.3	2022	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		NA	NA	●	●		
Palma ratio		1.3	2022	●	●		
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		33.7	2022	●	●		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		0.0	2022	●	●		
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		7.2	2023	●	●		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population with rent overburden (%)		NA	NA	●	●		
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		97.3	2025	●	●		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		94.0	2020	●	●		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		19.6	2022	●	●		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		3.3	2024	●	●		
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		10.6	2024	●	●		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		218.6	2024	●	●		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		38.2	2024	●	●		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		4.6	2024	●	●		
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA	NA	●	●		
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		5.8	2023	●	●		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		7.2	2024	●	●		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.5	2024	●	●		
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)		50.9	2021	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		47.1	2023	●	●		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		70.6	2024	●	●		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		60.4	2018	●	●		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		45.3	2019	●	●		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		12.3	2019	●	●		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.4	2018	●	●		
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		46.2	2023	●	●		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		24.2	2023	●	●		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.64	2023	●	●		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	●	●		
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		10.7	2022	●	●		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.1	2021	●	●		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.87	2023	●	●		
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)		41.0	2022	●	●		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		83.0	2024	●	●		
Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	●	●		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.5	2023	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		81.4	2025	●	●		
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.77	2023	●	●		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.80	2023	●	●		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.87	2023	●	●		
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		153.6	2022	●	●		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		13.4	2022	●	●		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		0.3	2024	●	●		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		66.4	2022	●	●		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		91.3	2023	●	●		
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		73.1	2025	●	●		

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

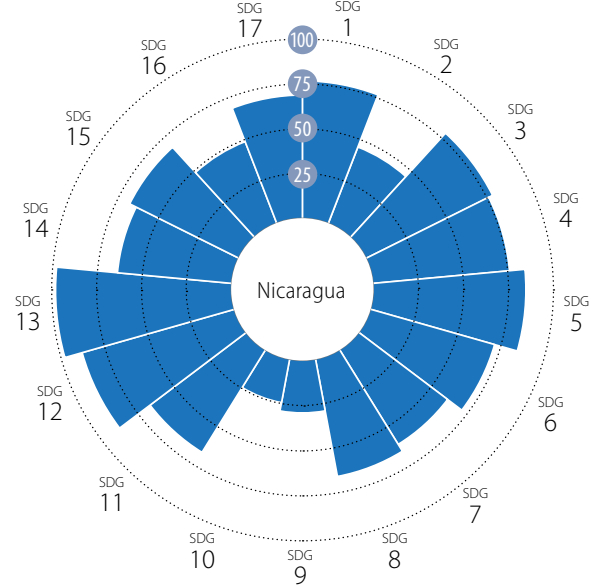
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Overall Performance



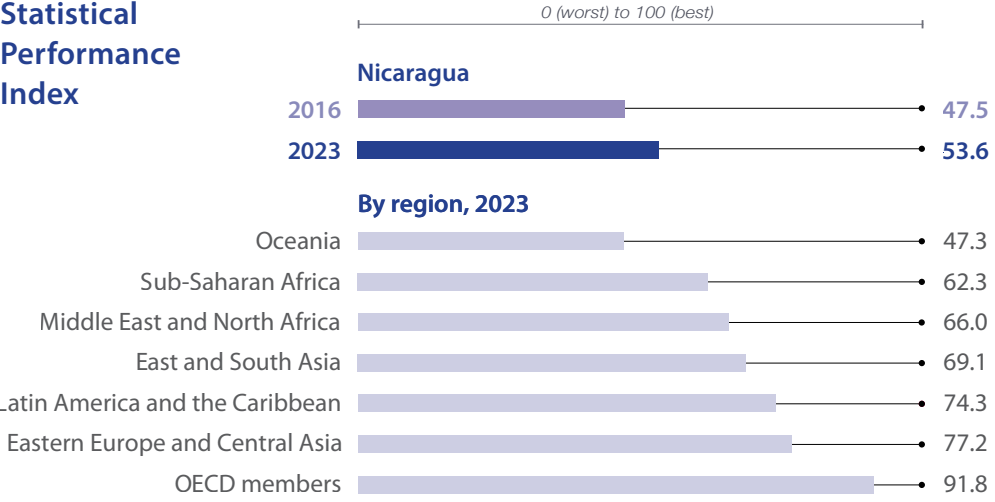
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

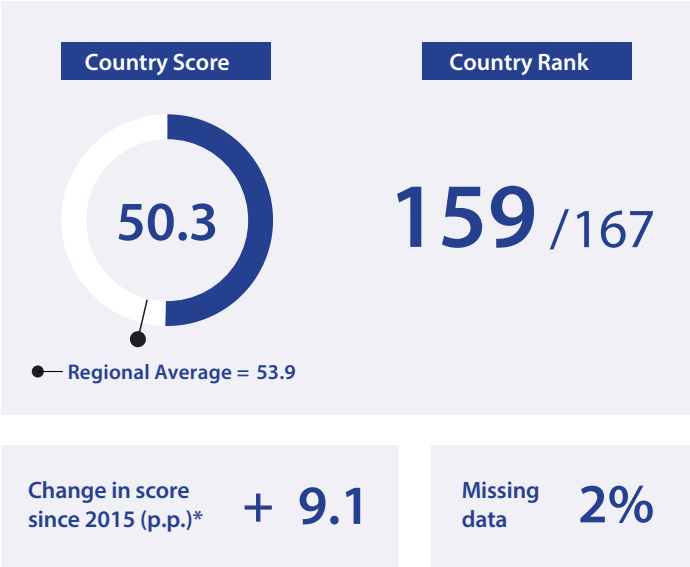


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

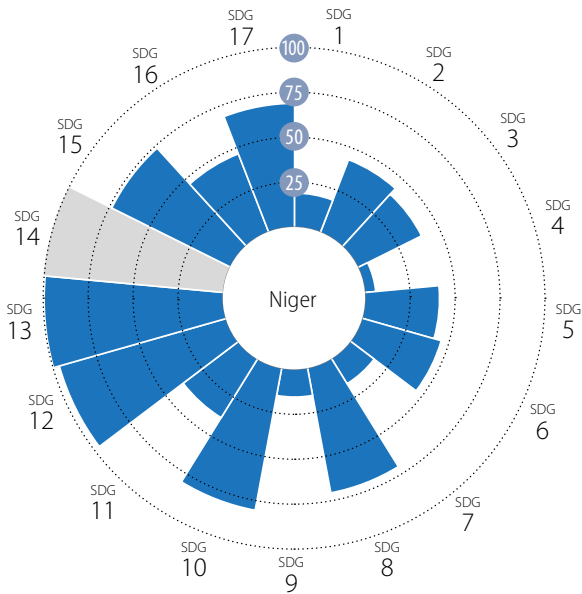
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				6.8	2025	●	↗	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				20.0	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				19.6	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.3	2012	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.2	2012	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.6	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.4	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.6	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				60.4	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.4	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.4	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				43.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				12.6	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				84.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.6	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.9	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				79.4	2022	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.1	2017	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				85.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				70.3	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.3	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				85.1	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.3	2023	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				61.2	2010	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				91.6	2015	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				88.3	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				108.5	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				61.3	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				55.0	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				81.7	2020	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				73.0	2020	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.2	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				33.3	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				758.2	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				86.5	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				59.2	2022	●	↗	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.3	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.5	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				59.2	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.3	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				26.0	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.5	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				86.9	2025	●	↗	
Population using the internet (%)				58.2	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				70.7	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.9	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2015	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.3	2014	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				46.2	2014	●	●	
Palma ratio				2.6	2014	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				67.2	2011	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				19.9	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.5	2020	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				64.3	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				3.0	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.8	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				35.8	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				7.3	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.6	2023	●	↗	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.8	2023	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.0	2024	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2020	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.9	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				64.0	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				28.4	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				27.2	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				12.1	2019	●	↗	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				68.7	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.8	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.7	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				2.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				11.3	2021	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	↗	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				14.6	2018	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				84.7	2012	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				14.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				22.8	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.29	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.0	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)				21.5	2022	●	↗	
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)				53.6	2023	●	→	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				73.8	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



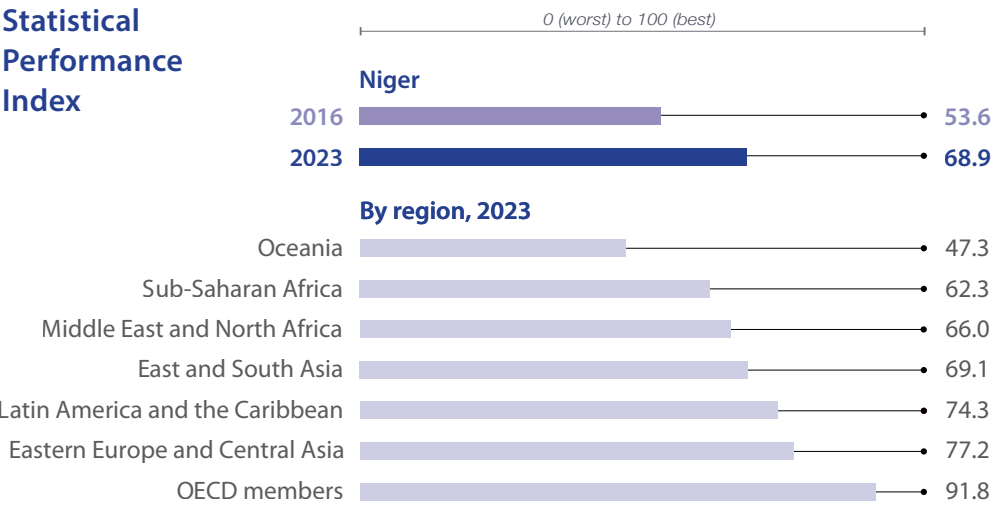
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

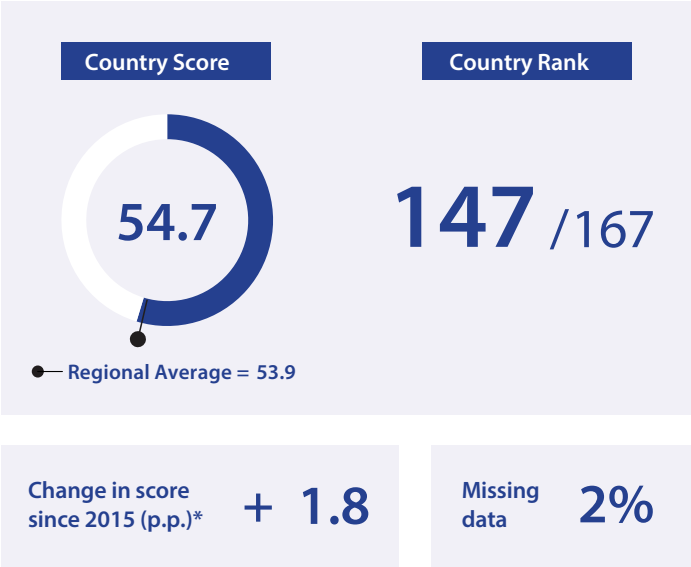


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				45.3	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				80.7	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				13.3	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				47.7	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.9	2022	●	↗
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				13.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				6.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.6	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				14.9	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				350.3	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				33.8	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				114.8	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				74.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.2	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				213.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.9	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.2	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				150.3	2020	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				43.7	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				80.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				35.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.7	2024	●	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				23.3	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				60.6	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				15.0	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				48.2	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				40.6	2024	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				54.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				71.1	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				30.7	2023	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				48.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				16.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				11.0	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				98.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				19.5	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				5.7	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				3.2	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.8	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				51.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				11.7	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				0.3	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				62.4	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				23.2	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				32.4	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.0	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				5.9	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.9	2021	●	↗
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				70.4	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				65.2	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				93.0	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				16.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				16.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				0.9	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.7	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				58.2	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.4	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				61.8	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				65.9	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				34.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				34.4	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.6	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				58.3	2025	●	●

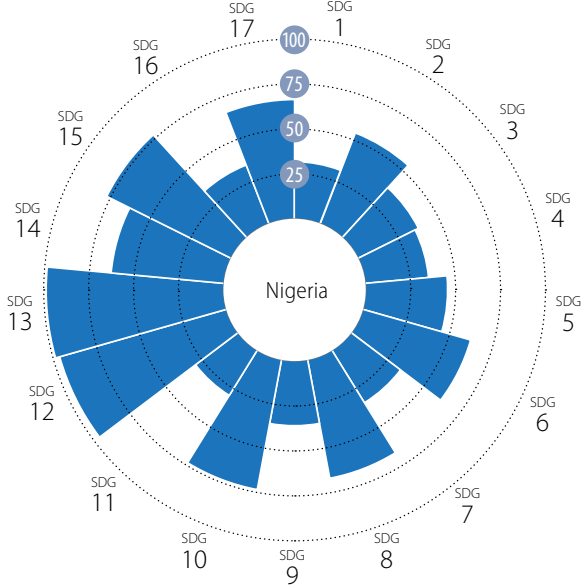
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

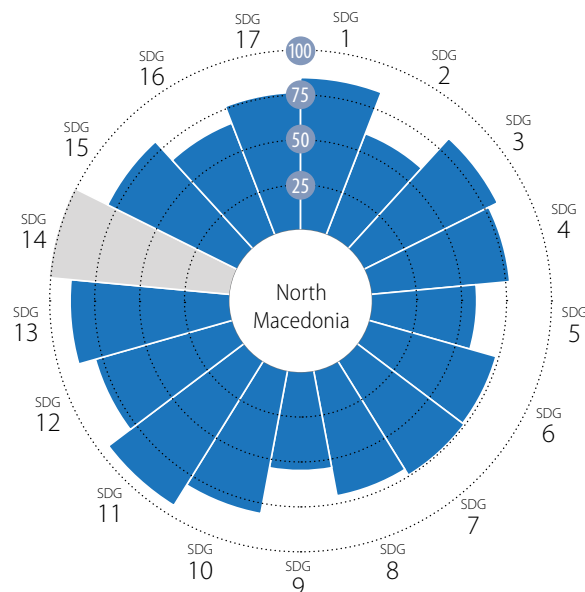


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				31.2	2025	●	↓	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				48.8	2025	●	↓	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				18.0	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.5	2020	●	→	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.5	2020	●	↑	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				31.1	2021	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				12.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.7	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				13.5	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				992.8	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				33.7	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				104.9	2023	●	→	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				219.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.7	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				165.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.2	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				54.5	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				74.6	2020	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				50.7	2021	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				60.0	2023	●	↗	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				38.4	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.9	2024	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				61.9	2010	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				45.9	2010	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				73.7	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				44.8	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				75.4	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				95.6	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				3.9	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				79.6	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				46.6	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				9.7	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				3.4	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				69.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				60.5	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				25.6	2022	●	↗	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				3.0	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.3	2021	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				43.1	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.8	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				45.3	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.0	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.8	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				90.8	2025	●	→	
Population using the internet (%)				39.2	2023	●	↗	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				41.6	2023	●	↗	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				33.8	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2019	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				2.1	2020	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				35.1	2018	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.4	2018	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.5	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				58.9	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				15.5	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				31.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				2.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.1	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.1	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2023	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.5	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				30.0	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				10.2	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				16.6	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				79.9	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				73.7	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.0	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				21.1	2019	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				72.4	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				57.3	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				31.5	2021	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				46.8	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.34	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				1.0	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				60.9	2023	●	→	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				74.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 2%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their progress status. The goals are arranged in a grid, with colors indicating their status: red for major challenges, orange for significant challenges, yellow for challenges that remain, green for goals achieved, and grey for information unavailable. Arrows indicate the trend: red for decreasing, orange for stagnating, yellow for moderately improving, and green for on track or maintaining achievement. A grey dot indicates information unavailable.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Color	Trend
1	No Poverty	Red	Stagnating
2	Zero Hunger	Red	Stagnating
3	Good Health and Well-being	Orange	Moderately improving
4	Quality Education	Orange	Stagnating
5	Gender Equality	Orange	Stagnating
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Orange	Stagnating
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Yellow	Moderately improving
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Red	Moderately improving
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Orange	Moderately improving
10	Reduced Inequalities	Orange	Stagnating
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Yellow	Moderately improving
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Orange	Stagnating
13	Climate Action	Orange	Stagnating
14	Life Below Water	Grey	Information unavailable
15	Life on Land	Orange	Moderately improving
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Orange	Stagnating
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Yellow	Moderately improving

Legend:

- Major challenges (Red)
- Significant challenges (Orange)
- Challenges remain (Yellow)
- SDG achieved (Green)
- Information unavailable (Grey)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey dot)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**North Macedonia**

Year	Score
2016	62.6
2023	85.3

**By region, 2023**

Region	Score
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.3
North Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European Region	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

### Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

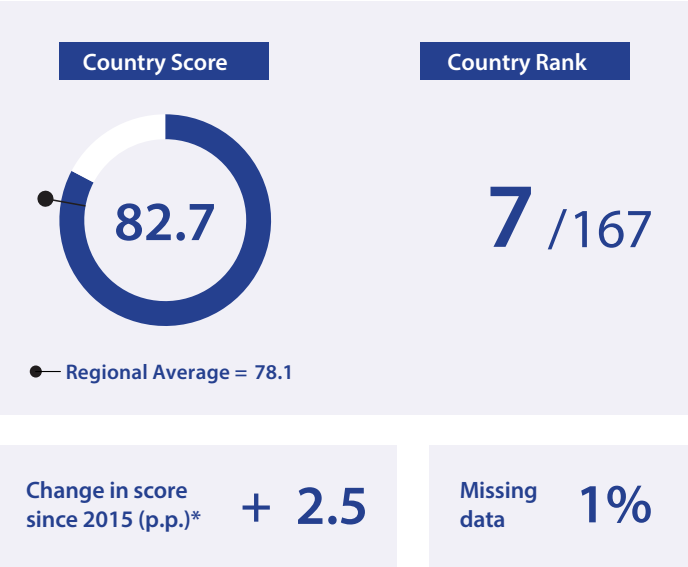
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

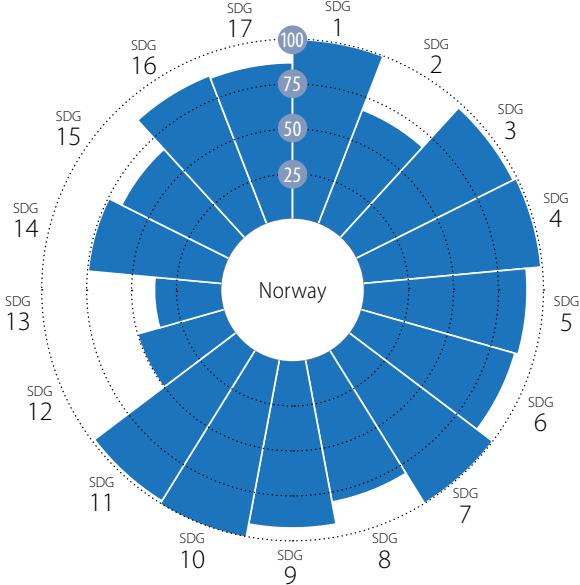
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				9.6	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				9.7	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.3	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.4	2019	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				54.2	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				27.5	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.5	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				2.8	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.4	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				3.3	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				10.0	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.6	2021	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				96.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				5.7	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.4	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				14.1	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				73.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				73.5	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.5	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				49.8	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.0	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				93.0	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.6	2012	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				40.1	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				89.3	2022	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				65.5	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				39.2	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.8	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				52.6	2022	●	↓	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				33.7	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				753.2	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				81.3	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				19.5	2021	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				70.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				12.6	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				85.3	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				12.7	2025	●	↗	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				25.3	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.4	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				87.2	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				85.3	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.0	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2023	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				16.3	2023	●	●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				33.5	2019	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.3	2019	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.3	2022	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				20.6	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.9	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.9	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.4	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.9	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.4	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				21.8	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.4	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.6	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				3.1	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				30.0	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				93.6	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.5	2023	●	↓	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	↗	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				12.0	2021	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.8	2019	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				2.9	2019	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				2.2	2023	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				70.4	2025	●	↑	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.6	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)				28.8	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)				85.3	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				66.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



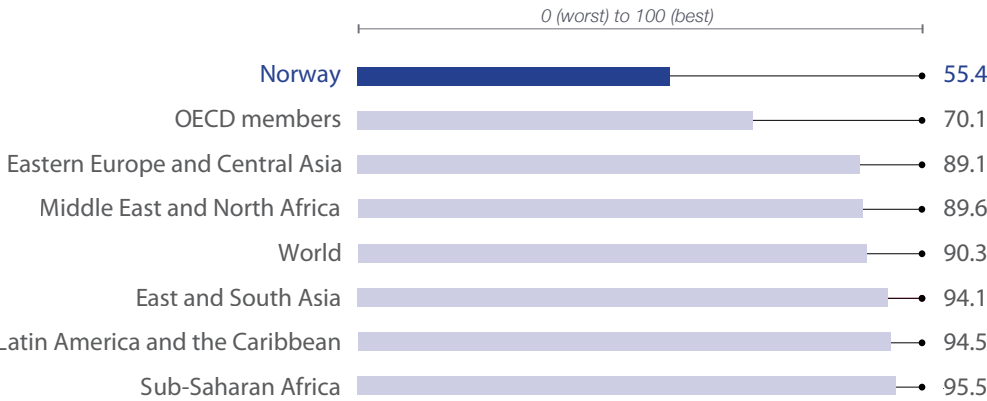
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

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



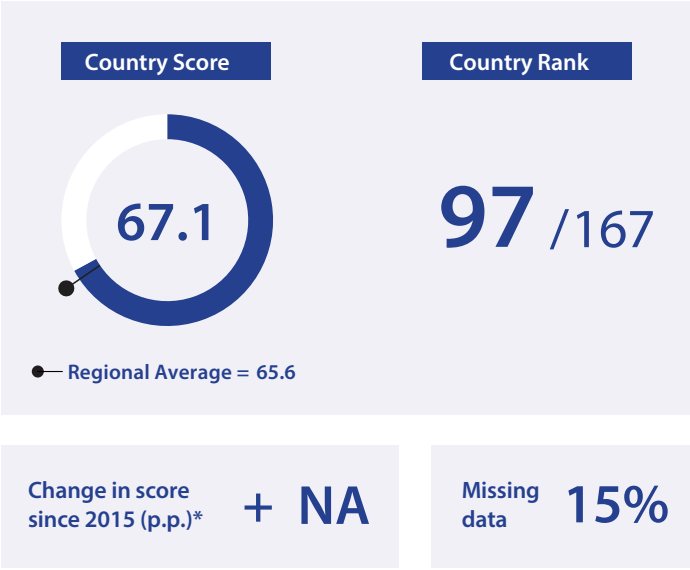
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.3	2025	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.9	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.6	2025	● →	Population using the internet (%)	99.0	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.0	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.0	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	57.4	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6	2022	● →
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,024.5	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.2	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	13.7	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2022	● →	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	8.2	2020	● ↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7	2022	● ↓	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	30.6	2022	● ↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	● ●	Gini coefficient	27.7	2019	● ●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.2	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	0.9	2022	● ↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.1	2022	● ↑
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.3	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2003	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	6.0	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.9	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	● ●	Population with rent overburden (%)	15.9	2020	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	7.8	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	97.0	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	91.8	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	7.0	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4	2022	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.8	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	2022	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	15.8	2024	● →
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	47.6	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	59.9	2024	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.3	2024	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	12.9	2024	● ↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	2022	● ↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2022	● ↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.4	2023	● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.0	2023	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.1	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.8	2024	● →
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.4	2023	● →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	89.3	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7	2023	● →	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	72.9	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.8	2023	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1	2023	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	56.6	2023	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2024	● →
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	474.4	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.3	2018	● ↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	9.6	2022	● ↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.1	2019	● ↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	31.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.4	2019	● →
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.6	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.3	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.1	2024	● →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.5	2023	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.4	2025	● ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.5	2023	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	40.9	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2023	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.7	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	17.2	2022	● ↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,376.8	2024	● ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.8	2022	● →	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.1	2022	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.2	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	92.3	2025	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	● ↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.3	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	61.4	2021	● ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	● ↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	67.8	2022	● ↑
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	83.0	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5	2021	● →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2024	● ↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	● ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	** **
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	5.1	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	177.5	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.3	2022	● ↓
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.1	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	5.5	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.6	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

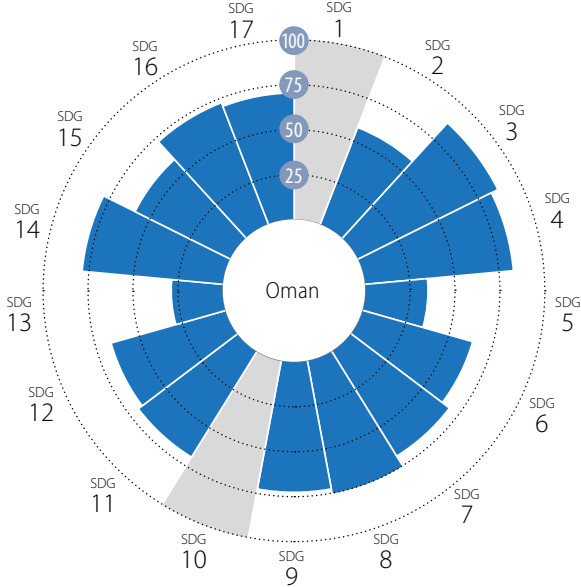
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Overall Performance



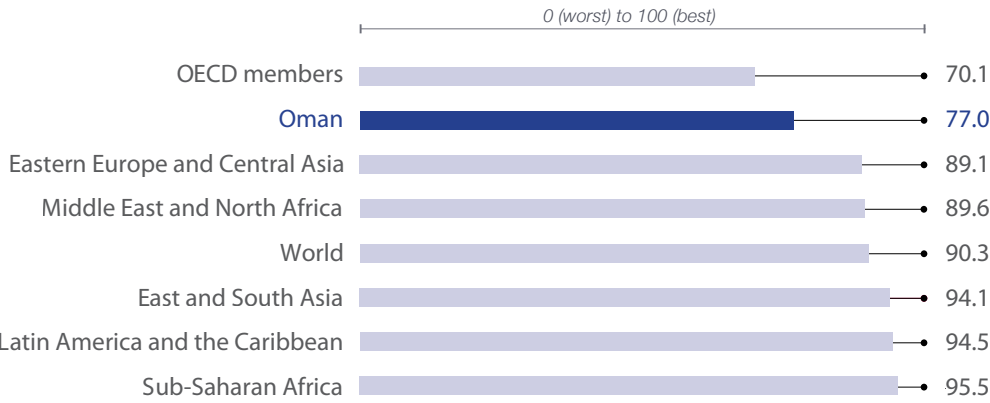
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

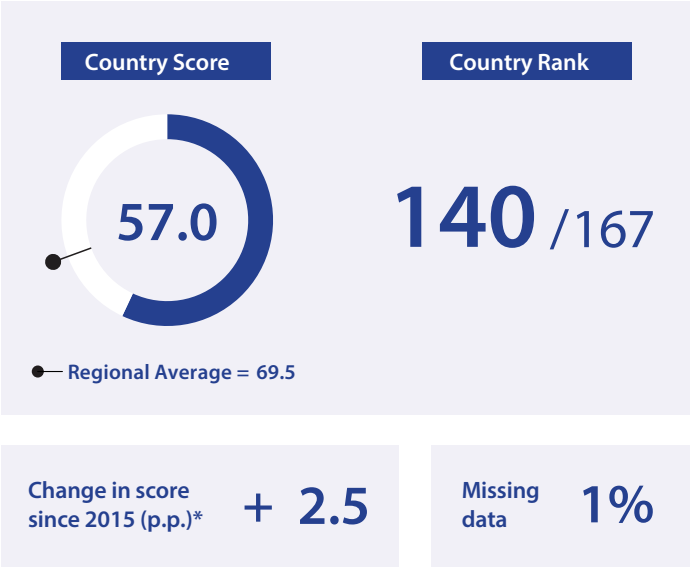


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

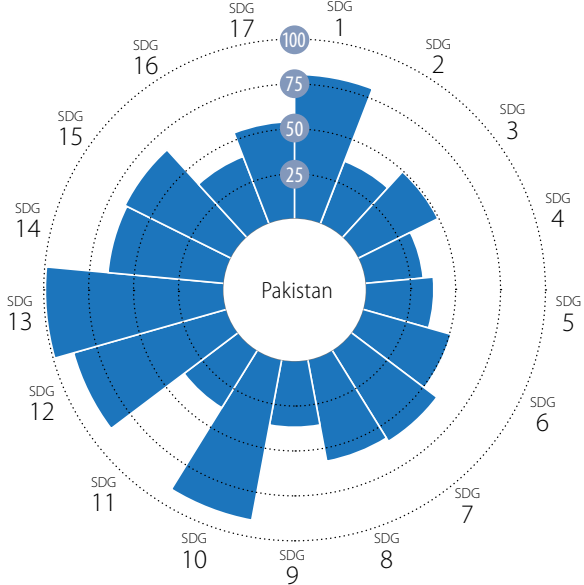
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2022	●	●			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	2017	●	●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	2017	●	●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	31.1	2022	●	●			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	24.8	2022	●	●			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	●	●			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.7	2020	●	●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12.6	2023	●	●			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2023	●	●			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	2023	●	●			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2023	●	●			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	●	●			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	14.6	2021	●	●			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104.0	2019	●	●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2021	●	●			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.0	2023	●	●			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9	2022	●	●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2022	●	●			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2023	●	●			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.9	2021	●	●			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2024	●	●			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.6	2022	●	●			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.9	2022	●	●			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.7	2023	●	●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2022	●	●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.9	2024	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.9	2022	●	●			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	35.2	2024	●	●			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2025	●	●			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4	2022	●	●			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	2022	●	●			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7	2022	●	●			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.0	2021	●	●			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	5,797.1	2024	●	●			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	●			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	●			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7	2023	●	●			
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021	●	●			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	2023	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5	2022	●	●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	2011	●	●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.1	2025	●	●			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.2	2018	●	●			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	81.1	2018	●	●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	85.0	2025	●	●			
Population using the internet (%)	95.3	2024	●	●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.8	2023	●	●			
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2023	●	●			
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.7	2025	●	●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2023	●	●			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2023	●	●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	379.0	2023	●	●			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●			
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2022	●	●			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	40.6	2023	●	●			
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	2022	●	●			
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	26.9	2020	●	●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2020	●	●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	15.7	2022	●	●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.5	2024	●	●			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	13.6	2024	●	●			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.3	2024	●	●			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	43.6	2024	●	●			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2023	●	●			
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	17.0	2023	●	●			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.2	2024	●	●			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	34.8	2023	●	●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.7	2023	●	●			
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.1	2024	●	●			
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	●	●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.1	2011	●	●			
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	2019	●	●			
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●			
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	2023	●	●			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	●	●	●	●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2023	●	●			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	●	●	●	●			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	11.3	2022	●	●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	●	●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	●	●	●	●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	●	●	●	●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	●	●			
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2024	●	●			
Children involved in child labor (%)	●	●	●	●			
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.3	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	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	2024	●	●		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.2	2023	●	●			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	66.5	2025	●	●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



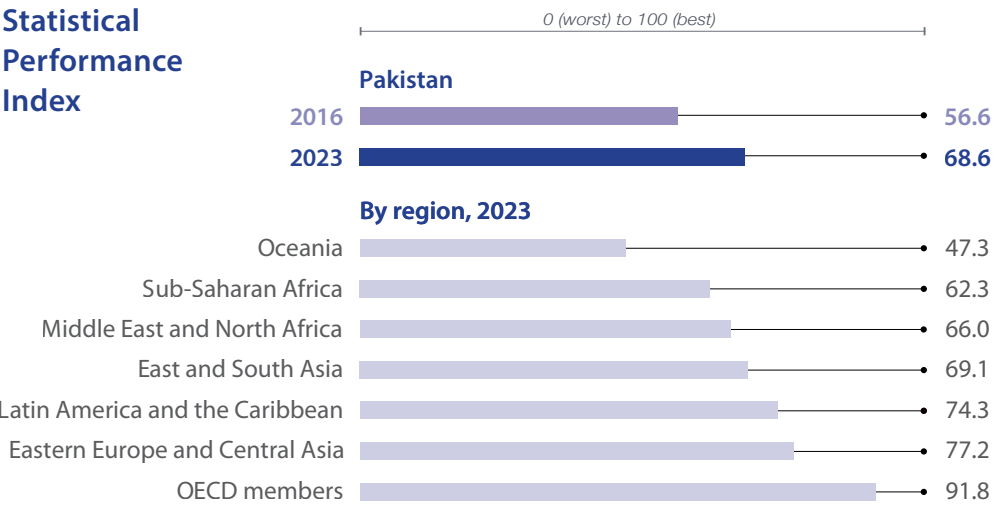
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

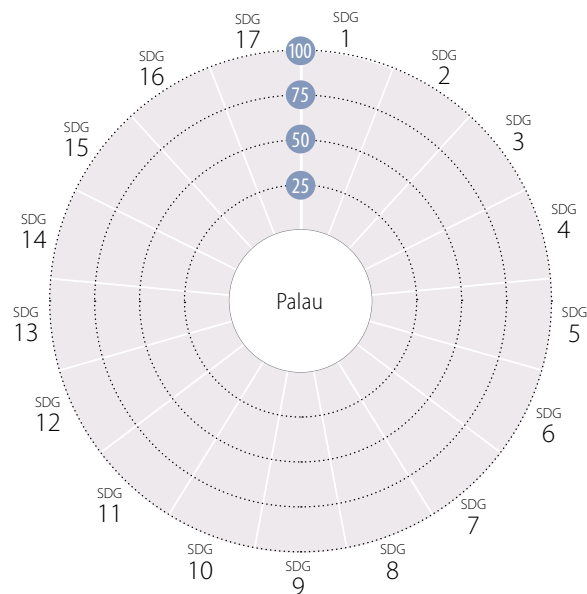


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.5	2025	●	↗	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				18.6	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				20.7	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				37.6	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.1	2018	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				15.0	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.0	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.4	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2013	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				155.0	2023	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				37.6	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				58.5	2023	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				277.0	2023	●	↓	
New HIV 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 (%)				25.5	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				192.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.9	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.6	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				41.0	2021	●	↗	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				68.0	2020	●	↗	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				84.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				45.2	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.8	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				11.4	2022	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				71.5	2022	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				48.0	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				73.0	2019	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				54.7	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				82.0	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				30.2	2024	●	↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				17.0	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				90.6	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				70.5	2022	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				110.0	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				7.9	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				219.8	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				95.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				52.6	2022	●	↗	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				7.1	2021	●	↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				49.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				10.6	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				21.0	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.5	2025	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.32	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.0	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				88.0	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				27.4	2023	●	→	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				51.6	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				43.0	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2023	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				2.1	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				29.6	2018	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.1	2018	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				56.0	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				54.7	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				39.0	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				41.0	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				2.4	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.4	2024	●	↓	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				27.9	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.7	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2024	●	→	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.6	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				45.9	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				30.1	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				19.5	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.5	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				34.8	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.9	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.1	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.3	2023	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	●	→	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				67.7	2021	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				42.2	2018	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				27.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				11.4	2018	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				29.6	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.32	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.0	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)				11.1	2000	●	●	
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)				68.6	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				53.7	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



+ NA

Missing data **46%**

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

■ Major challenges   
 ■ Significant challenges   
 ■ Challenges remain   
 ■ SDG achieved   
 ■ Information unavailable

↓ Decreasing   
 → Stagnating   
 ↗ Moderately improving   
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   
 ● Information unavailable

Region	Percentage (%)
Palau	INSUFFICIENT DATA
OECD members	70.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	89.1
Middle East and North Africa	89.6
World	90.3
East and South Asia	94.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	94.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.5

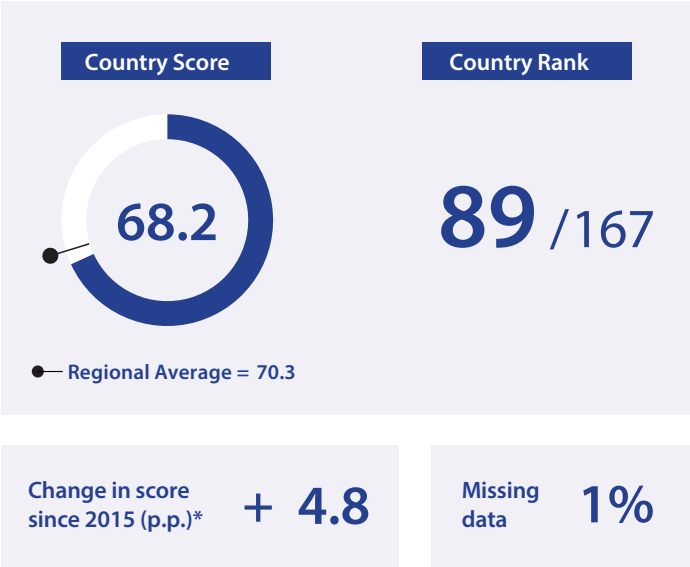
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

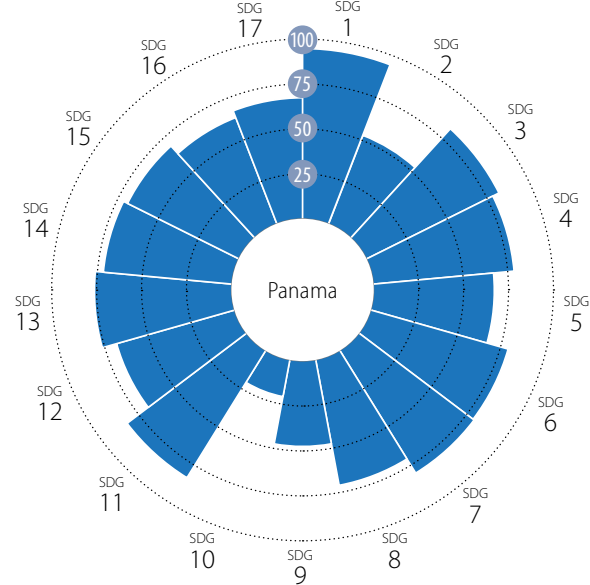
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		41.1	2022	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		89.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		11.7	2023	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		22.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		97.0	2023	●	●	●	●
New HIV 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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		22.2	2021	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		69.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		34.5	2019	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		98.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		96.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		64.8	2021	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)		90.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		91.8	2023	●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		94.9	2023	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		99.0	2015	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		64.4	2024	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		104.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		25.0	2025	●	●	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		99.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		55.2	2015	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		29.5	2022	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		0.9	2021	●	●	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		40.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		●	●	●	●	●	●
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)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		99.2	2025	●	●	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		27.0	2004	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		0.0	2013	●	●	●	●
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)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		1.2	2023	●	●	●	●
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 (%)		0.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		5.2	2023	●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		98.4	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.2	2020	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		12.2	2022	●	●	●	●
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)		3.4	2018	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		12.3	2023	●	●	●	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		72.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		82.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		5.0	2018	●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.0	2011	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		48.1	2023	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.67	2023	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		11.2	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)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 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	2023	●	●	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	●	●	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		55.1	2023	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		55.1	2025	●	●	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



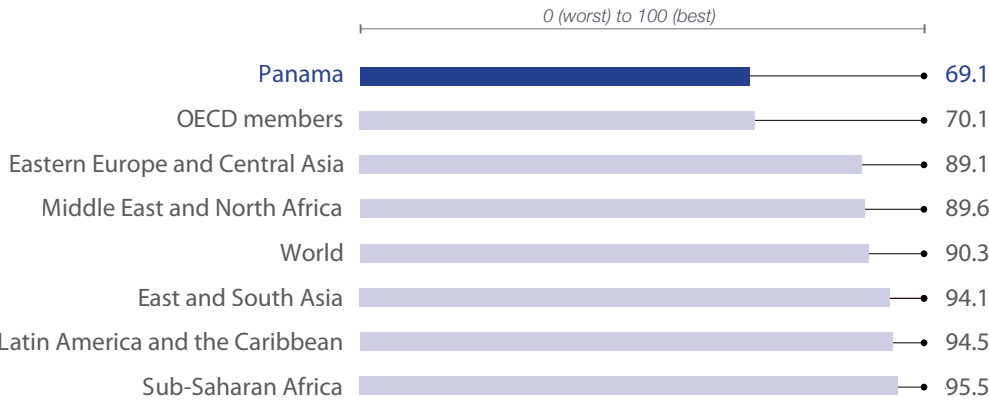
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

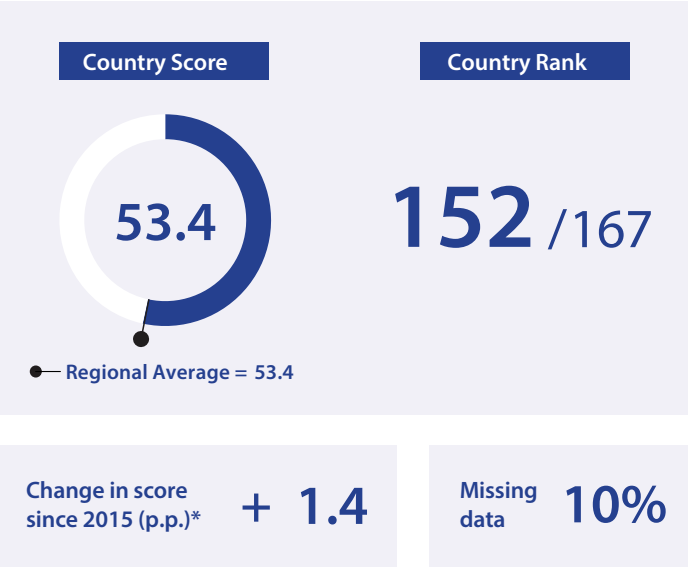


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

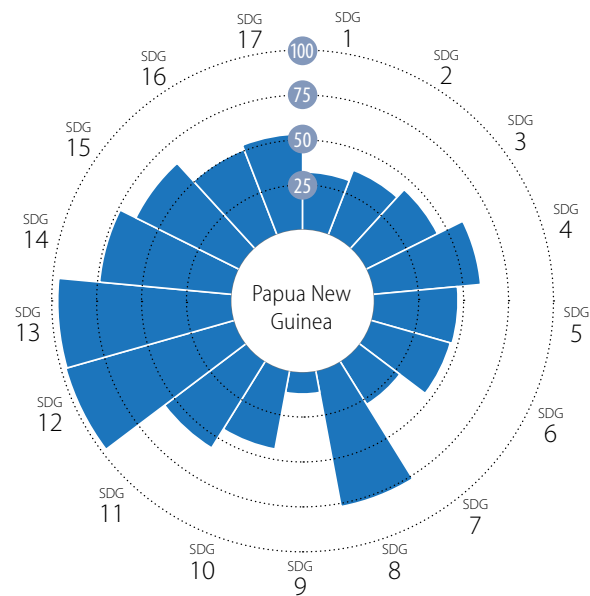
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				2.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.5	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				15.9	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				36.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.5	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				186.7	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				37.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				6.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				58.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				10.9	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				27.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				7.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				79.6	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				61.7	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				92.5	2021	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				66.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				78.2	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				73.2	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				91.1	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				76.7	2023	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.3	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				74.0	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				105.2	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				67.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.7	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.7	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				85.9	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.9	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				54.4	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				2,513.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				95.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				23.3	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				68.5	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.7	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				45.0	2021	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.5	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↔
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.0	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				66.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				90.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				78.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				106.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.3	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				3.4	2019	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2023	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				16.2	2021	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				48.9	2023	●	→
Palma ratio				3.1	2023	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.0	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.8	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				47.3	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				12.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				13.4	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				29.7	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				62.5	2024	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.1	2024	●	↔
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				9.3	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				* 0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				67.2	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				6.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				6.3	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.5	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.9	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.4	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				11.3	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				34.6	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				2.3	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2019	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.1	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)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				72	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				7.9	2021	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



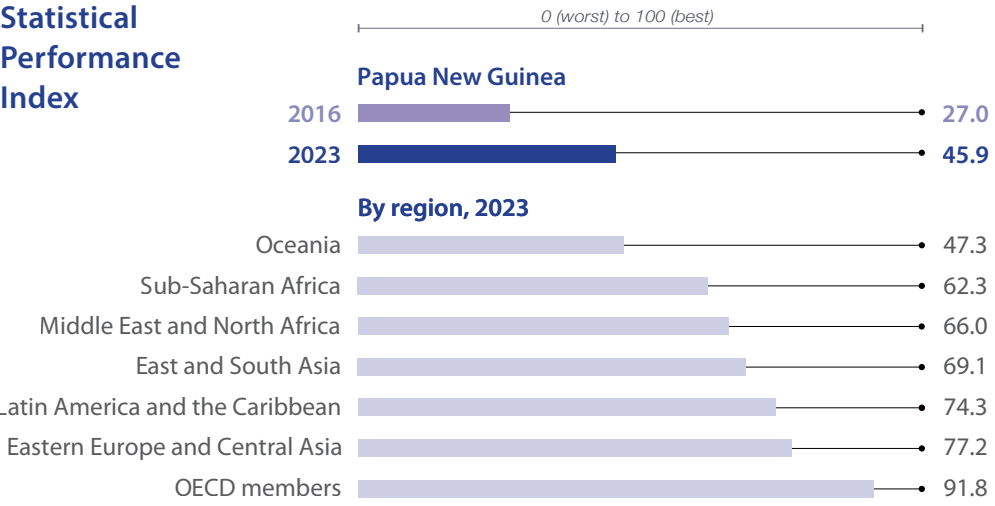
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



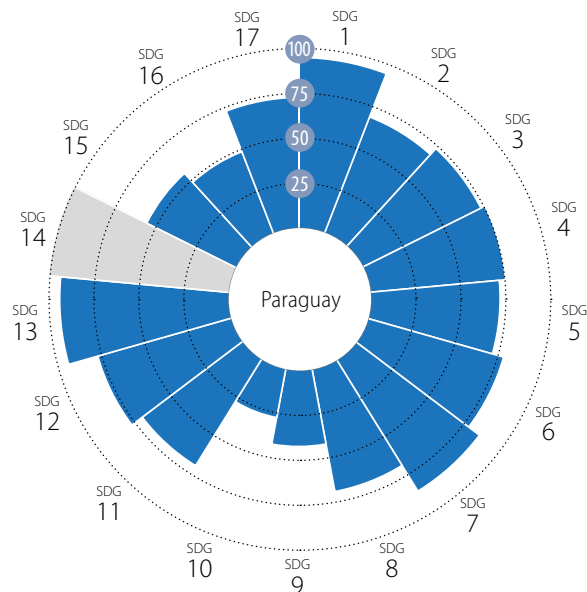
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		27.4	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		50.8	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		27.7	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		49.5	2010	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		14.1	2010	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		32.2	2017	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		20.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		4.8	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		188.6	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		20.5	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		40.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		432.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.7	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		28.5	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		190.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		14.9	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)		66.1	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		67.7	2016	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		56.4	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		35.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		30.4	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		66.4	2018	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		99.1	2018	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		35.2	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		82.7	2017	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		51.6	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		74.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		95.0	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2.7	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		50.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		19.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		0.1	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		274.1	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		19.0	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		10.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.8	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		13.5	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		43.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		10.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2.8	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.3	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		13.2	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		40.0	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)		24.1	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		25.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.4	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.0	2016	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		0.4	2022	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		41.9	2009	●	●
Palma ratio		2.1	2009	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		22.3	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		13.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		53.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		16.3	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		1.3	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.7	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		6.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		4.8	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.0	2021	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.8	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.6	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		2.6	2021	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		1.9	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		64.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		5.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		1.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		7.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.82	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		1.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		9.3	2010	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		34.4	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		13.4	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		31.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		58.4	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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2.9	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)		15.3	2022	●	↓
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)		45.9	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		61.0	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 1%

The infographic displays 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) arranged in a grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and a white arrow indicating its status. The colors and arrows correspond to the legend below the grid.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Color	Arrow	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges	Stagnating	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges	Stagnating	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Major challenges	Moderately improving	Major challenges
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Major challenges	Stagnating	Major challenges
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain	Moderately improving	Challenges remain
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Challenges remain	On track or maintaining SDG achievement	Challenges remain
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Challenges remain	Stagnating	Challenges remain
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Major challenges	Decreasing	Major challenges
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Major challenges	Moderately improving	Major challenges
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Major challenges	Stagnating	Major challenges
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Challenges remain	Moderately improving	Challenges remain
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Challenges remain	Stagnating	Challenges remain
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Challenges remain	Stagnating	Challenges remain
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Information unavailable	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges	Stagnating	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges	Stagnating	Major challenges
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Challenges remain	Moderately improving	Challenges remain

**Legend:**

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

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Paraguay**

2016	57.0
2023	75.6

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

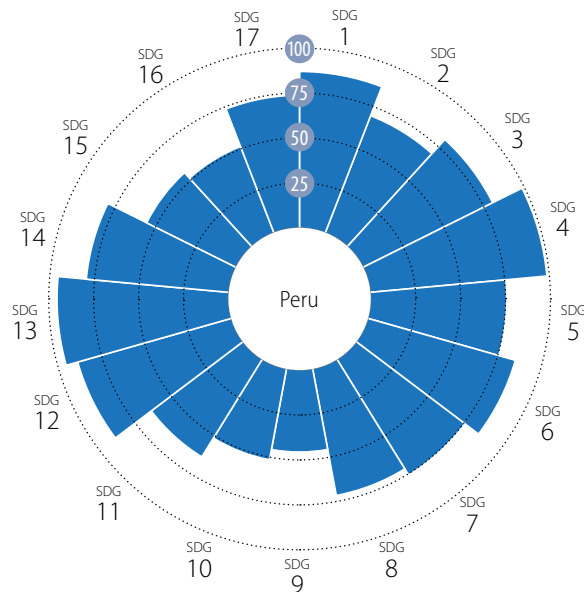
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SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.7	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				5.0	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.5	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.6	2016	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.0	2016	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				52.1	2016	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↔
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.3	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.3	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				27.6	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				58.3	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.1	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				17.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				62.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				16.1	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				56.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				21.0	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				72.0	2015	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				91.2	2021	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				71.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				72.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.2	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				76.7	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				87.3	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				72.1	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				82.9	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				71.5	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.8	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				94.6	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.8	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				4.8	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				388.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				68.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.2	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				42.5	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				59.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				54.4	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.0	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				15.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.6	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				78.1	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				75.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2022	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1.6	2022	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				45.1	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				2.4	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				15.1	2022	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				18.0	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				15.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				8.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.0	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				94.5	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				9.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.5	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.2	2023	●	↔
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				6.4	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				7.0	2022	●	↔
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				67.8	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				71.6	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				24.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				17.9	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.5	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)				17.4	2022	●	→
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)				75.6	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				83.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a number, a title, an icon, and a status indicator. The status indicators are: a red square for 'Major challenges', an orange square for 'Significant challenges', a yellow square for 'Challenges remain', a green square for 'SDG achieved', and a grey square for 'Information unavailable'. The status indicators are also represented by arrows: a red arrow pointing down for 'Decreasing', an orange arrow pointing right for 'Stagnating', a yellow arrow pointing up-right for 'Moderately improving', a green arrow pointing up for 'On track or maintaining SDG achievement', and a grey circle for 'Information unavailable'.

Goal Number	Goal Title	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Major challenges
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	SDG achieved
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Challenges remain
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Challenges remain
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Major challenges
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Major challenges
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Major challenges
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Challenges remain
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Major challenges
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Major challenges
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Challenges remain

**Legend:**

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow pointing down)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow pointing right)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow pointing up-right)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow pointing up)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Peru**

2016	62.9
2023	76.5

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

3

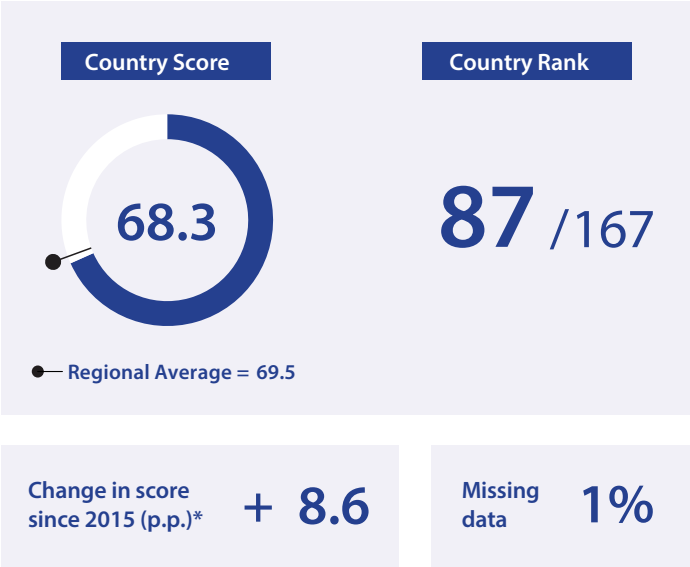
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SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.7	2025	●	↗	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				11.7	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.0	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.7	2022	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.5	2022	●	↑	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				74.4	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				27.3	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.6	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				6.1	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				51.5	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.8	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				15.8	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				173.0	2023	●	↓	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				12.3	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				38.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.7	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.7	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				33.7	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.9	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				84.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				71.1	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				100.0	2018	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.7	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				93.6	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.3	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				71.3	2024	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				89.2	2022	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				81.0	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				41.5	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.8	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				78.5	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.8	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				67.0	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				640.8	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				96.2	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				88.1	2022	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.9	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				19.1	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				62.2	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.1	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				57.5	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.8	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	→	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				14.0	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				84.1	2025	●	↗	
Population using the internet (%)				79.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				90.4	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				22.7	2025	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2022	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				6.8	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				40.3	2022	●	↓	
Palma ratio				1.9	2022	●	↗	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				37.2	2011	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				27.6	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.2	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				32.3	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				6.4	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.9	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				22.5	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.0	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.6	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.3	2024	●	→	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.4	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				51.6	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				58.2	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				1.2	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				3.9	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.8	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.3	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				5.3	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				8.6	2021	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				36.6	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.4	2020	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				31.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				14.5	2015	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				42.9	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.26	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.1	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)				20.7	2021	●	→	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				42	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				76.5	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				80.0	2025	●	●	

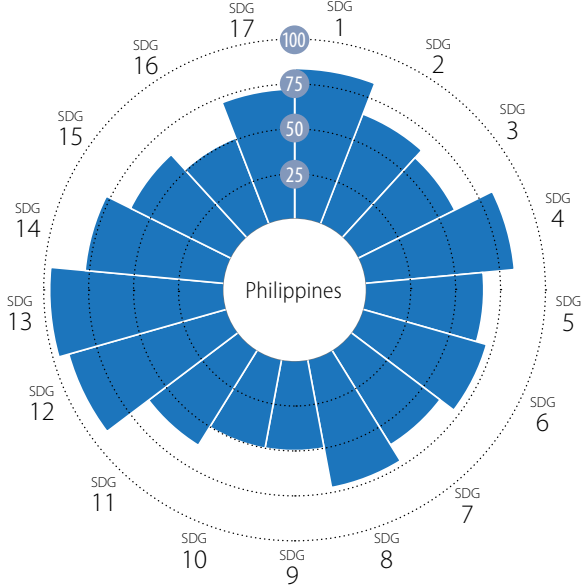
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



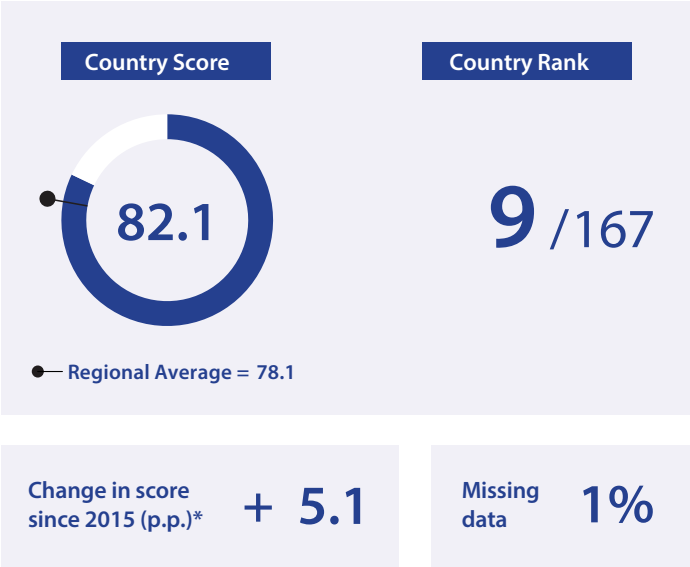
SDG Dashboard and Trends



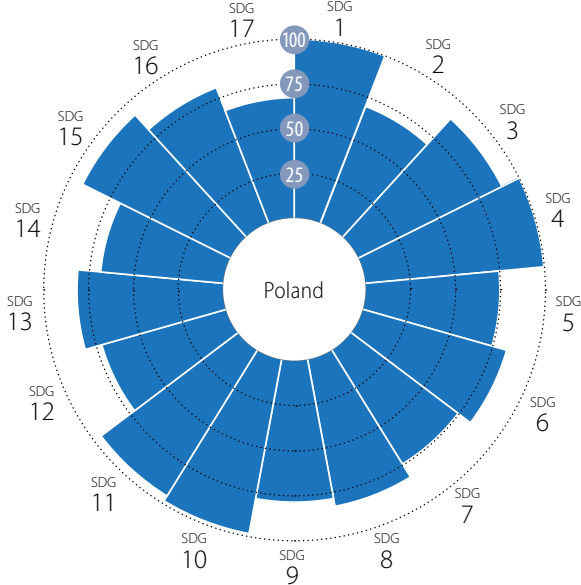
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				4.5	2025	●	↗
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				14.6	2025	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.9	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				26.7	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.4	2021	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				47.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				8.7	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.8	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.7	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				83.8	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				14.0	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				26.9	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				643.0	2023	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				31.9	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				203.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				69.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				47.0	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.6	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				81.0	2023	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				58.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.1	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				74.0	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.5	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				93.2	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.8	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				60.1	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				106.4	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				69.1	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.9	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				84.8	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				27.8	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				2.8	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				441.2	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				94.8	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				59.1	2022	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.4	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				10.4	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.8	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				51.4	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.1	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	↗
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				10.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.5	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				83.8	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				73.7	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.2	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				26.1	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2018	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				8.0	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.7	2021	●	↗
Palma ratio				1.9	2021	●	↗
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				35.9	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				23.5	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				81.2	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				33.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				4.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.9	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				17.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				7.0	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.8	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.0	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.2	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				46.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				12.5	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				7.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.8	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				42.8	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				56.1	2023	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				2.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.3	2019	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				65.2	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				94.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.9	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)				15.7	2023	●	→
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)				85.2	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				84.0	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



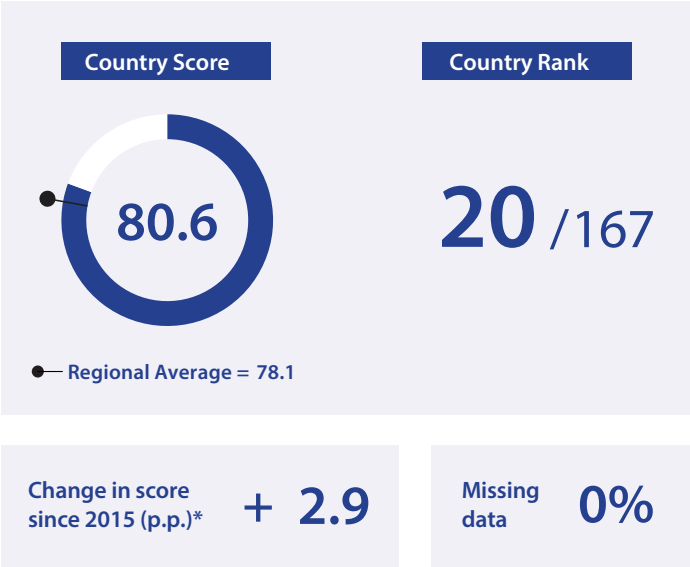
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.4	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.7	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	86.4	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.1	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	215.5	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2014	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	2011	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	161.6	2023	● ↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.5	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.1	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	41.1	2022	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	48.1	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	28.5	2021	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.7	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	0.9	2022	● ↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2022	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1.6	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	14.2	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.8	2022	● ↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	● ●	Population with rent overburden (%)	11.4	2022	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	17.0	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	96.6	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	93.3	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.5	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6	2023	● →	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	2.6	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.0	2022	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.4	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	2022	● ↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.6	2024	● →
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	2023	● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	56.4	2024	● ↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	21.0	2024	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.7	2024	● →
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2020	● ●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2022	● ↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.6	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily 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	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.7	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2023	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2023	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	61.4	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.7	2023	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2021	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2023	● ↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	46.3	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2024	● →
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.3	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0	2018	● ↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.3	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	36.8	2019	● ↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	23.0	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.5	2019	● ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.7	2024	● →	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.9	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.7	2023	● ↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.0	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.7	2023	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.3	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2023	● ↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.9	2023	● ↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	9.4	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.4	2022	● ↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2023	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.5	2022	● →	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.2	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	11.4	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	1,679.9	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	88.9	2022	● ↓	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2024	● ↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.9	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.7	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.8	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	● →
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.8	2023	● →	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.50	2023	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.2	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.68	2023	● ↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	180.0	2022	● →
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	79.4	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.7	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023	● ↓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	42.6	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	46.1	2022	● ↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.5	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	10.4	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	94.7	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

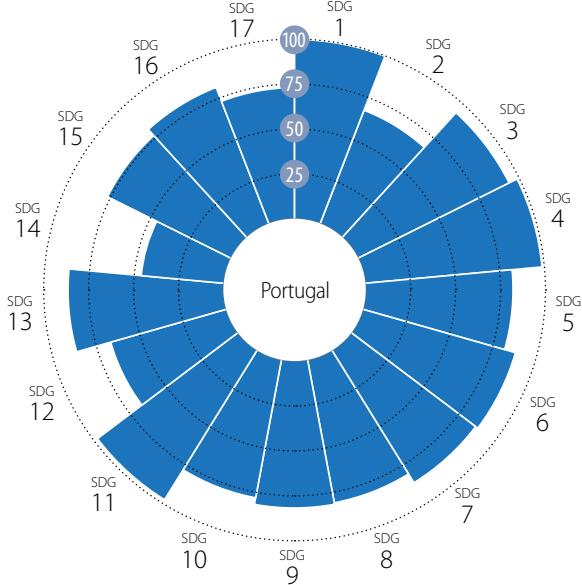
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



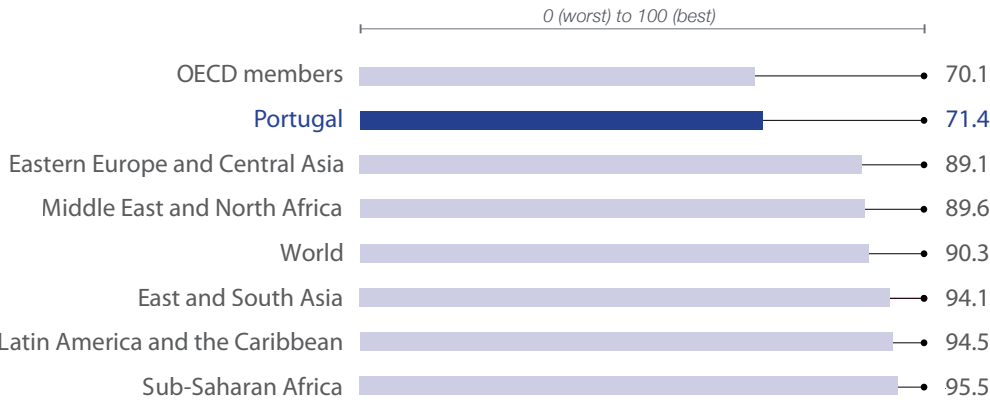
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



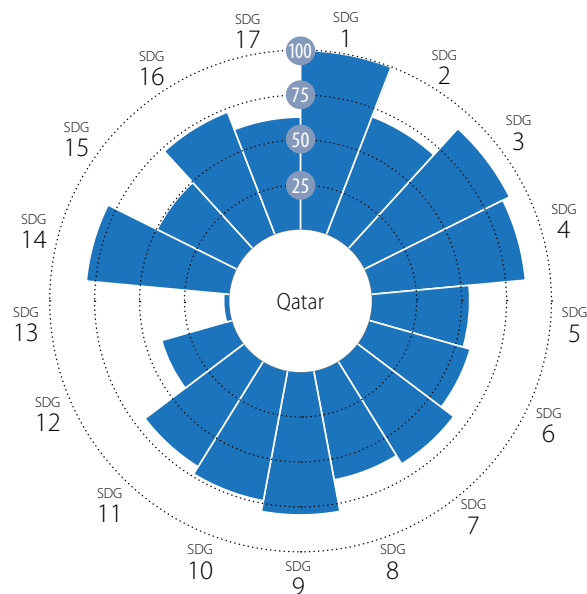
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
	Value	Year	Rating Trend		Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.5	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.7	2025	● →
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.8	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	85.8	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.2	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100.2	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.6	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2	2016	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1	2016	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7	2022	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	196.3	2023	● →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.7	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	35.3	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.1	2022	● ↑	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	36.3	2022	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	● ●	Gini coefficient	34.6	2021	● →
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.7	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.3	2022	● →
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.0	2022	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15.0	2023	● →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.6	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2022	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.0	2022	● →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	10.5	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.7	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.4	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.2	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	11.9	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.8	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.9	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.3	2022	● ↓	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.7	2024	● →
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.5	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87.9	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	38.0	2024	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.9	2024	● →
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2	2022	● →	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2021	● ↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	23.7	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.2	2019	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.6	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	2022	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2022	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	61.2	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 93.3	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2021	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8	2023	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.9	2023	● ●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2024	● ↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.6	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9	2018	● ↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.2	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.9	2019	● ↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.7	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	25.7	2019	● ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.6	2023	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.8	2025	● →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.90	2023	● ↓
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.1	2023	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	20.2	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2022	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.3	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.92	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	91.8	2017	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	19.8	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	4,277.5	2024	● ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.2	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	57.0	2024	● ↓
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.8	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.3	2025	● ↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	● ↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41	2023	● ↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	32.3	2021	● ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023	● ↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	121.7	2022	● →
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3	2022	● ↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.7	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.67	2023	● ↓	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.9	2022	● ↓
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.8	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	9.0	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.8	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	66.8	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available



### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their progress status. The goals are arranged in three rows. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and text. To the right of each goal is a white square containing a colored arrow indicating the progress status. A legend at the bottom explains the colors and arrows.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Progress Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Challenges remain
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Challenges remain
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Challenges remain
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Challenges remain
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Challenges remain
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Information unavailable
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Challenges remain
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Major challenges
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Major challenges
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Major challenges
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Challenges remain
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Challenges remain

**Legend:**

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey dot)

A horizontal bar chart comparing dissatisfaction with government across different regions. The x-axis represents the percentage of people, ranging from 0 (worst) to 100 (best). The y-axis lists the regions. Qatar is highlighted with a dark blue bar, while all other regions have light purple bars. The exact percentage for each region is displayed at the end of each bar.

Region	Percentage (%)
Qatar	48.8
OECD members	70.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	89.1
Middle East and North Africa	89.6
World	90.3
East and South Asia	94.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	94.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.5

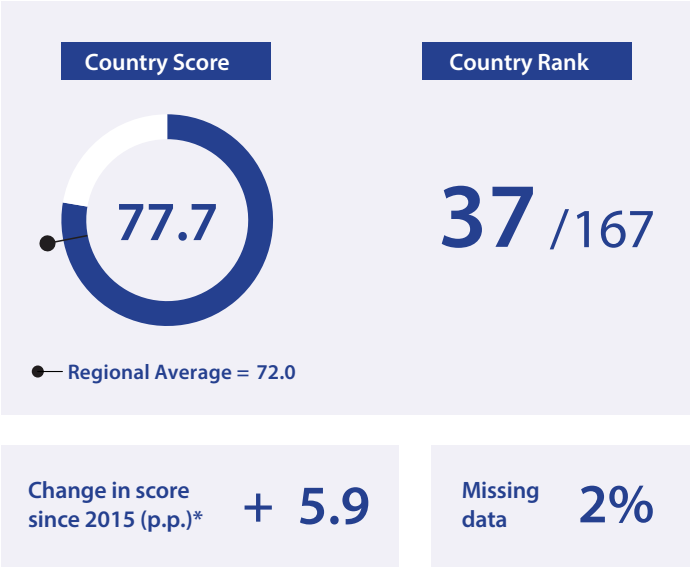
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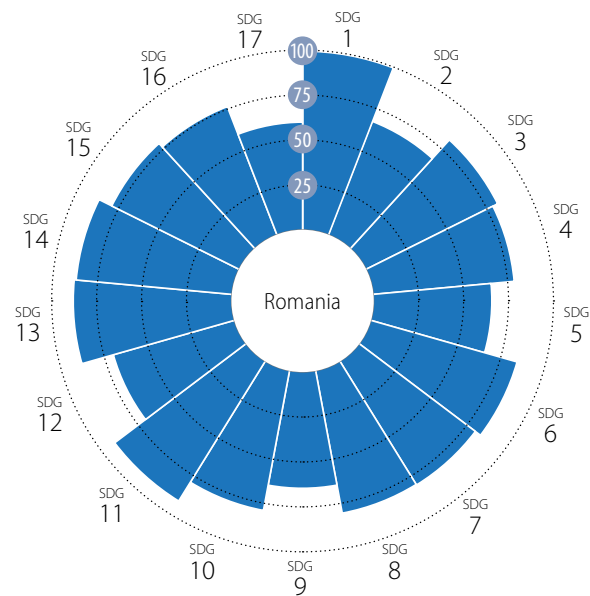
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger								
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				*	2.5	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				43.1	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	●	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				9.1	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2016	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being								
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				3.9	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.7	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.0	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				35.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				12.1	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				91.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				7.3	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				82.4	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				4.7	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				76.4	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2018	●	●	
SDG4 – Quality Education								
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				76.6	2022	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				92.4	2022	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				95.0	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2014	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality								
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				65.3	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				121.1	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				66.2	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				4.4	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation								
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				431.0	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				89.3	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				12,552.8	2024	●	↗	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy								
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				2.1	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.0	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth								
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				68.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.8	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				65.9	2011	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				0.1	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				4.9	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				255.0	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				99.7	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				155.0	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.8	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				57.2	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				2.2	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2021	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				75.8	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities								
Gini coefficient				35.1	2017	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.4	2017	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities								
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				*	0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				77.9	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				●	●	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				94.2	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production								
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.3	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				16.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.2	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				36.8	2024	●	↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				54.5	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				71.0	2024	●	↗	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●	
SDG13 – Climate Action								
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				42.8	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				14.7	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				133.3	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water								
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.0	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				71.1	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.0	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land								
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.0	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				34.1	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions								
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.1	2022	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				36.0	2016	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2020	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				58.3	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)				5.0	2022	●	↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	↓	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.8	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				65.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



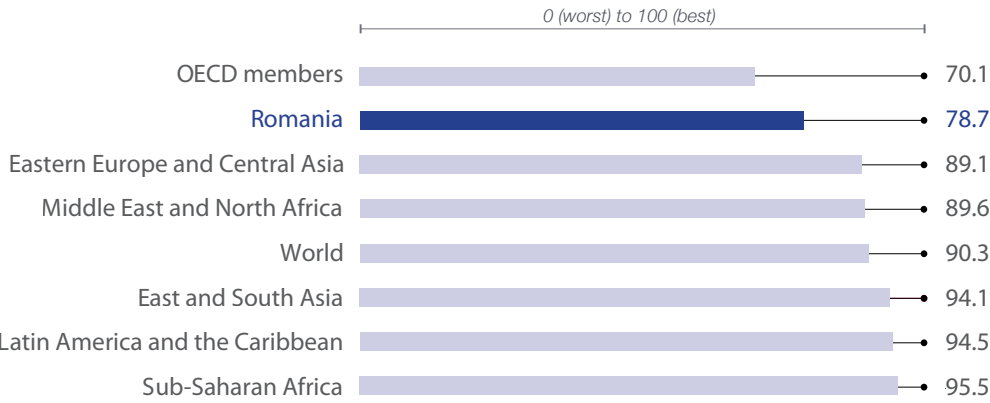
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

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

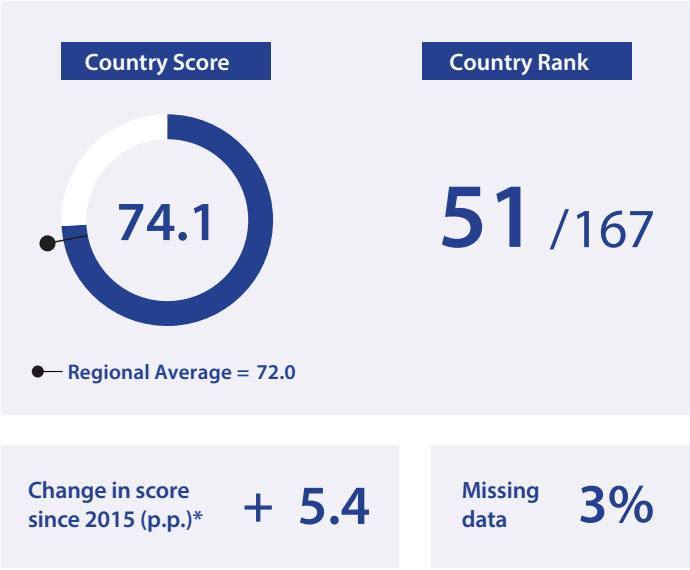


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.8	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				12.8	2002	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.5	2002	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				34.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.6	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.2	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.2	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				11.7	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				55.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.5	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				68.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.6	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.9	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				33.9	2021	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.7	2021	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				78.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				78.4	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.6	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				80.8	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				84.4	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				78.8	2022	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.7	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				95.2	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				67.5	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				22.4	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				88.3	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				7.6	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				55.2	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,379.0	2024	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				23.6	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				91.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				69.1	2021	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.2	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				30.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				89.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				97.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				35.1	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.9	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.5	2022	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				56.0	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				33.9	2021	●	↗
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	↗
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2006	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				14.6	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				89.8	2018	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				85.4	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				9.3	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				14.3	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.2	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				46.6	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				21.6	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.9	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.4	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.5	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				88.6	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				61.6	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				2.1	2011	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				76.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				9.1	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				8.6	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				46.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.8	2022	●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.2	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				58	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.6	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				55.5	2025	●	●

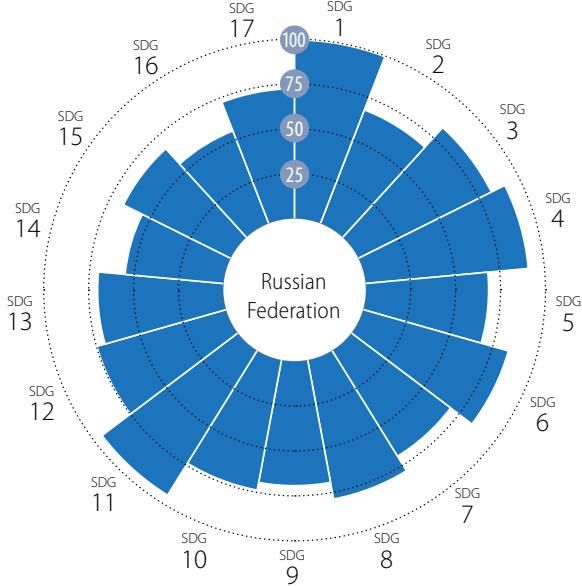
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



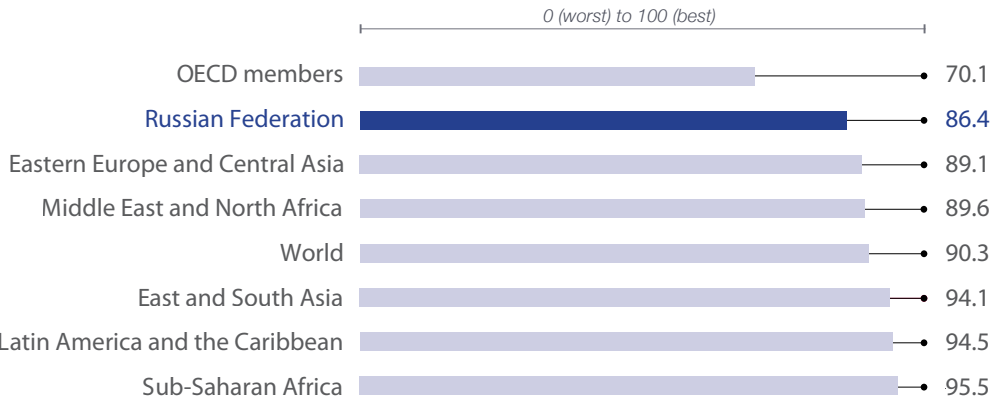
Average Performance by SDG



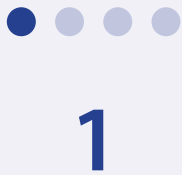
SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

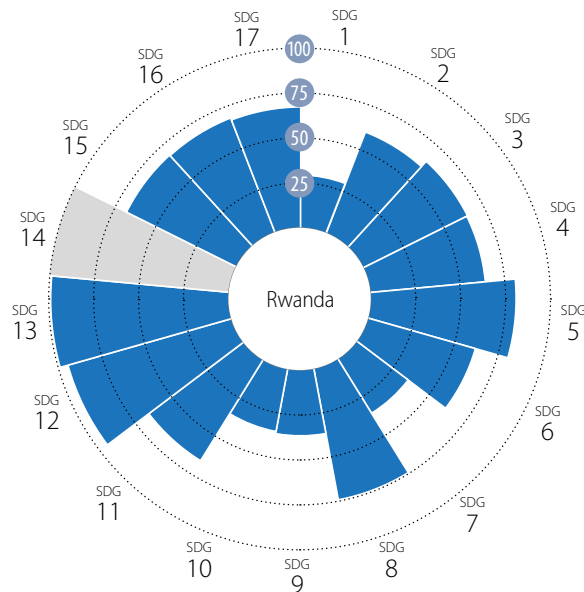


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.8	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.3	2005	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				24.2	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.4	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				9.4	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.7	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				4.5	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				38.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV 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 (%)				22.4	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				67.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				10.6	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.2	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				13.4	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				97.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				79.2	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				83.4	2023	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.1	2023	●	↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				97.0	2019	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.4	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.3	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				79.4	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				16.4	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.1	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				89.4	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.1	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				55.1	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,244.0	2024	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.4	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.6	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				3.5	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				82.8	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				13.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				89.7	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.9	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.8	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				94.1	2025	●	→	
Population using the internet (%)				92.2	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				118.9	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				56.8	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.7	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.9	2022	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				187.7	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				35.1	2021	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				11.3	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.2	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				86.3	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.2	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				12.4	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.0	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.0	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				35.8	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.5	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2021	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				12.6	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.4	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				9.4	2021	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				22.8	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.6	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				36.6	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				4.2	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				23.4	2019	●	↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				25.5	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.2	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				4.3	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				6.8	2021	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				15.6	2021	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				22.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				24.6	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.9	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				82.9	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				43.3	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) arranged in a grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and a white text label. To the right of each goal square is a smaller white square containing a colored arrow or symbol indicating the goal's status. A legend at the bottom explains the colors and symbols used.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Major challenges
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Major challenges
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Major challenges
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Significant challenges
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Major challenges
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Major challenges
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Major challenges
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Challenges remain
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Major challenges
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Information unavailable
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Challenges remain

**Legend:**

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

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Rwanda**

2016	56.5
2023	73.1

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Caribbean	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

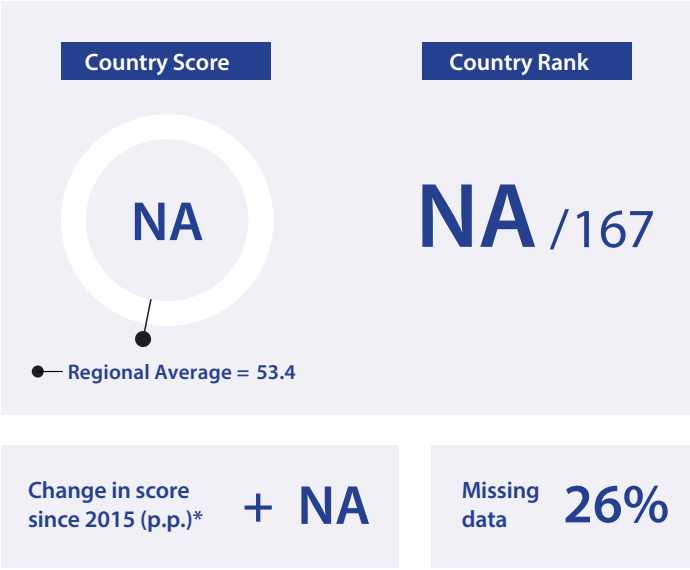
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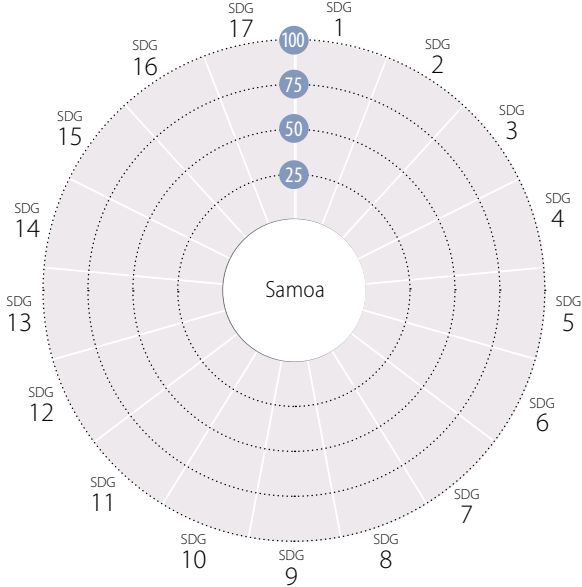
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				31.1	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				54.9	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				31.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				33.1	2020	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.1	2020	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				34.4	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				4.9	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.0	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.5	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				229.5	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.1	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				40.0	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				55.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.0	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				166.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.6	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				31.3	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.2	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				94.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				48.6	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.3	2021	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				68.9	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.5	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				32.3	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				90.0	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.2	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				84.5	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.1	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				63.8	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				65.1	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				73.8	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				20.2	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				187.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				50.6	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				8.3	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.4	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				65.8	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				50.0	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				11.9	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				78.1	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				34.2	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				66.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.9	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.8	2023	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.9	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				43.7	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				2.3	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.3	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				32.2	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				82.0	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				60.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				6.3	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				6.2	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2022	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	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	2022	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				57.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.7	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				6.3	2022	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.6	2020	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				7.4	2015	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				85.6	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.0	2024	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (%)				19.0	2014	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				35.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.52	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.7	2023	●	↗
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				21.4	2020	●	↗
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)				73.1	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				57.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



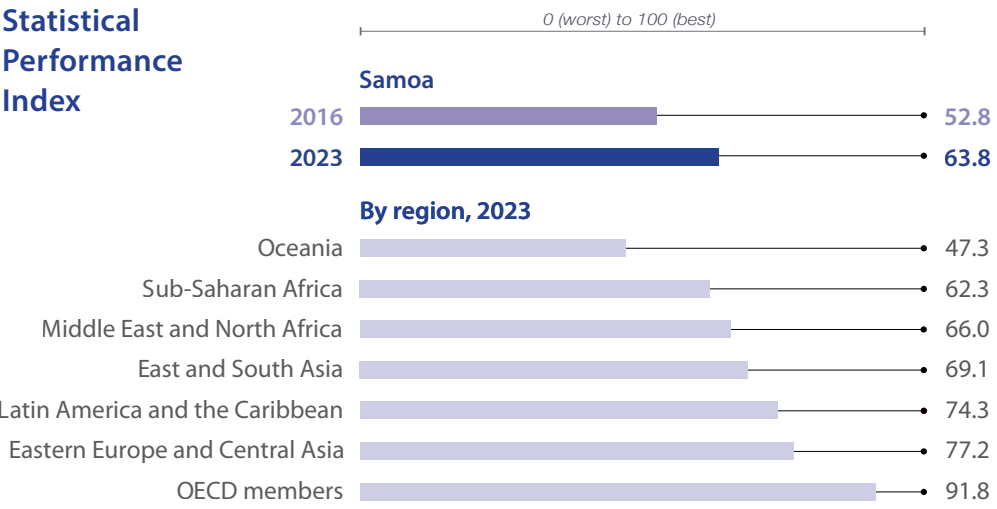
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



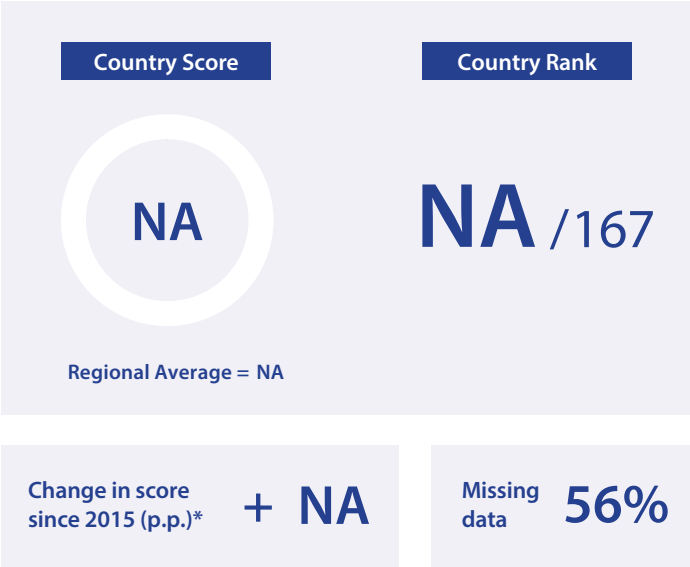
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



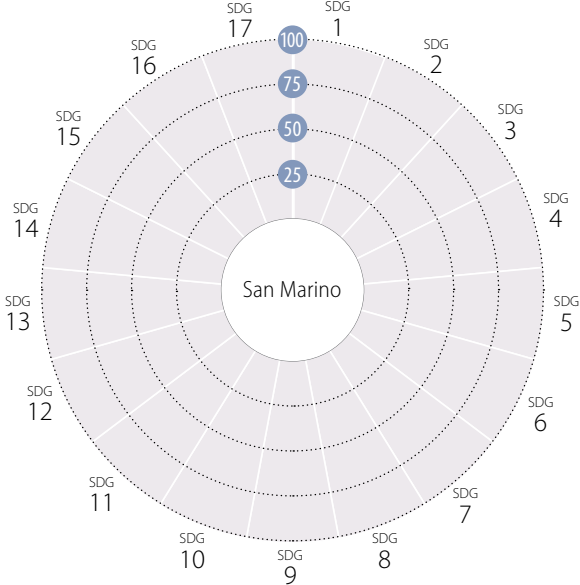
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.2	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.3	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				20.0	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				62.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2014	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				101.5	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				6.2	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				15.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				5.2	2023	●	↑
New HIV 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 (%)				32.3	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				145.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.6	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				54.9	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				88.9	2020	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				55.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				37.0	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.4	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				94.1	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				31.7	2024	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				107.4	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				55.6	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				13.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				25.3	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				98.3	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				39.6	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.6	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				5.8	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				45.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.3	2025	●	↑
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				91.1	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				58.1	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				92.3	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				250.0	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.7	2013	●	●
Palma ratio				1.8	2013	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				34.6	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				4.4	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				94.1	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				18.8	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				3.1	2022	●	●
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	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	2023	●	→
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	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				85.2	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				49.9	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.5	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				47.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				6.3	2018	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				23.2	2019	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				66.9	2020	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				13.9	2020	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				69.3	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.1	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)				33.5	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)				63.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				67.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



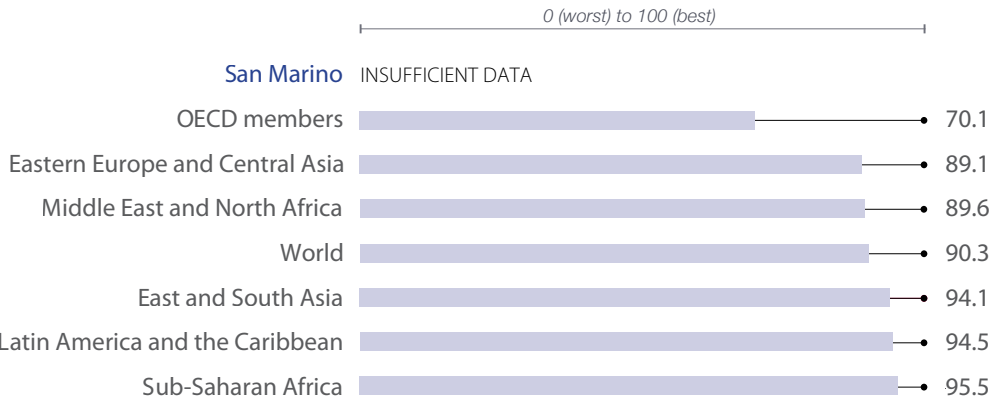
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

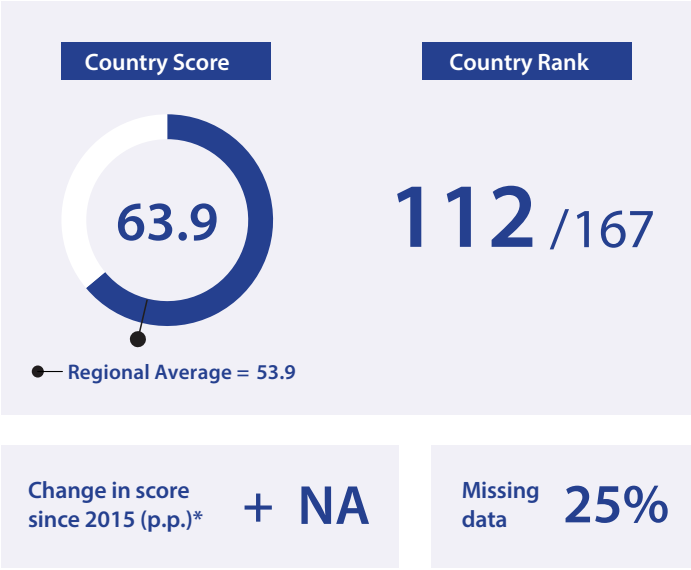


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

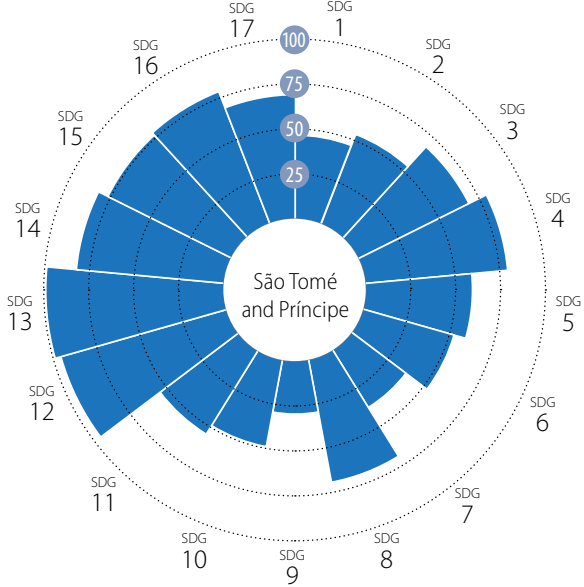
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	● ●			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	● ●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	● ●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				● ● ● ●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				● ● ● ●			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				● ● ● ●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				● ● ● ●			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				● ● ● ●			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2022	● ●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		7.7	2023	● ●			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		0.6	2023	● ●			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		1.4	2023	● ●			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2023	● ●			
New HIV 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)				● ● ● ●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		5.9	2021	● ●			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		85.7	2023	● ●			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		1.2	2019	● ●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				● ● ● ●			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		89.0	2023	● ●			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		77.1	2021	● ●			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				● ● ● ●			
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		97.5	2023	● ●			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		93.2	2023	● ●			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		93.7	2023	● ●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		100.0	2022	● ●			
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 (%)		101.7	2022	● ●			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				● ● ● ●			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		35.0	2025	● ●			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	● ●			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2022	● ●			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				● ● ● ●			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		83.9	2015	● ●			
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 (%)		100.0	2022	● ●			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	● ●			
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)		76.2	2022	● ●			
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)				● ● ● ●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		94.6	2025	● ●			
Population using the internet (%)		87.0	2023	● ●			
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		139.3	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)	*	0.0	2025	● ●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		1.5	2023	● ●			
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				● ● ● ●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		1,188.6	2023	● ●			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				● ● ● ●			
Palma ratio				● ● ● ●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	● ●			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		13.2	2023	● ●			
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)		1.4	2020	● ●			
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		22.1	2022	● ●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				● ● ● ●			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				● ● ● ●			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				● ● ● ●			
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				● ● ● ●			
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				● ● ● ●			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				● ● ● ●			
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)		6.5	2018	● ●			
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				● ● ● ●			
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				● ● ● ●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				● ● ● ●			
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	● ●			
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				● ● ● ●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2011	● ●			
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				● ● ● ●			
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				● ● ● ●			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	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)	*	0.0	2024	● ●			
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				● ● ● ●			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				● ● ● ●			
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				● ● ● ●			
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				● ● ● ●			
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		10.0	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)		60	2024	● ●			
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	● ●			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				● ● ● ●			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		65.0	2025	● ●			

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



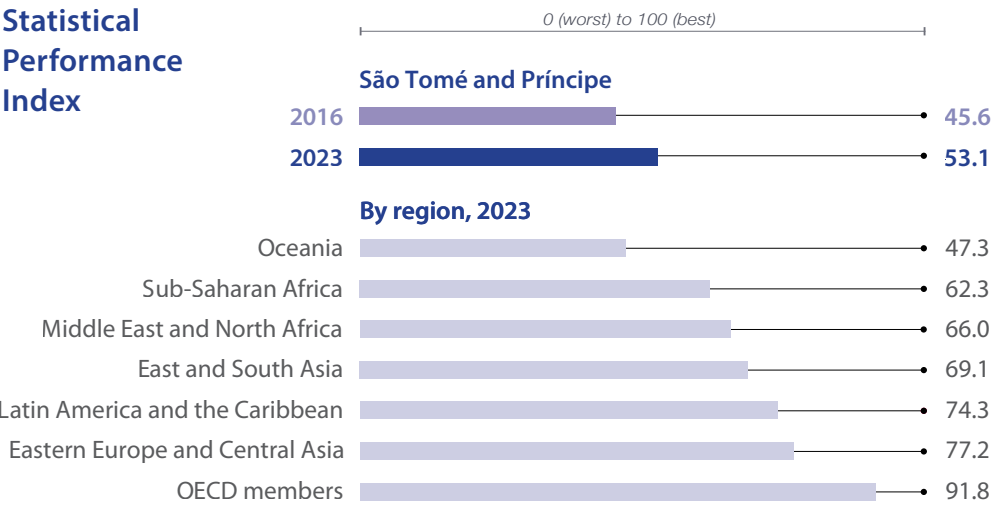
Average Performance by SDG



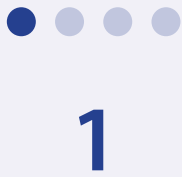
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



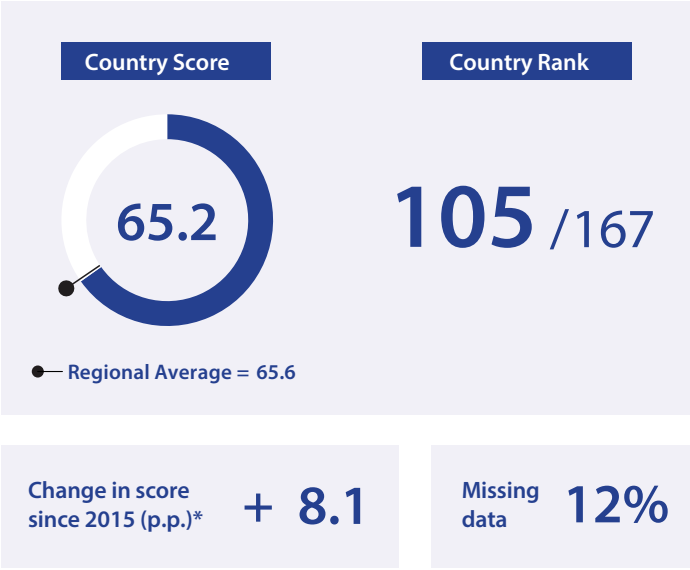
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				16.8	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				43.7	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				16.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.7	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				32.3	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				16.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.0	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				75.4	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				6.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.9	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				111.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV 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 (%)				19.5	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				225.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.7	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				69.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				86.1	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.8	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				86.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				58.8	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				75.9	2021	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.8	2021	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				66.3	2019	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.2	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				61.7	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				78.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				96.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				14.6	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				77.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				47.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1.9	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				6.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				78.0	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				4.1	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.9	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.9	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				71.2	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				9.1	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				72.9	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				61.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				42.0	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				16.3	2011	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.7	2017	●	●
Palma ratio				2.0	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				82.4	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.9	2022	●	●
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	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.7	2023	●	→
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				92.3	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				32.4	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				2.8	2011	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2011	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				86.3	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				92.8	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2011	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				32.8	2018	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.6	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				45.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				10.5	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.3	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	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.1	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				55.7	2025	●	●

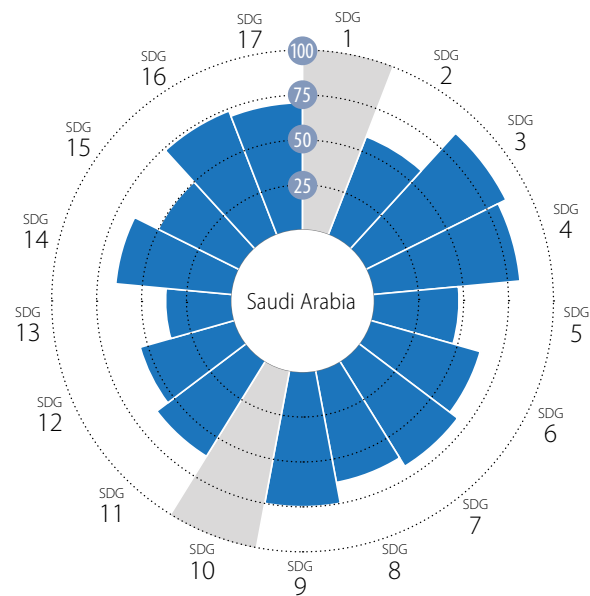
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



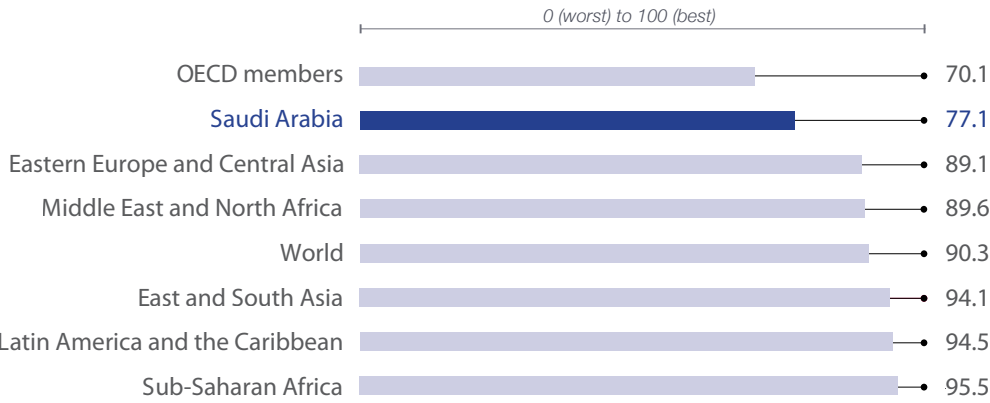
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

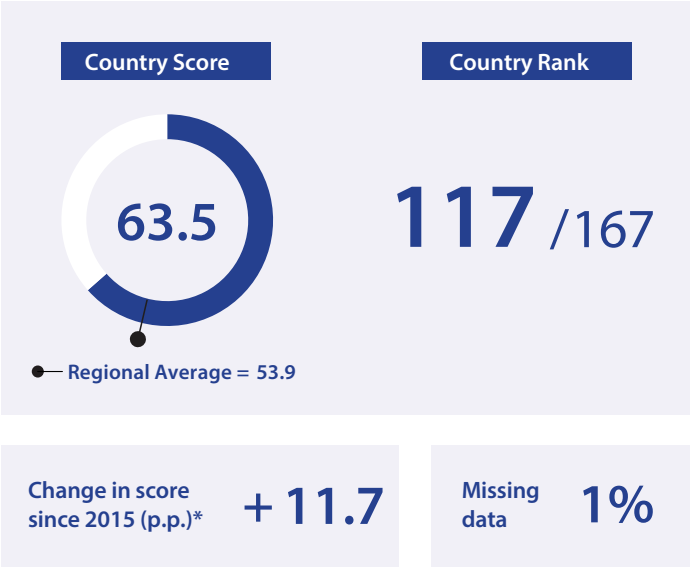


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

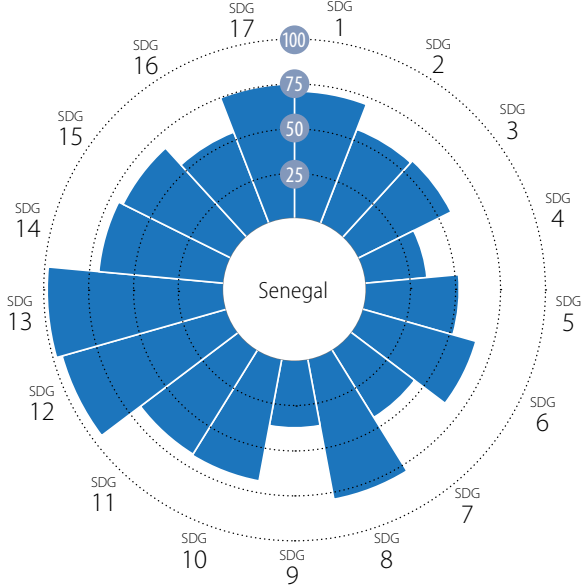
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		3.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		10.8	2020	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		4.5	2020	●	●	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		40.6	2022	●	●	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	2022	●	●	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		5.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.2	2018	●	●	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.3	2021	●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		7.4	2023	●	●	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		3.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		6.2	2023	●	●	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		8.4	2023	●	●	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		13.6	2021	●	●	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		91.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		18.5	2021	●	●	●	●
Life expectancy at birth (years)		78.7	2023	●	●	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		8.3	2021	●	●	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.8	2023	●	●	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		97.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		74.4	2021	●	●	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		6.6	2024	●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		54.9	2022	●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		97.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		116.1	2022	●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		99.0	2020	●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		54.5	2024	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		92.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		42.6	2024	●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		19.9	2025	●	●	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		98.7	2022	●	●	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		95.3	2022	●	●	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		974.2	2022	●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		61.0	2018	●	●	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		2,849.9	2024	●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.7	2023	●	●	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.1	2021	●	●	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		59.1	2023	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		21.3	2022	●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		74.3	2021	●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		3.8	2025	●	●	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		1.9	2018	●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		83.2	2018	●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		66.7	2025	●	●	●	●
Population using the internet (%)		100.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		169.2	2023	●	●	●	●
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		3.6	2023	●	●	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		56.5	2025	●	●	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		1.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.6	2023	●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		228.2	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	●	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		56.5	2023	●	●	●	●
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		90.5	2022	●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		25.2	2020	●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.4	2020	●	●	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		17.1	2022	●	●	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		23.3	2024	●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		8.8	2024	●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		52.3	2024	●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		29.6	2024	●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		1.3	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		20.1	2023	●	●	●	●
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		4.4	2024	●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		28.6	2023	●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		25.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		65.3	2024	●	●	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		15.8	2018	●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		18.3	2019	●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		6.1	2019	●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.5	2018	●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		23.3	2023	●	●	●	●
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		25.5	2023	●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.90	2023	●	●	●	●
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		12.8	2022	●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.9	2019	●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		20.0	2019	●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		99.2	2018	●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		59.0	2024	●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.0	2023	●	●	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		27.9	2025	●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		8.7	2023	●	●	●	●
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		0.5	2023	●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		81.5	2023	●	●	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		54.8	2025	●	●	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



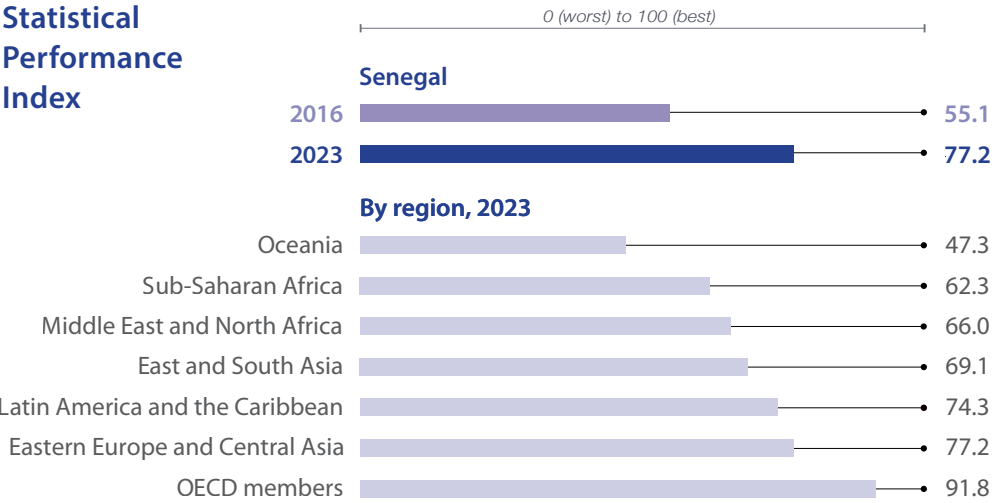
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

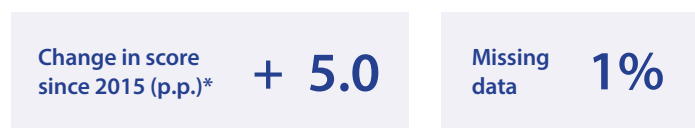
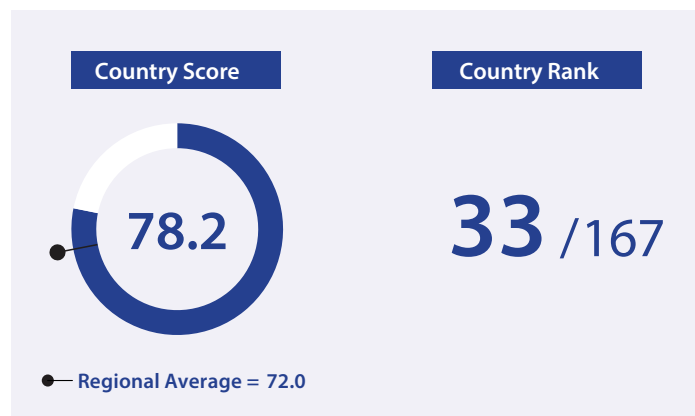
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

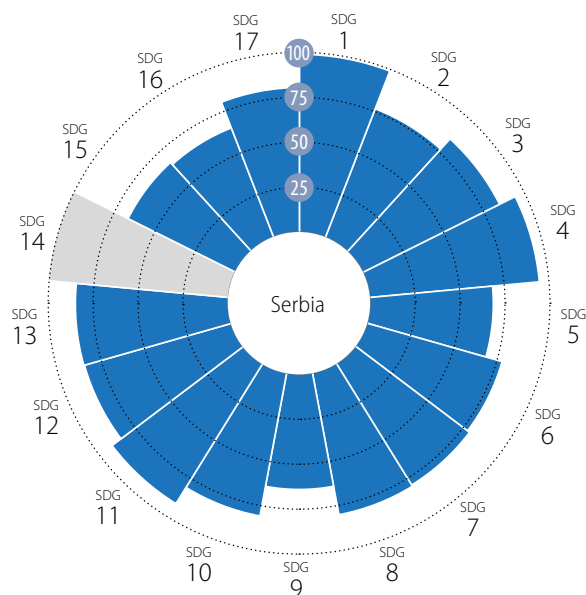
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		6.9	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		25.5	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		4.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		17.9	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		8.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		19.3	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		10.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.9	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.2	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		237.4	2023	●	↔
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		22.3	2023	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		38.5	2023	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		110.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.2	2023	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		21.4	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		146.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		20.8	2021	●	↔
Life expectancy at birth (years)		68.7	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		67.4	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		74.5	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		76.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		50.1	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		4.9	2024	●	↔
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		22.7	2023	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		75.9	2023	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		39.3	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		78.1	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		57.6	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		62.5	2022	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		58.6	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		41.2	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		86.3	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		60.2	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		16.3	2022	●	↔
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		8.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		601.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		67.9	2022	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		32.3	2022	●	↔
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.5	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		4.1	2021	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		57.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		56.0	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		3.1	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.66	2023	●	↔
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.1	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		9.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		87.1	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)		60.6	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		107.9	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.2	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.1	2023	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.6	2015	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		20.4	2023	●	↔
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		36.2	2021	●	●
Palma ratio		1.5	2021	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		46.4	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		34.9	2023	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		88.1	2022	●	↔
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		71.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		1.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.7	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.3	2024	●	↔
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		13.9	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		6.2	2024	●	↔
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.2	2023	●	↔
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.7	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.9	2024	●	↔
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		36.7	2023	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		46.0	2024	●	↔
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		14.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		6.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		5.0	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		45.4	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		23.9	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.93	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.2	2023	●	↔
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		3.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.66	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		53.8	2023	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		78.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		45.0	2024	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)		22.8	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		59.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.56	2023	●	↔
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.45	2023	●	↔
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.65	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		6.9	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)		24.1	2023	●	↔
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)		77.2	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		80.0	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



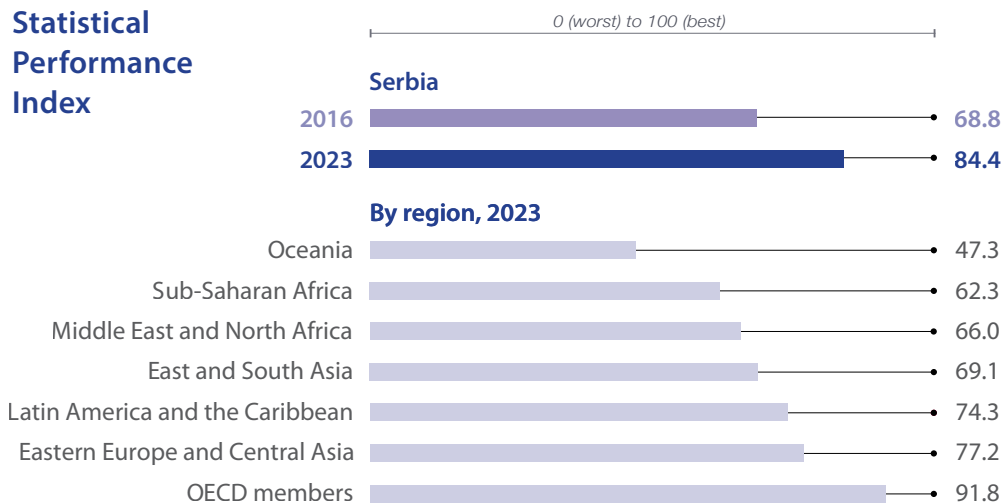
### Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



### Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

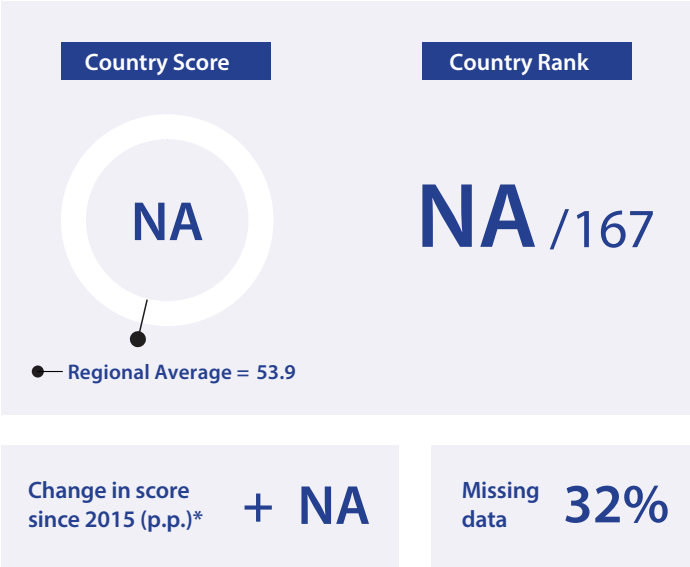
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



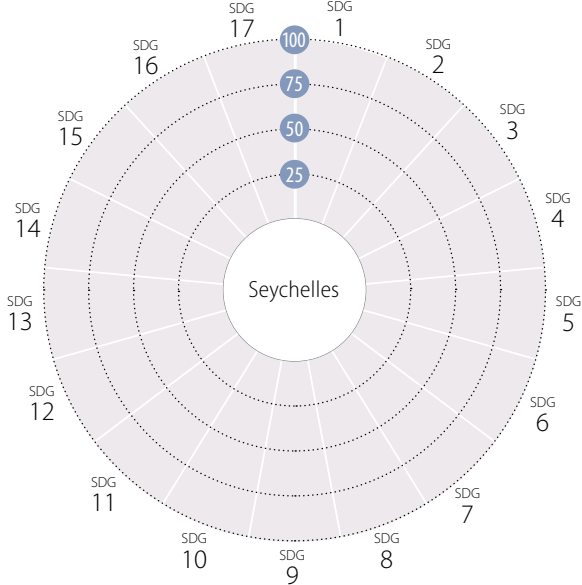
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.4	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.6	2019	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				85.9	2019	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.5	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.6	2022	●	→	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.2	2018	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.5	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				10.7	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.2	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				5.2	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				14.0	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.7	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				72.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				7.4	2021	●	→	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.8	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				13.4	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2019	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				84.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				71.7	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.6	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				87.5	2022	●	↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.3	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				97.1	2022	●	→	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2019	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				54.6	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				94.4	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				76.3	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				37.2	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				95.7	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.7	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				10.1	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				635.6	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				82.9	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				27.2	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				79.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				89.4	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.8	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.64	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.0	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				29.3	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.4	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				85.4	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				112.0	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.6	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.3	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2023	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				37.9	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				33.1	2021	●	↑	
Palma ratio				1.3	2021	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.5	2012	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				17.2	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.7	2022	●	↗	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				80.1	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.9	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.8	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.0	2024	●	↓	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.0	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				15.7	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.7	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				5.9	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				2.9	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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)				0.8	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.6	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				25.8	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.5	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.3	2023	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				20.4	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.9	2019	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				35.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				9.5	2019	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.3	2021	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.6	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.2	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)				38.7	2022	●	↑	
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)				84.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				57.0	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



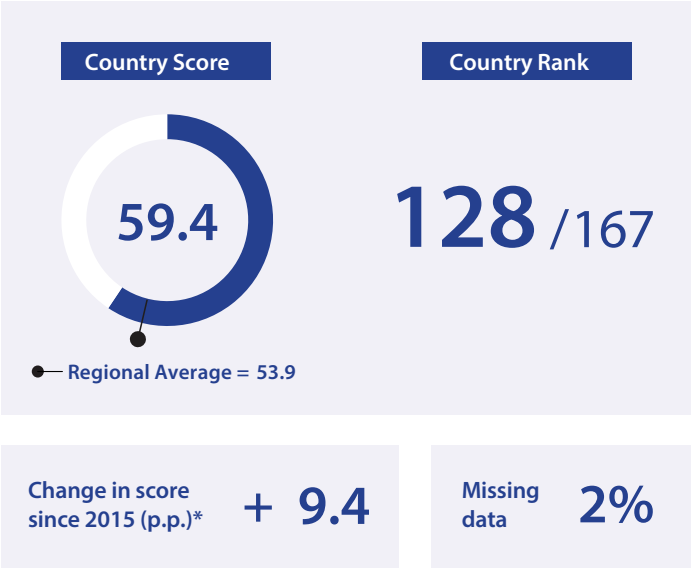
SDG Dashboard and Trends



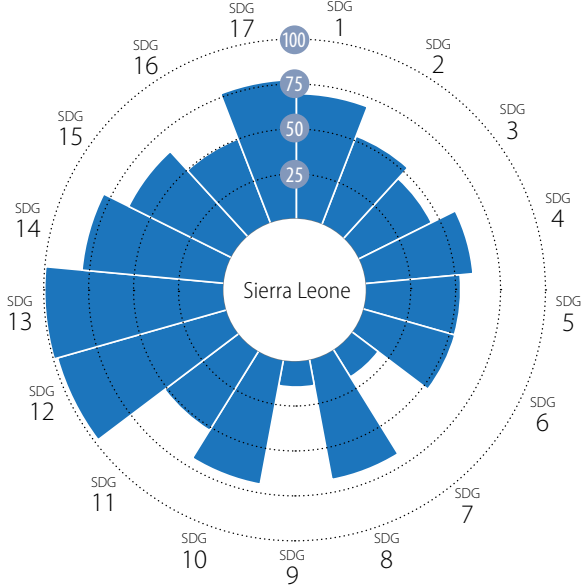
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.0	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.9	2012	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.3	2012	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				29.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				91.3	2015	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				41.9	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.5	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				14.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				21.0	2023	●	↓
New HIV 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 (%)				15.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				43.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				6.6	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.9	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				46.0	2022	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.8	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.6	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.3	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.2	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				93.2	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				●	●	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				116.1	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.6	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.4	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.9	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				59.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				●	●	●	●
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				87.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				80.3	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)				* 0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2016	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				232.9	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.1	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.2	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				7.6	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				13.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				5.1	2023	●	→
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	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.9	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				92.2	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				23.9	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.3	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.8	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				98.9	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2022	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				23.7	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				●	●	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.0	2024	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.6	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.9	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)				70	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.2	2021	●	↑
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	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



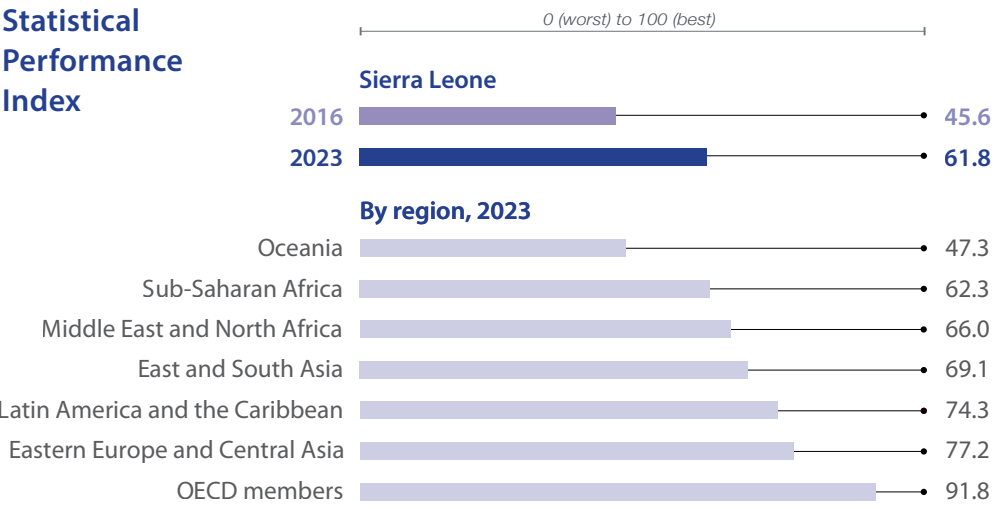
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

4

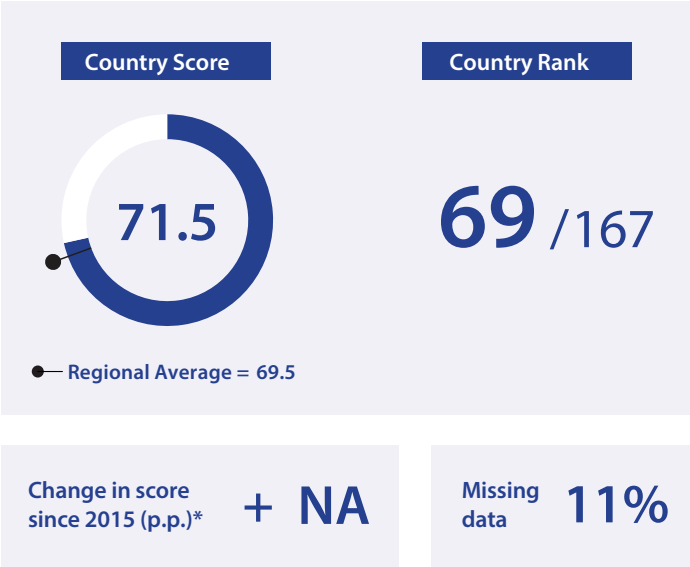
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				7.4	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				26.9	2025	●	↔
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				28.4	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				26.3	2021	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.3	2021	●	↓
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				24.4	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.1	2022	●	↔
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.9	2022	●	↔
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				353.6	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				29.3	2023	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				94.3	2023	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				283.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.9	2021	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				239.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.8	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				61.8	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				101.9	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.9	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				41.0	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.0	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				61.7	2023	●	↔
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.6	2021	●	↔
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				55.0	2021	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				73.5	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				58.8	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				50.5	2022	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				91.7	2024	●	↔
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				29.5	2025	●	↔
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				65.3	2022	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				22.9	2022	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				0.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				134.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				29.4	2022	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				1.0	2022	●	↔
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				5.8	2023	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				24.9	2021	●	↔
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				45.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				28.9	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.1	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				69.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				20.6	2023	●	↔
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				27.3	2023	●	↔
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.8	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.3	2019	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.7	2018	●	●
Palma ratio				1.5	2018	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				49.3	2022	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				19.6	2023	●	↔
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				30.8	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↔
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				7.0	2024	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.2	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2017	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.2	2023	●	↔
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				41.7	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				2.2	2018	●	↔
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.3	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.2	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				65.3	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				71.1	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				1.5	2023	●	↔
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.2	2020	●	↔
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↔
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				54.7	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				90.4	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.0	2024	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)				25.2	2017	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2023	●	↔
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.3	2023	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
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)				61.8	2023	●	↔
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				77.7	2025	●	●

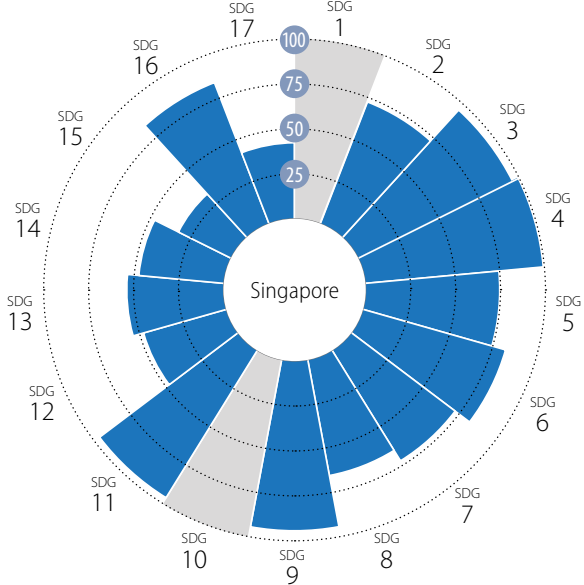
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



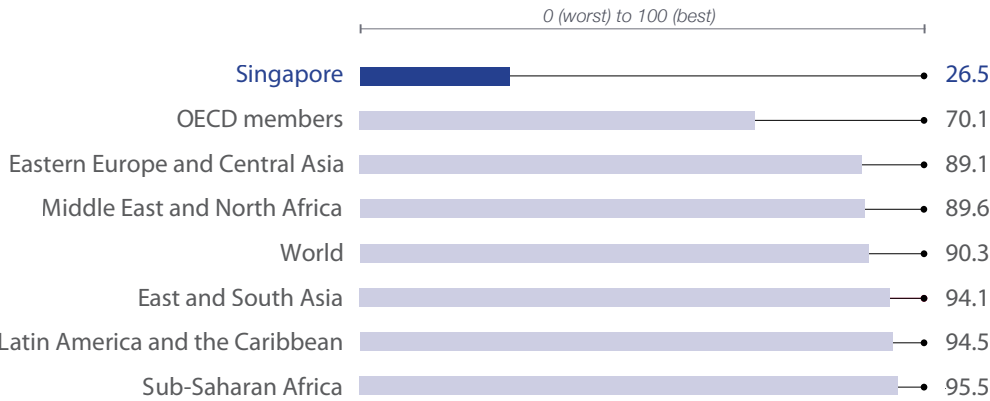
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

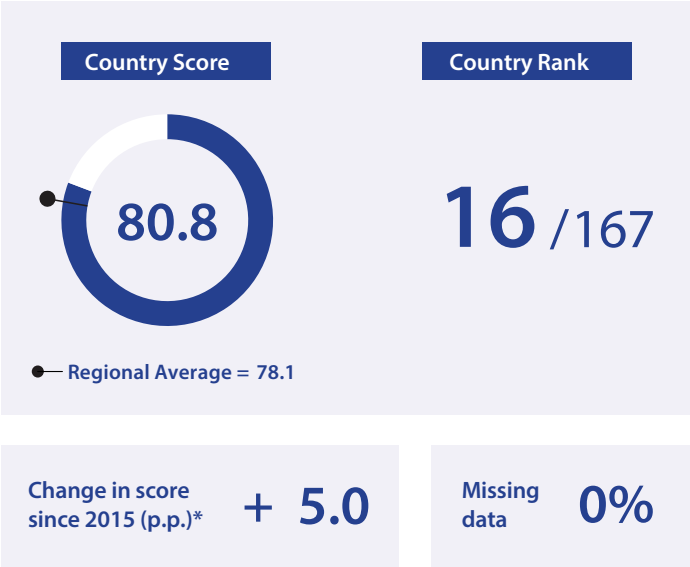
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\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

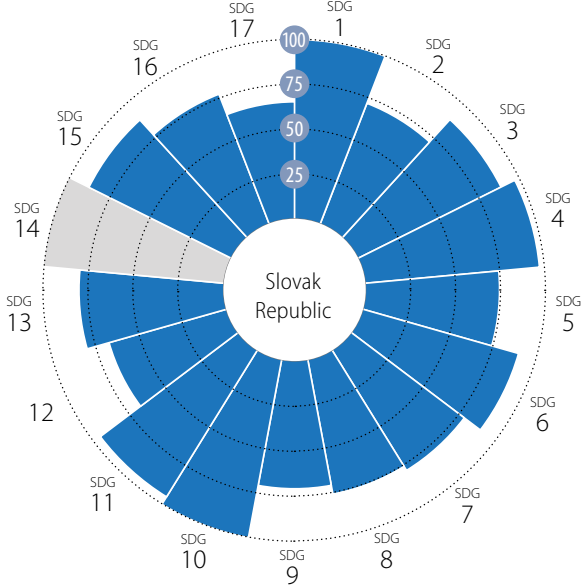
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	●	●		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		4.5	2000	●	●		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3.6	2000	●	●		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		●	●	●	●		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		13.9	2022	●	●		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		●	●	●	●		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		●	●	●	●		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.2	2018	●	●		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		1.7	2022	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		6.1	2023	●	●		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		0.9	2023	●	●		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2.1	2023	●	●		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		42.0	2023	●	●		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.0	2023	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		10.3	2021	●	●		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		23.0	2019	●	●		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		1.9	2021	●	●		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		83.7	2023	●	●		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2.7	2022	●	●		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.5	2022	●	●		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		97.0	2023	●	●		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		88.5	2021	●	●		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		6.6	2024	●	●		
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		98.9	2022	●	●		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		99.1	2022	●	●		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		101.4	2022	●	●		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		100.0	2021	●	●		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		78.0	2024	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		94.9	2022	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		81.2	2024	●	●		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		29.6	2025	●	●		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		33.3	2022	●	●		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		100.0	2015	●	●		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		5,567.4	2024	●	●		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	●	●		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		0.9	2023	●	●		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.1	2021	●	●		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		84.2	2023	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2.1	2022	●	●		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		97.6	2021	●	●		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		3.0	2025	●	●		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.73	2023	●	●		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		8.8	2018	●	●		
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		296.2	2018	●	●		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		97.9	2025	●	●		
Population using the internet (%)		94.3	2023	●	●		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		173.2	2023	●	●		
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		4.6	2023	●	●		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		85.9	2025	●	●		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		4.2	2023	●	●		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2.2	2020	●	●		
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		1,576.2	2023	●	●		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●		
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	●	●		
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		19.2	2023	●	●		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		100.0	2022	●	●		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		99.0	2020	●	●		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.9	2020	●	●		
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)		20.3	2022	●	●		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.1	2024	●	●		
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		41.5	2024	●	●		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		12.7	2024	●	●		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		148.0	2024	●	●		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		5.7	2023	●	●		
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		8.2	2023	●	●		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		20.1	2024	●	●		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.0	2023	●	●		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		3.3	2023	●	●		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		50.0	2024	●	●		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		●	●	●	●		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		0.0	2019	●	●		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.0	2019	●	●		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		3.2	2018	●	●		
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		21.1	2023	●	●		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		●	●	●	●		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.84	2023	●	●		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.9	2023	●	●		
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		48.5	2022	●	●		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.1	2023	●	●		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2023	●	●		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		11.3	2022	●	●		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		99.9	2022	●	●		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		84.0	2024	●	●		
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.6	2023	●	●		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		45.8	2025	●	●		
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.63	2023	●	●		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.90	2023	●	●		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.76	2023	●	●		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		5.0	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)		86	2024	●	●		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		125.7	2021	●	●		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		88.8	2023	●	●		
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		68.2	2025	●	●		

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends

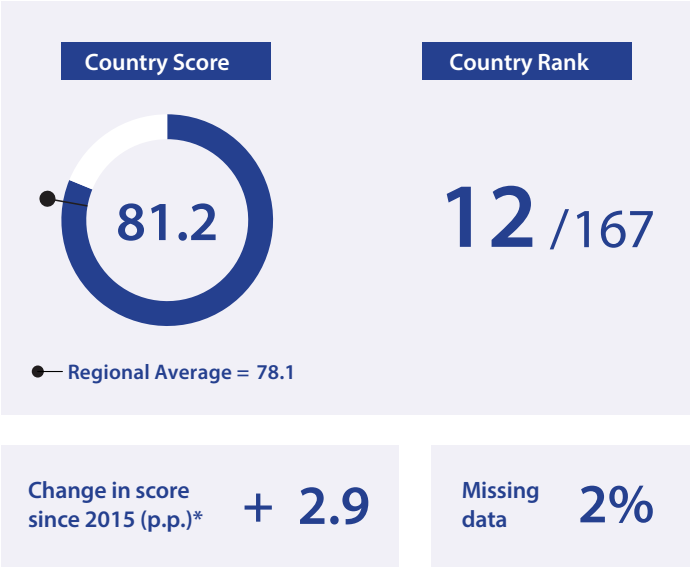


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				9.4	2022	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				3.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				48.2	2023	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.7	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				4.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				4.3	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				16.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				30.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				6.4	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				78.3	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				26.0	2021	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				94.0	2023	●	→
Universal 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	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				2.7	2022	●	→
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				6.3	2023	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				21.0	2019	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				92.3	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.8	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 99.1	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				* 100.0	2022	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				39.8	2023	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				457.7	2022	●	↓
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				25.7	2022	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				33.2	2022	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				79.2	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.3	2025	●	→
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				11.8	2023	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.8	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.5	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.4	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				70.2	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				1,444.8	2024	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.2	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				82.5	2022	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				17.9	2021	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				68.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.7	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				95.6	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.7	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				96.3	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				72.4	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				9.8	2022	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				89.8	2024	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				94.6	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.3	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				29.5	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.6	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.0	2022	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				101.8	2023	●	→
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				7.6	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				10.5	2020	●	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				33.1	2022	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				24.1	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				0.7	2022	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				7.2	2022	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2004	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				12.5	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				97.2	2018	●	●
Population with rent overburden (%)				10.8	2022	●	↓
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				97.3	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				92.4	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.9	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.1	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				27.9	2024	●	↗
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				30.7	2024	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				6.4	2023	●	↗
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2022	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> 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	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2023	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				53.6	2021	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.8	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				86.3	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				13.8	2022	●	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				14.6	2023	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.0	2023	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				71.9	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	●
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				167.8	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.0	2022	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.1	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				53	2024	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				53.2	2022	●	↗
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				89.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				56.3	2025	●	↗

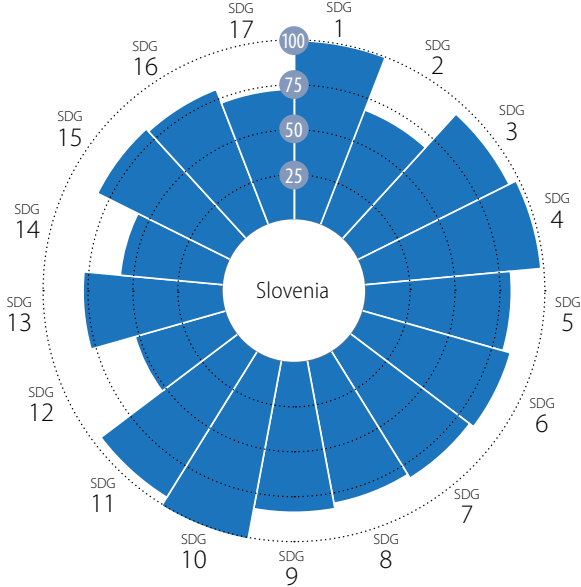
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



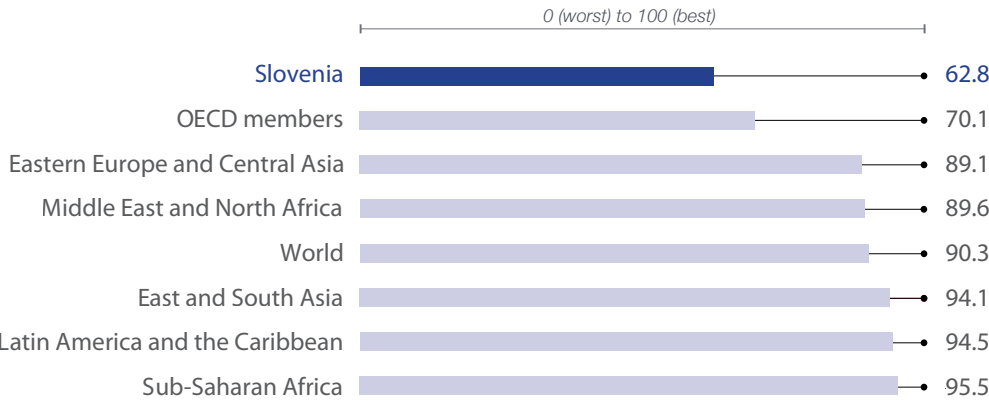
Average Performance by SDG



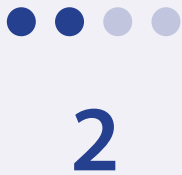
SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



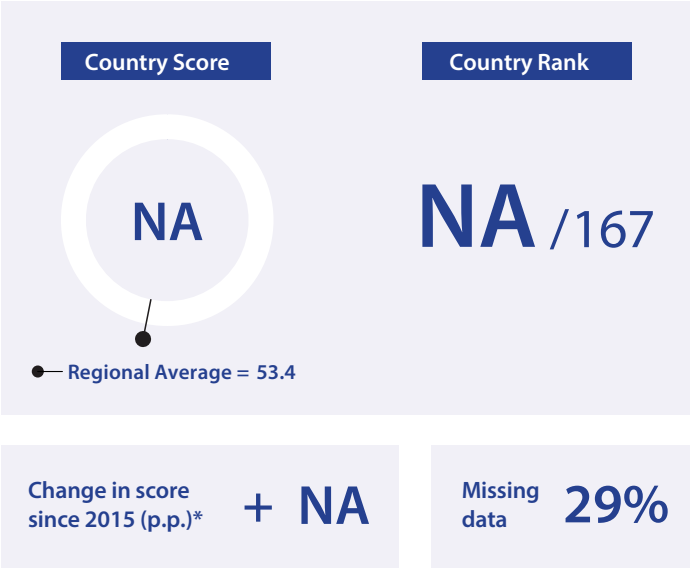
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	● ↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	90.4	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.9	2022	● ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.4	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.5	2025	● ↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2022	● ●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1	2022	● →
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	351.0	2023	● ●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.4	2022	● ↓	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.5	2022	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	● ↓	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	25.7	2020	● ↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2022	● →	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.4	2022	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.6	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	24.3	2021	● ↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	91.9	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	0.8	2022	● ↑
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2022	● →
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	3.3	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2022	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	12.8	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	● ●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2021	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	6.1	2022	● ↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.6	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.6	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	19.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	92.5	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	9.9	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.4	2021	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.2	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2012	● ●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.8	2024	● ↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.0	2023	● ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.4	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	45.0	2023	● ↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8	2024	● ↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	60.2	2023	● ↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	2021	● ↑	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2022	● ↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	27.8	2023	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.4	2019	● ●	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.3	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.8	2024	● ↓
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.4	2023	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2023	● ↑	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	73.0	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 99.3	2023	● →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2001	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.3	2023	● →
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.7	2023	● →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.9	2024	● ↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	484.3	2022	● ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	15.7	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.4	2019	● ↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	24.6	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6	2019	● ↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.4	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9	2022	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.1	2023	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.6	2025	● ↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.2	2023	● ↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	13.7	2022	● →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.3	2022	● →	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2023	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.6	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2023	● ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.6	2021	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	26.9	2022	● →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	3,000.4	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2024	● ↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.0	2022	● →	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.7	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.1	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	● ↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	● →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	23.4	2021	● →	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2023	● ↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	65.1	2022	● ↑
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	80.4	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.4	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.4	2022	● ↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.1	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	3.3	2018	● ↓	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	48	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	105.2	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	35.9	2022	● ↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.2	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	10.1	2022	● ↑	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	94.2	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	64.3	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

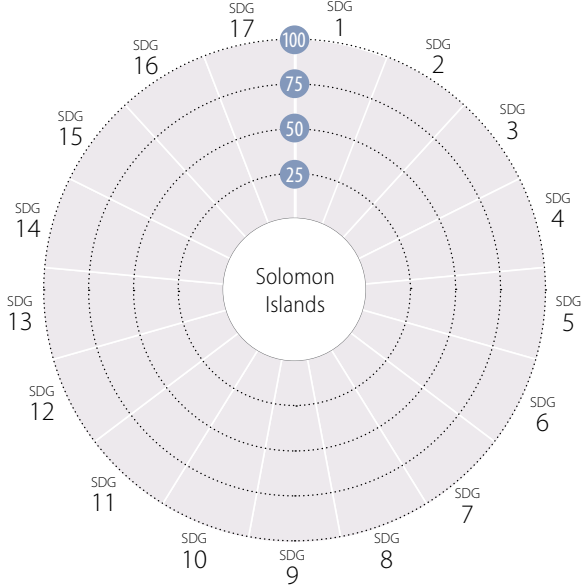
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Overall Performance



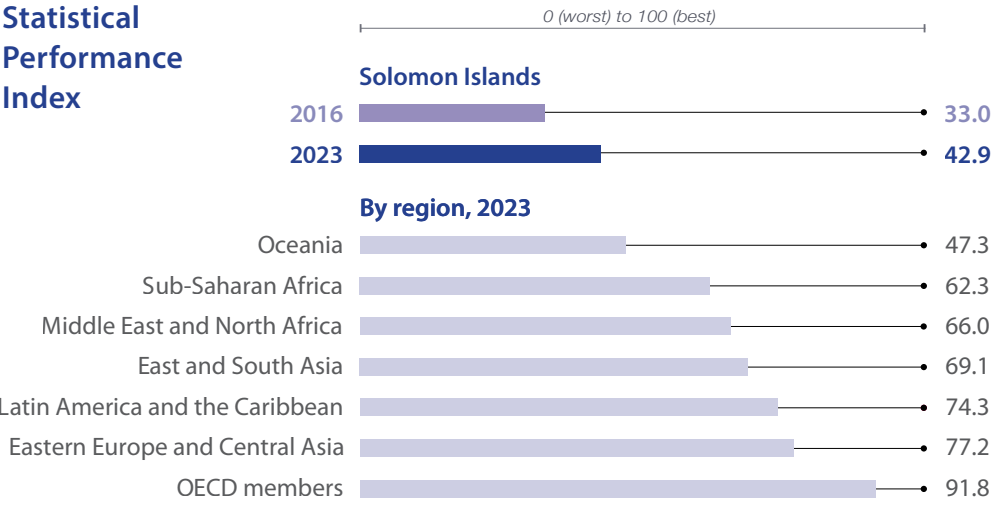
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

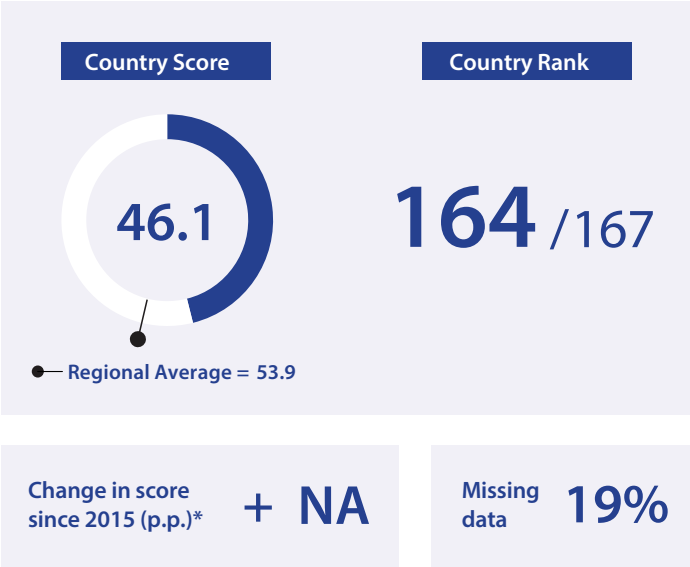


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

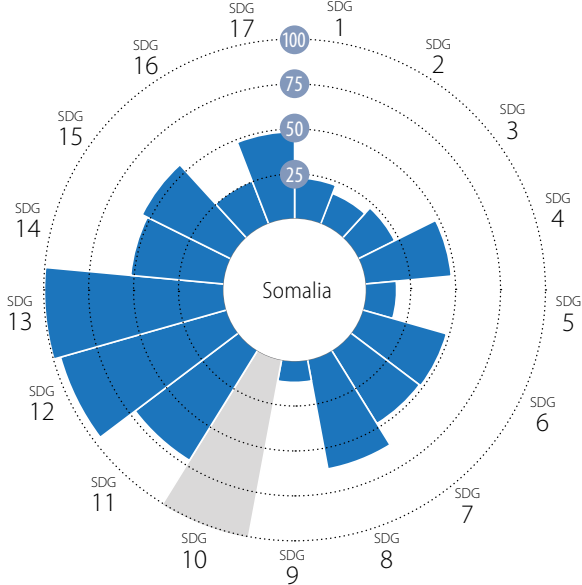
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				32.0	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				66.2	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				19.4	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.7	2015	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.5	2015	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.9	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				122.6	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				20.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				55.0	2023	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)				40.6	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				281.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				70.5	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				78.0	2013	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.2	2015	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				68.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				47.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				45.5	2023	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				67.6	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				61.4	2023	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				●	●	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.0	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				80.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				95.6	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				6.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				67.4	2021	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				35.0	2021	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				76.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				8.7	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				37.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.5	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				54.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				42.5	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				16.8	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.1	2012	●	●
Palma ratio				1.6	2012	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				2.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				8.8	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				70.5	2021	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				7.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.9	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2023	●	↑
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				3.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				68.7	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				54.1	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				●	●	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				4.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.7	2008	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				48.2	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				88.0	2015	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				17.9	2015	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.6	2023	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				23.1	2022	●	↓
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)				42.9	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

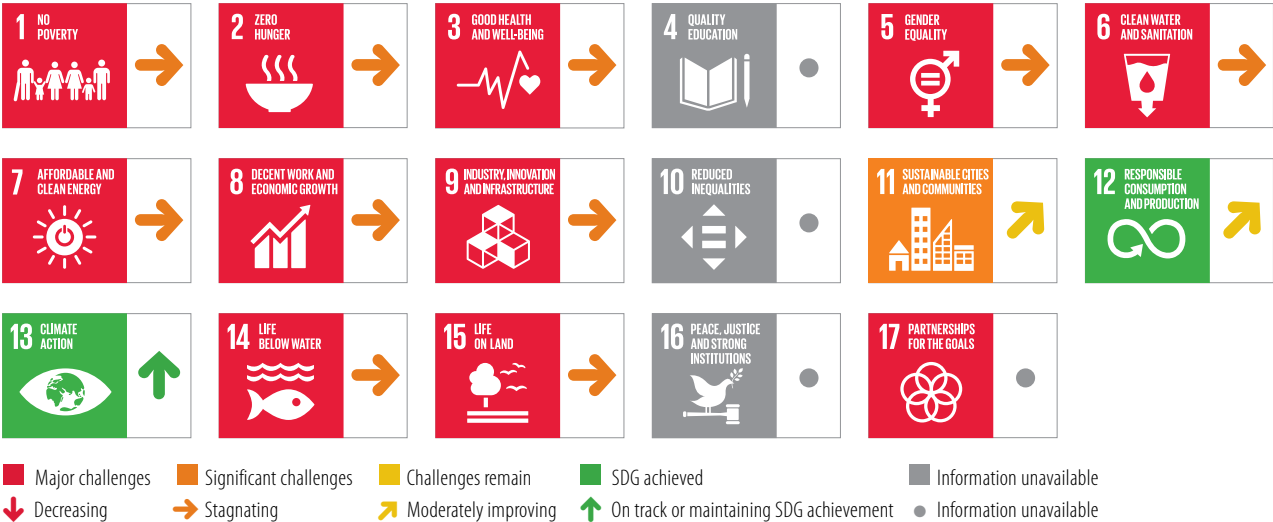
Overall Performance



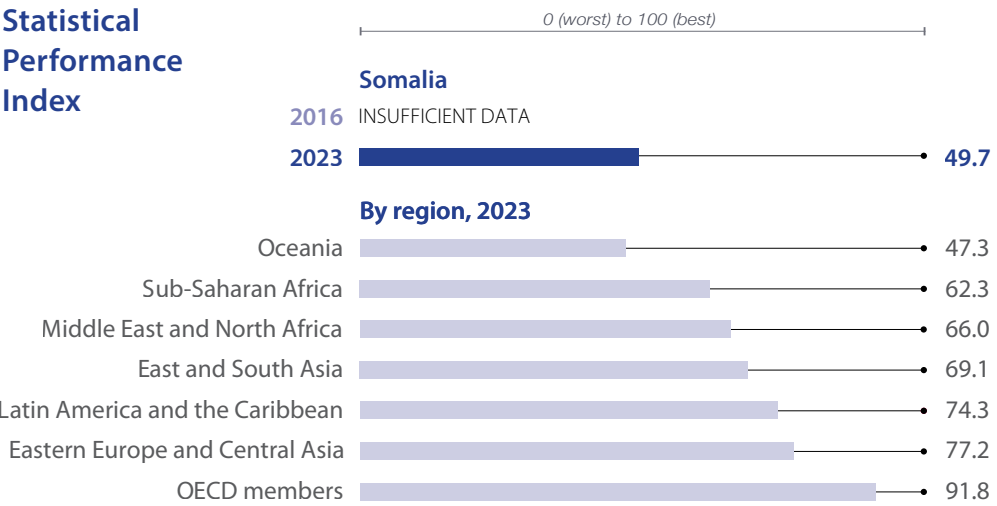
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

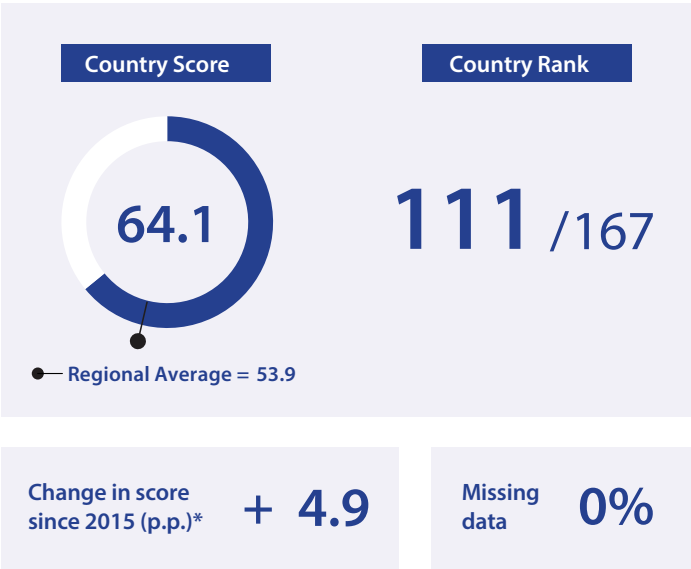


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				39.6	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				64.5	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				51.3	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				25.3	2009	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				14.3	2009	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				13.0	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.5	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				562.6	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				34.9	2023	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				104.0	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				243.0	2023	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)				27.6	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				238.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				20.2	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				58.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				115.7	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				31.9	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				42.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				26.8	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				●	●	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				71.0	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				9.0	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				30.4	2022	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				44.5	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				19.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				58.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				40.6	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				24.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,143.4	2024	●	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				48.9	2022	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				4.8	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.4	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				35.5	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				31.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				38.7	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				18.8	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				60.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				27.6	2022	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				9.0	2023	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				1.9	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				●	●	●	●
Palma ratio				●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.7	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				14.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				78.8	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				13.6	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.3	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.8	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				60.9	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				14.0	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				14.9	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				9.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.5	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government 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	2020	●	●
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)				49.7	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				35.0	2025	●	●

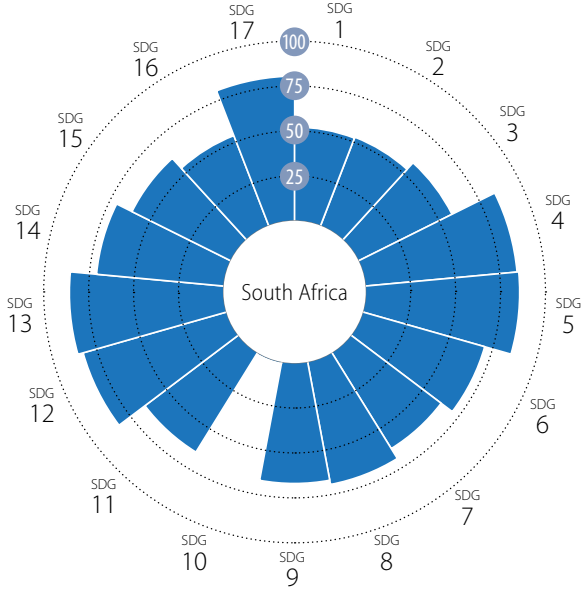
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



## Overall Performance



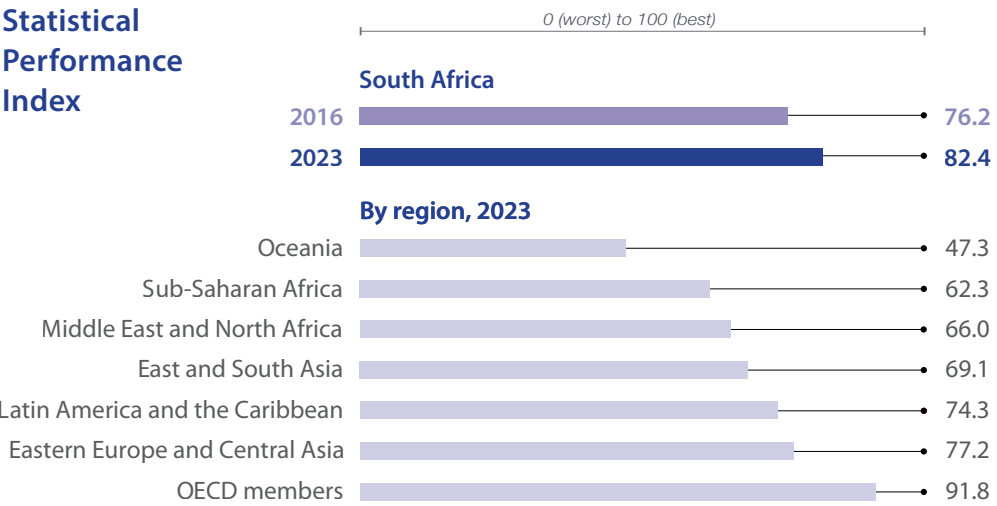
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

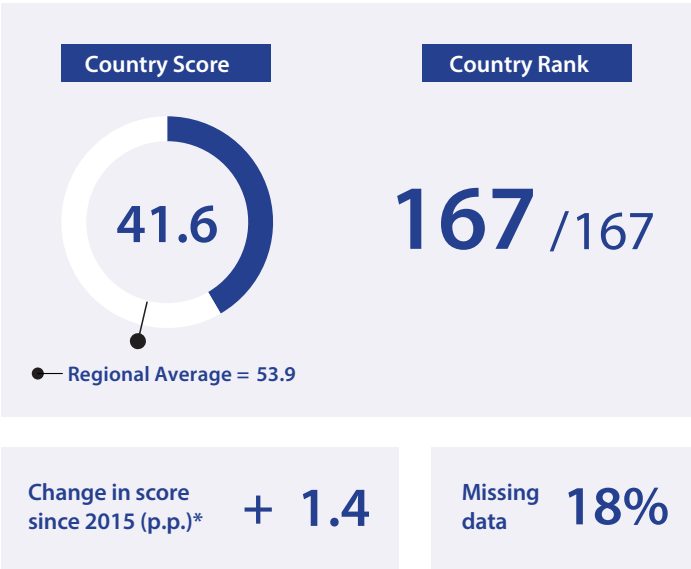


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

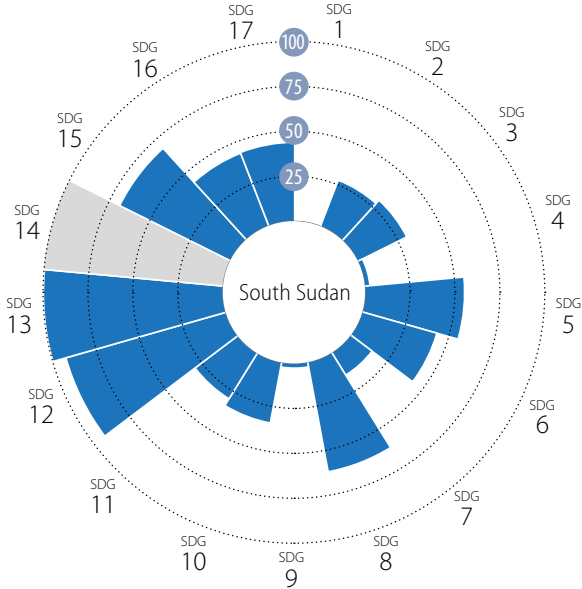
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				21.5	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				34.3	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				8.1	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				21.3	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.6	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				39.9	2016	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				30.8	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.0	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↗	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				86.8	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				117.6	2023	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				11.7	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				34.7	2023	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				427.0	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				2.7	2023	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.7	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				75.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				24.5	2021	●	↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.1	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				71.1	2015	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.7	2016	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				79.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				71.0	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.2	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				77.5	2022	●	↗	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				94.2	2022	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				89.3	2022	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				97.0	2021	●	→	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				82.4	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				82.2	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				44.6	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.5	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				77.6	2022	●	↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				67.6	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				56.0	2021	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				425.2	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				86.5	2022	●	→	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.4	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.8	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				4.4	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				46.8	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.7	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				85.4	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				33.7	2025	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				15.7	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.4	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				75.7	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				130.8	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.6	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				54.8	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.5	2023	●	↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2022	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				23.8	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				63.0	2014	●	●	
Palma ratio				7.0	2014	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				24.2	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				27.1	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.0	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				19.4	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.4	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.1	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.3	2024	●	↗	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				37.3	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				6.3	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				6.7	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.0	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.7	2024	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.7	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				57.1	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.8	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				21.9	2019	●	↗	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.4	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.6	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.4	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				2.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				43.7	2022	●	↓	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				32.5	2022	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				88.6	2017	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				41.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.6	2015	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				75.7	2025	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.6	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)				30.3	2022	●	↑	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				47	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				82.4	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				73.0	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



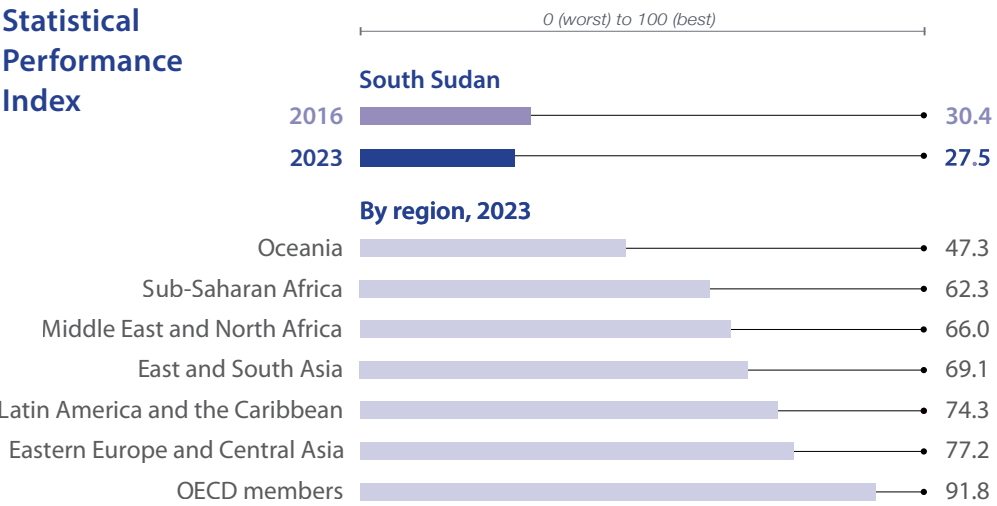
## Average Performance by SDG



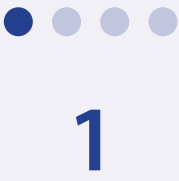
## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

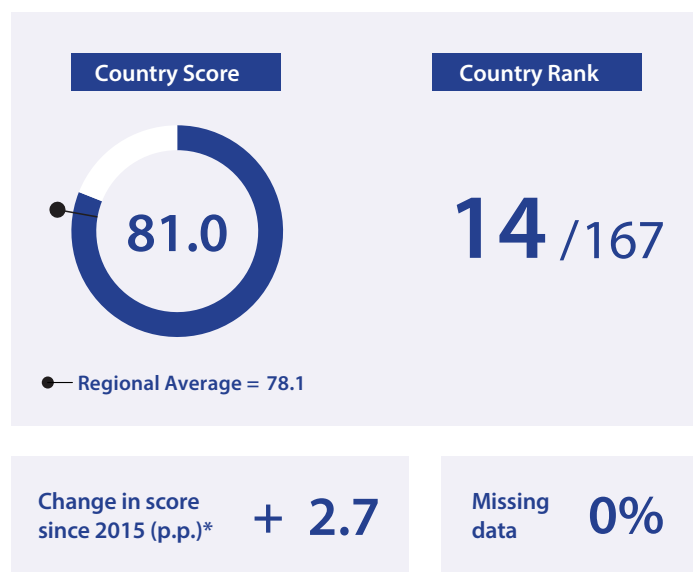


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

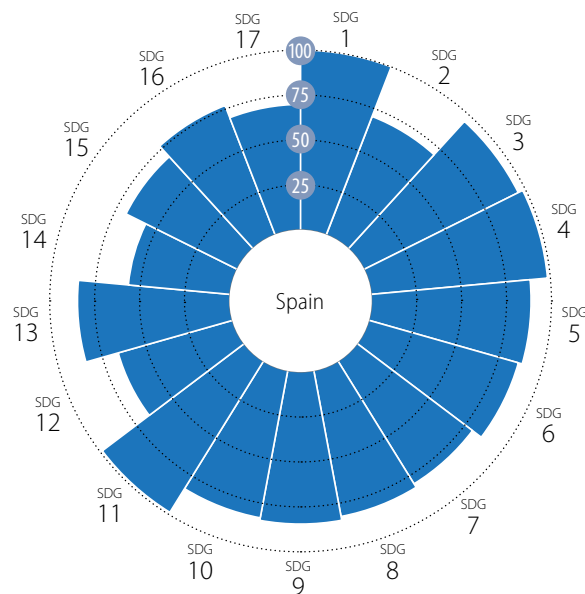
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				85.9	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				95.4	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				19.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.3	2010	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.7	2010	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				8.6	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.1	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				691.8	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				40.2	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				98.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				227.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.4	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				134.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				23.3	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				57.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				158.1	2008	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				39.7	2020	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				72.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				34.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				2.8	2019	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				9.5	2024	●	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				35.3	2024	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				20.0	2011	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				47.9	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				21.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				76.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				93.6	2023	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				32.4	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				41.2	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				16.1	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				20.9	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				8.4	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.5	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				10.3	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				5.8	2021	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				12.5	2023	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				26.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				9.3	2020	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				6.6	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2022	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				*	0.0	2023	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				44.1	2016	●	●
Palma ratio				2.3	2016	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				94.2	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				19.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				10.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				20.1	2024	●	↓
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.3	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				33.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				58.6	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.93	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				14.0	2012	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				35.4	2010	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				8.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				51.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				2.1	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)				●	●	●	●
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)				27.5	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				20.8	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



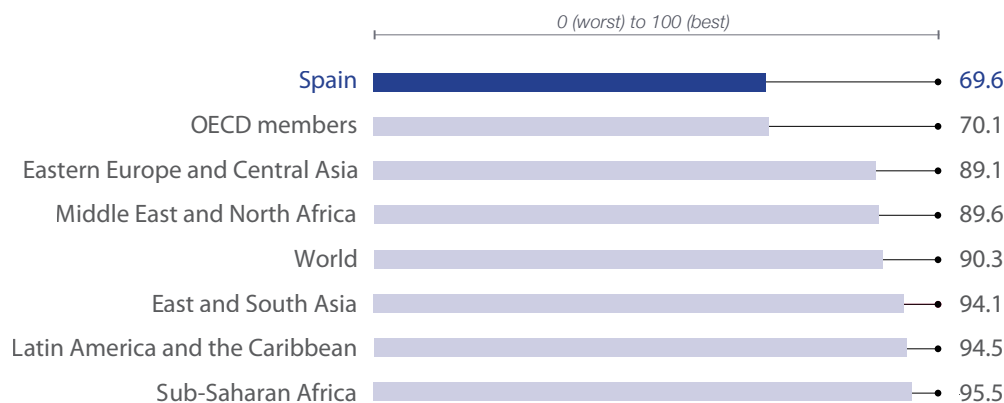
### Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## International Spillover Index



### Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

3

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



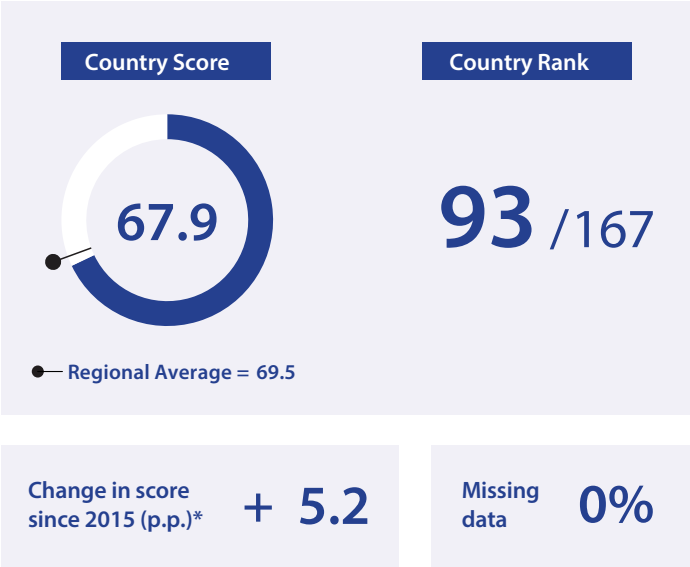
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	↑	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.5	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑	Population using the internet (%)				95.4	2023	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				13.7	2022	●	↗	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				112.6	2023	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger								SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	Gini coefficient				33.9	2021	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 2.6	2022	●	●	Palma ratio				1.2	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 0.7	2022	●	●	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				13.1	2022	●	↓
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.7	2022	●	↗	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2003	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				10.2	2023	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.3	2022	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.9	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↑	Population with rent overburden (%)				24.1	2022	●	↗
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				44.5	2023	●	●	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				97.2	2025	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				9.8	2022	●	●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				97.5	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being								SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				2.7	2023	●	↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				11.3	2022	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.7	2023	●	↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.8	2024	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				3.1	2023	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.8	2024	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2023	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				53.3	2024	●	↓
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				32.6	2024	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				9.3	2021	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				4.7	2023	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				10.0	2019	●	●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2019	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				3.5	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action							
Life expectancy at birth (years)				83.7	2023	●	↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)				4.7	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				4.6	2021	●	↑	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)				4.1	2024	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2023	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	↗	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)				68.4	2021	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				85.3	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.5	2024	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.9	2023	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				5.1	2022	●	↗	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				52.4	2024	●	↓
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				16.7	2023	●	↗	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				32.1	2018	●	↗
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				19.8	2020	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				51.5	2019	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education								Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				12.0	2019	●	↗
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				98.5	2023	●	↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.7	2023	●	↑	SDG15 – Life on Land							
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 95.1	2023	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				57.6	2023	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2020	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				51.3	2023	●	↗
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				52.0	2023	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	↓
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				477.3	2022	●	↓	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				14.2	2022	●	↗	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				16.7	2022	●	↗
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				27.3	2022	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
SDG5 – Gender Equality								Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.7	2023	●	↗
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				89.0	2024	●	↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				98.5	2022	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				17.5	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				84.3	2024	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2020	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				44.3	2025	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.0	2024	●	↓
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				6.2	2023	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation								Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.8	2024	●	●
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.9	2022	●	↗	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				77.4	2025	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2023	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				43.3	2022	●	↓	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				88.3	2018	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)				1,984.7	2024	●	↗	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				115.9	2022	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.6	2022	●	↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				90.0	2022	●	↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.5	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy								For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	↗
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				60	2024	●	●
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)				0.8	2023	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				56.6	2022	●	↓
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				19.0	2021	●	↗	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth								Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				94.3	2023	●	↑
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				72.6	2023	●	●	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				67.0	2025	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.3	2022	●	●								
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				98.3	2021	●	↑								
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	↑								
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				1.7	2018	●	↓								
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				54.3	2018	●	●								
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				66.1	2024	●	↑								
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				13.0	2022	●	↑								

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

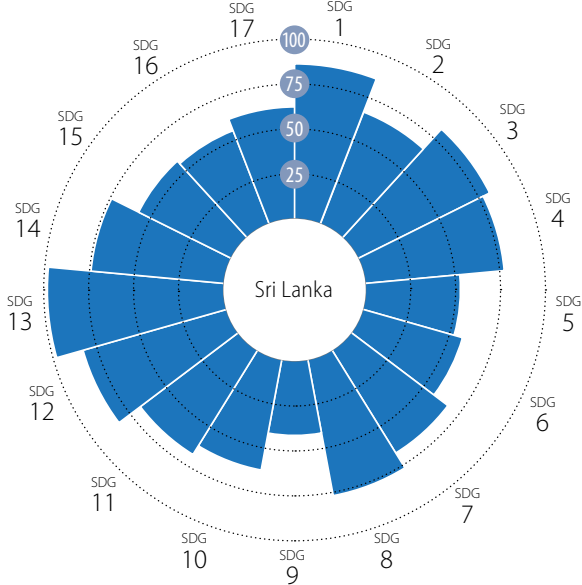
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



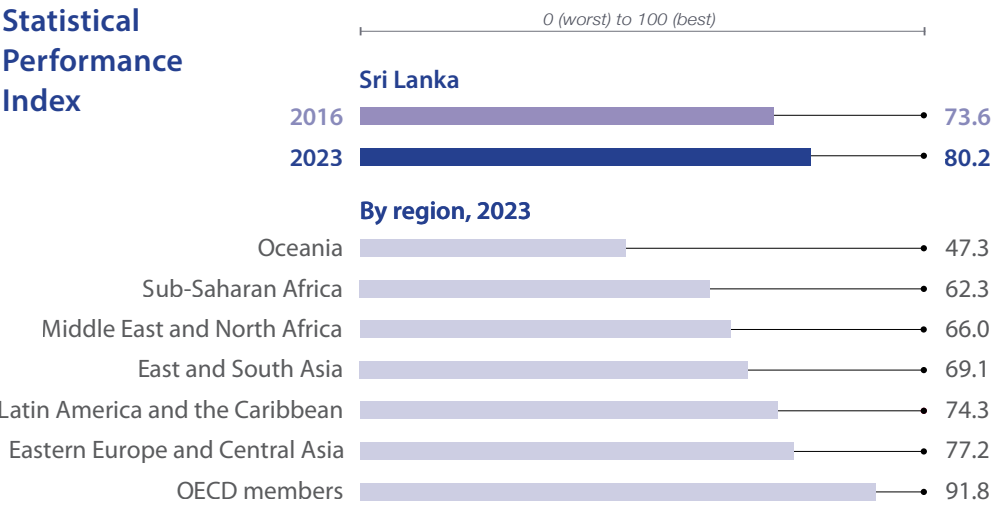
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

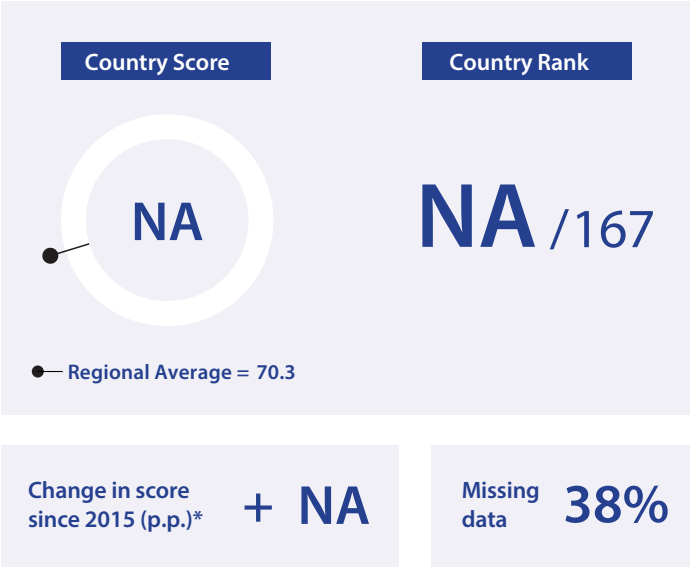


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

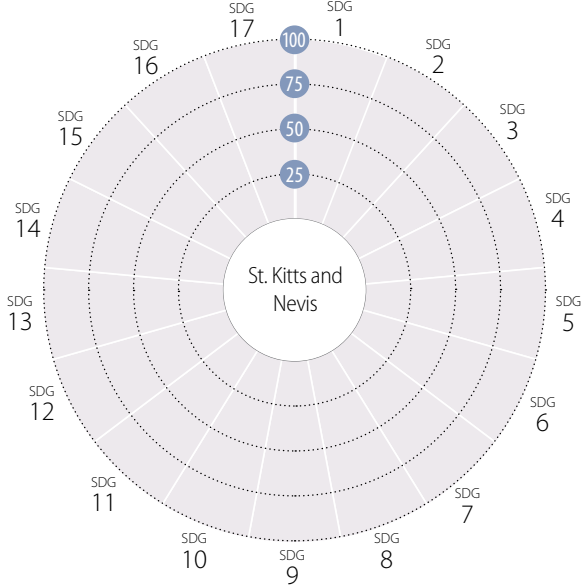
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.0	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				12.8	2025	● ↓	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.1	2022	● ↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.3	2016	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				15.1	2016	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				78.4	2016	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				10.6	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.0	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	● ↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				18.3	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.1	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.1	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				62.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				13.9	2021	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				92.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				11.5	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.5	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				16.5	2015	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.5	2016	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				66.7	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.9	2024	● ↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				48.6	2023	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.0	2023	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				96.2	2022	● ↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2022	● ↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				73.9	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.7	2022	● ↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				45.3	2024	● ↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				9.8	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				89.3	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				95.1	2022	● ↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				90.8	2022	● →	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				1.1	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				404.5	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				35.5	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	● ↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				29.3	2021	● ↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				48.8	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.5	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				89.3	2021	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.9	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	● ↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				25.9	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.6	2025	● ↑	
Population using the internet (%)				51.2	2023	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				68.5	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				26.1	2025	● ↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2022	● →	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				13.7	2023	● →	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.7	2019	● ●	
Palma ratio				1.7	2019	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				44.7	2022	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				20.5	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				80.7	2022	● →	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				61.5	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.0	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				15.3	2024	● ↓	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.9	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				13.6	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.2	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	● ↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.9	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				50.0	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				57.3	2024	● →	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				11.7	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.9	2019	● →	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.0	2019	● →	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.7	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.9	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	● ↑	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.2	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.3	2019	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	● ↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				69.0	2018	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.9	2019	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.0	2024	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				0.8	2016	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.9	2025	● →	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	● ↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.6	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)				11.0	2023	● ↓	
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)				80.2	2023	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				71.2	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



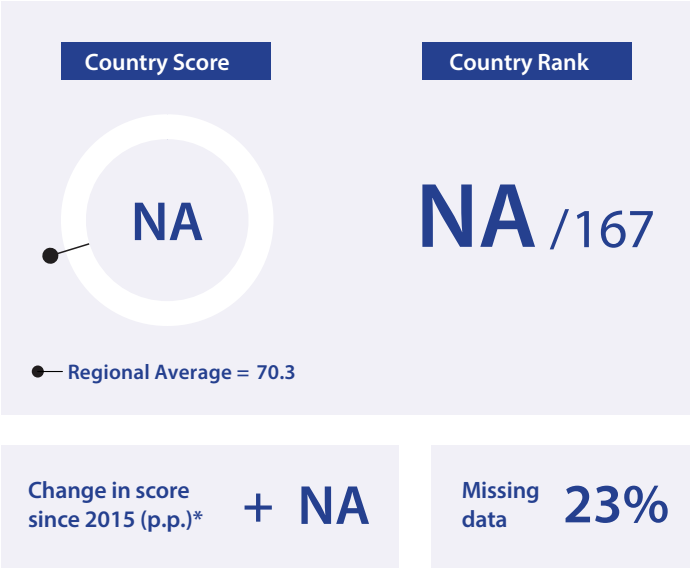


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	*	2.5	2022	● ●			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2022	● ●			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2022	● ●			
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				● ● ● ●			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		45.6	2022	● ●			↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				● ● ● ●			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				● ● ● ●			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1.3	2018	● ●			→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.0	2014	● ●			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		73.5	2023	● ●			→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		10.3	2023	● ●			↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		16.3	2023	● ●			↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2.5	2023	● ●			↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.3	2023	● ●			→
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)				● ● ● ●			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		23.1	2021	● ●			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		72.1	2023	● ●			→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		74.1	2001	● ●			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		100.0	2021	● ●			↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		95.0	2023	● ●			↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		79.0	2021	● ●			↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				● ● ● ●			
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)				● ● ● ●			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		96.8	2021	● ●			↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		120.4	2016	● ●			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				● ● ● ●			
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		74.6	2024	● ●			→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		105.2	2022	● ●			↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				● ● ● ●			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		31.3	2025	● ●			↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		98.6	2017	● ●			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		95.0	2017	● ●			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		50.8	2022	● ●			→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		46.1	2015	● ●			
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 (%)		100.0	2022	● ●			↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2022	● ●			↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.1	2023	● ●			→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		1.6	2021	● ●			→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		58.5	2023	● ●			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				● ● ● ●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				● ● ● ●			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.70	2023	● ●			↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				● ● ● ●			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure							
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		100.0	2025	● ●			↑
Population using the internet (%)		76.4	2023	● ●			↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		137.3	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)	*	0.0	2025	● ●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2.8	2023	● ●			↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				● ● ● ●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		146.7	2023	● ●			→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				● ● ● ●			
Palma ratio				● ● ● ●			
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	● ●			↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		9.1	2023	● ●			↑
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)		1.7	2020	● ●			
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		15.0	2022	● ●			
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				● ● ● ●			
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				● ● ● ●			
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				● ● ● ●			
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		4.9	2023	● ●			→
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	● ●			
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		51.7	2023	● ●			↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		66.6	2024	● ●			→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				● ● ● ●			
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		97.0	2019	● ●			↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		41.3	2019	● ●			↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				● ● ● ●			
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		56.8	2023	● ●			↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				● ● ● ●			
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.46	2023	● ●			↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	● ●			→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				● ● ● ●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		23.6	2022	● ●			↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.84	2023	● ●			↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		60.6	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)	*	0.0	2024	● ●			
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				● ● ● ●			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.69	2023	● ●			→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.54	2023	● ●			↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.63	2023	● ●			↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		6.6	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	2024	● ●			
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		0.1	2021	● ●			↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		42.2	2023	● ●			
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		68.7	2025	● ●			

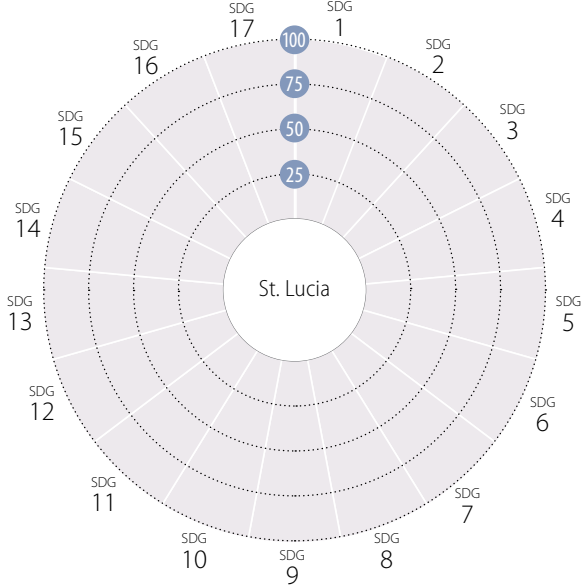
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



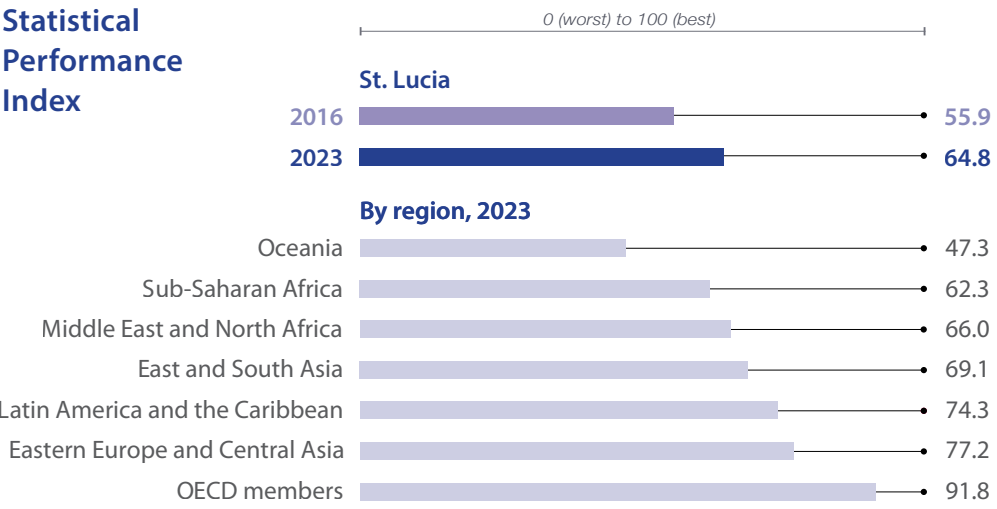
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

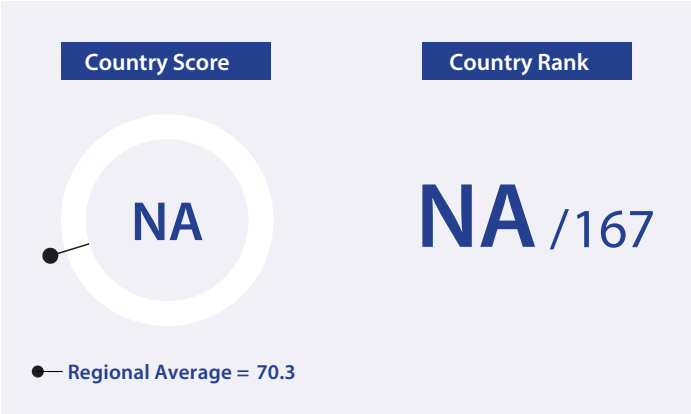


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

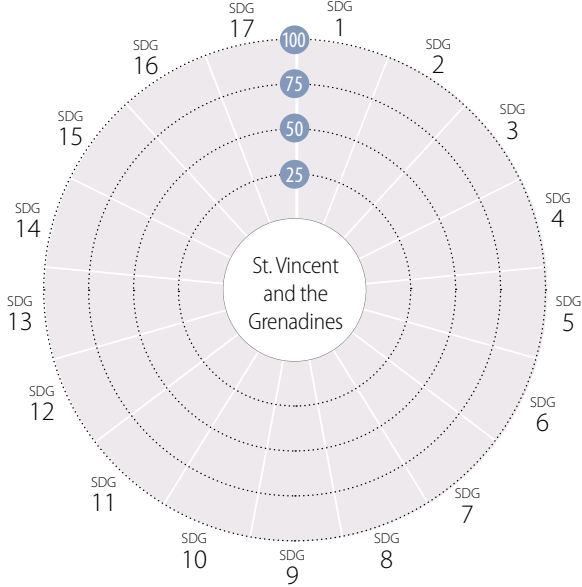
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.5	2012	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.7	2012	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				15.6	2016	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				44.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				15.5	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				1.3	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.5	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				28.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.9	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.7	2023	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				24.0	2020	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				74.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				76.8	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				91.7	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.9	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				85.0	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2012	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.1	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				106.1	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.2	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				10.5	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.9	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				83.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				14.3	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				34.7	2015	●	●
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 (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				92.5	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.3	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.4	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				77.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				10.6	2025	●	↗
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.66	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				70.1	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				65.1	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				16.9	2018	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				43.7	2015	●	●
Palma ratio				2.3	2015	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.4	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				11.3	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.5	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				11.2	2022	●	●
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	2020	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.8	2023	●	→
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				54.9	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.9	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				36.9	2022	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				63.7	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				92.0	2012	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.3	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↗
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↗
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals							
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.8	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)				19.4	2017	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2024	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.3	2021	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.8	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				78.8	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance



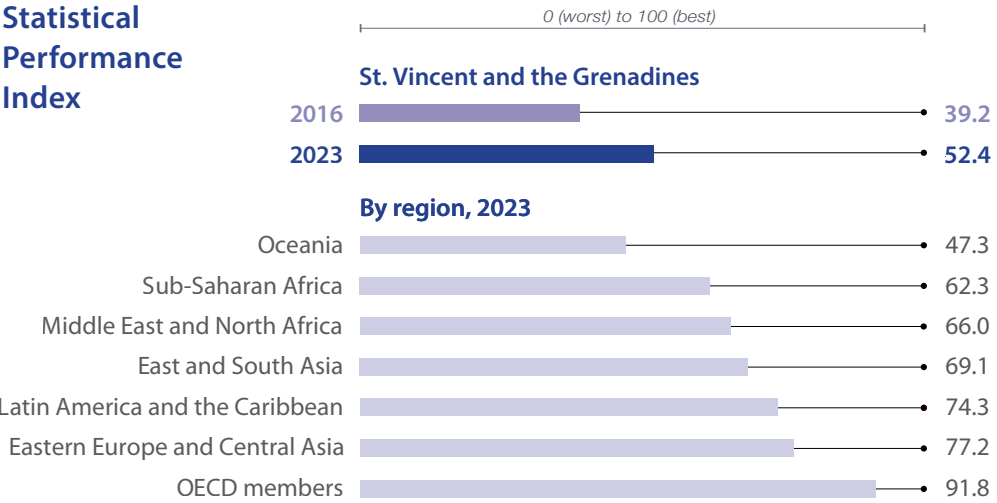
## Average Performance by SDG



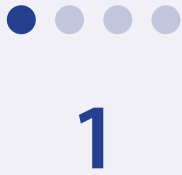
## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

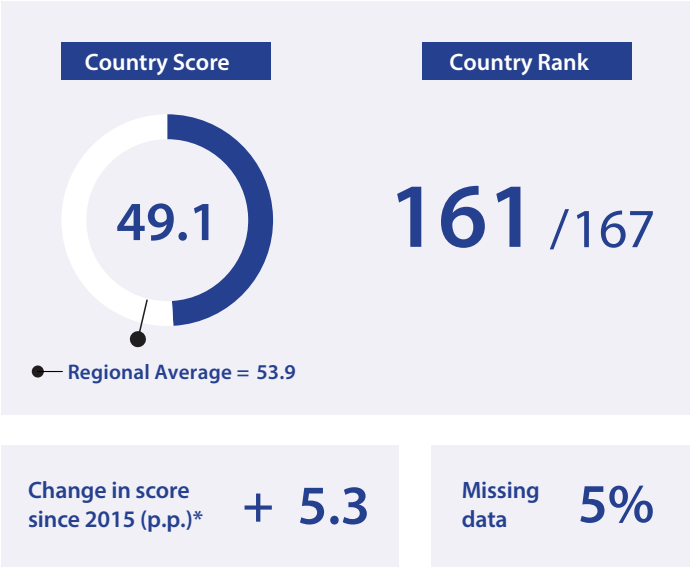


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

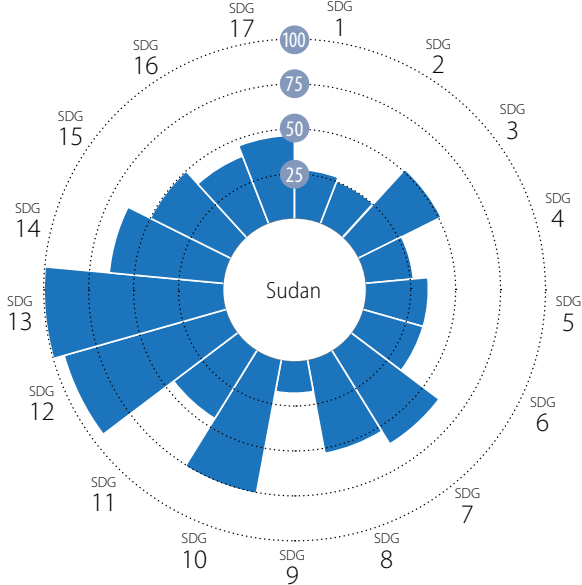
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*				Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	95.2	2025		↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*				Population using the internet (%)	76.0	2023		↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.3	2023		↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.8	2022		↑	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)	0.1	2002		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	33.3	2022		↓	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	9.6	2023		↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022		↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	31.6	2022		↑	Gini coefficient				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018		→	Palma ratio				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	55.8	2023		↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	11.3	2023		↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2023		↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.9	2018		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	2023		↑	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2023		↓	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2020		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.6	2021		↓	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	10.6	2022		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.0	2019			Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2021		↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.2	2023		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	37.1	2021		↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2021		↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2023		↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	2023		→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.8	2021		↓	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3	2023		→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)					GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2023		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	66.3	2021		↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0	2018			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.3	2023		→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.6	2023		↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.5	2024		↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	19.0	2001		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.3	2024		↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2019		↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.5	2022		↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.9	2024		↑	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.7	2025		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2023		→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7	2018			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023		↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7	2018			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023		→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.9	2022		↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	36.1	2015			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.2	2022		↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2023		→
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022		↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	62.2	2022		↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.0	2022		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	2023		→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	2024		↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0	2021		→	Children involved in child labor (%)				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.3	2023			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.64	2023		↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2023		→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	17.7	2025		→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2023		↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.63	2023		↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.5	2022		↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6	2017		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.1	2021		↑
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2023		↑
					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	78.8	2025		

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



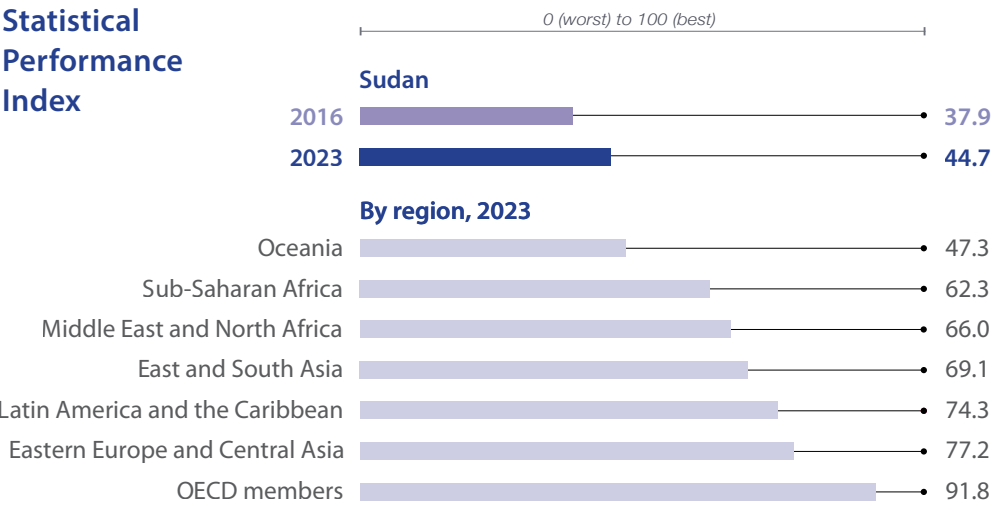
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



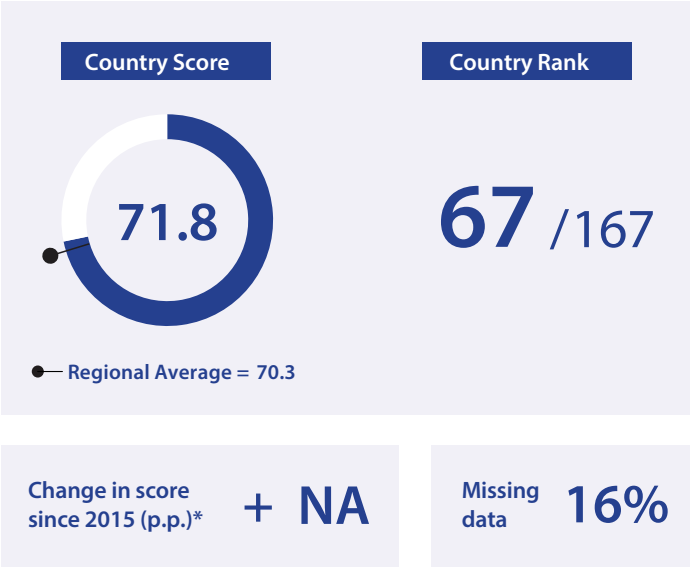
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



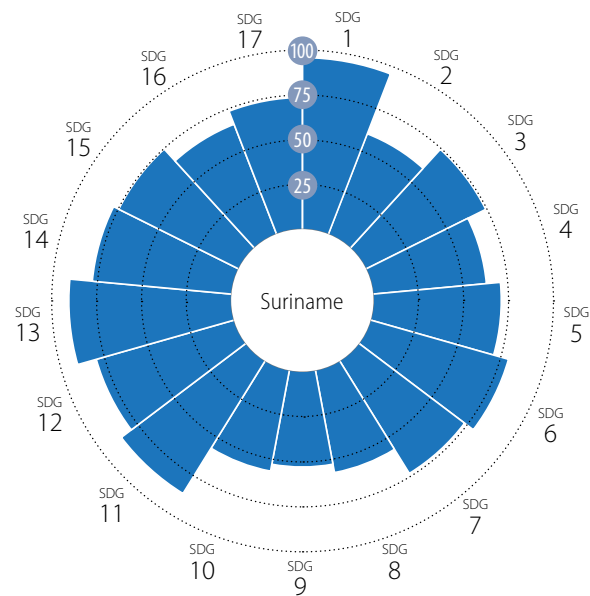
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				33.7	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				58.2	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				11.4	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				38.2	2014	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				16.3	2014	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				24.0	2014	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				17.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.8	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				255.7	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				24.8	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				50.1	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				50.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.2	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				145.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				19.6	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				86.8	2013	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				77.7	2014	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				51.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				43.5	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.1	2017	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				38.0	2019	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				56.2	2019	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				54.3	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				73.0	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				36.6	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				82.7	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				23.4	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.7	2019	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				64.9	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				36.9	2020	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				118.7	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				154.1	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				63.2	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				65.6	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				22.3	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				4.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				15.3	2014	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				7.5	2022	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.29	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				48.8	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				26.4	2020	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				51.9	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2005	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				3.7	2020	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.2	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				73.7	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				31.6	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				82.1	2022	●	↗
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				16.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.2	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				2.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				35.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.1	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				48.0	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				48.6	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				38.2	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.2	2009	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.6	2009	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				17.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.2	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				20.4	2014	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				67.3	2014	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				15.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				18.1	2014	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				30.3	2025	●	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.31	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.31	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.2	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)				8.8	2016	●	●
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)				44.7	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				46.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



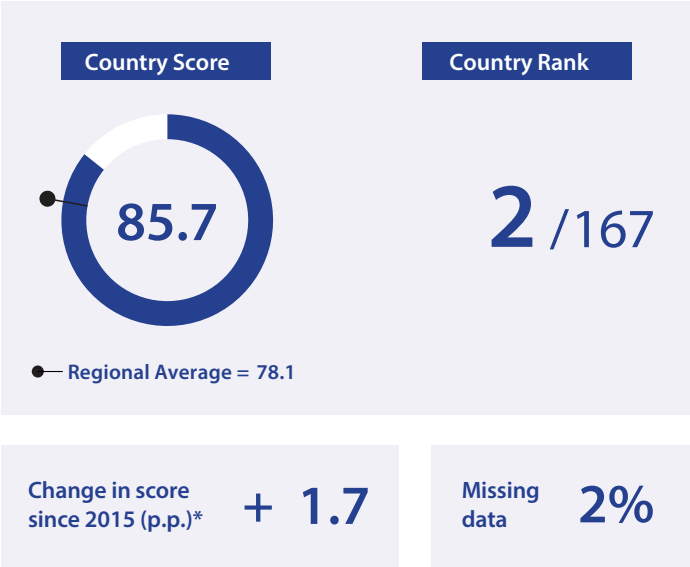
SDG Dashboard and Trends



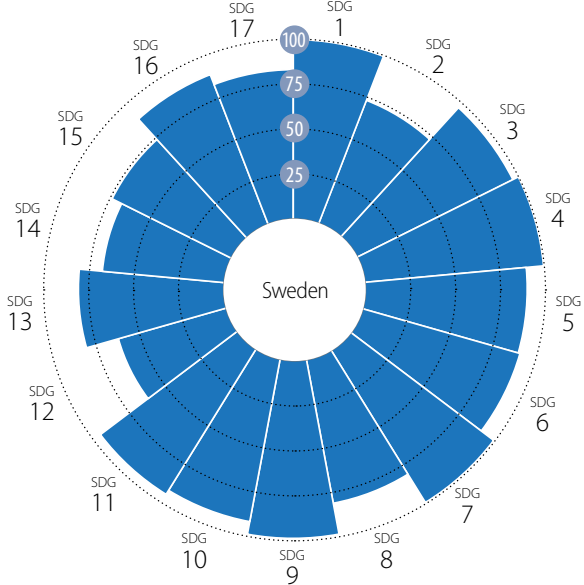
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.2	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.3	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				10.1	2022	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.3	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.5	2018	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				28.1	2018	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				29.0	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	● →	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.8	2022	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	● ↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.8	2010	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				83.6	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				9.9	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				16.2	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				29.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.8	2023	● →	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.7	2021	● ↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				51.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.2	2021	● ↓	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.6	2023	● ↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				45.9	2021	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2021	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				71.0	2023	● ↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				62.7	2021	● ↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.3	2015	● ●	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				80.6	2021	● ↓	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				78.2	2021	● ↓	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				41.3	2021	● ↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.9	2021	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				69.7	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				104.3	2022	● ↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				70.0	2024	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				31.4	2025	● ↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.0	2022	● ↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				90.0	2022	● ↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				4.0	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				39.6	2015	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				● ● ● ●			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.0	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				95.5	2022	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	● ↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.7	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				56.0	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				● ● ● ●			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				7.1	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				● ● ● ●			
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				● ● ● ●			
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				81.6	2025	● →	
Population using the internet (%)				78.4	2023	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				138.1	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)				* 0.0	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				● ● ● ●			
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				● ● ● ●			
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				39.2	2022	● ●	
Palma ratio				1.8	2022	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				15.8	2022	● ↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				16.4	2023	● ↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				88.7	2022	● →	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				● ● ● ●			
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				11.1	2022	● ●	
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)				1.0	2022	● ↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.3	2023	● →	
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	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				74.2	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				78.8	2024	● ↗	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				7.7	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				26.0	2019	● ↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				9.3	2019	● →	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				51.2	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				49.4	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2023	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				● ● ● ●			
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				7.2	2022	● →	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	● ↗	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				37.1	2022	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.3	2018	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.0	2024	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.3	2018	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				74.5	2025	● →	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	● ↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	● ↗	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	● →	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.7	2023	● ↓	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				● ● ● ●			
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				● ● ● ●			
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				* 0	2024	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.2	2023	● ↗	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.7	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



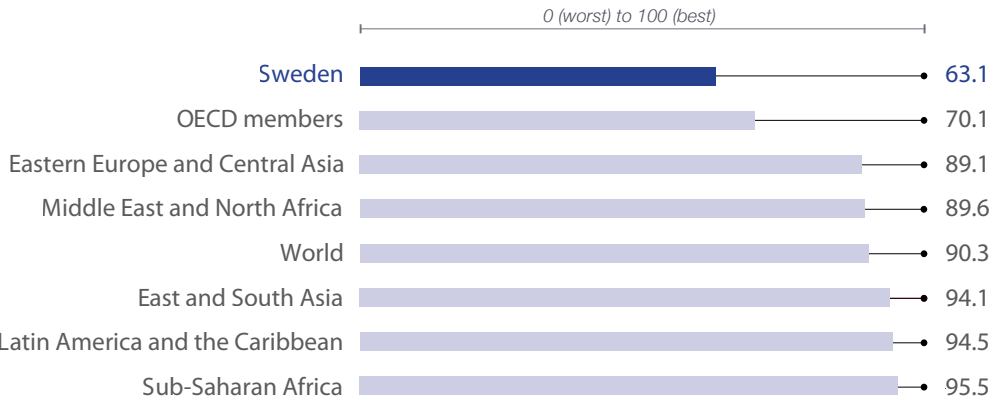
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.8	2025	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.6	2025	●	↑		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.0	2025	●	→	Population using the internet (%)				95.7	2023	●	↑		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				8.4	2022	●	↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				132.4	2023	●	↑		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger								SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities									
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	Gini coefficient				29.8	2021	●	→		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 2.6	2022	●	●	Palma ratio				1.1	2022	●	↓		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				* 0.7	2022	●	●	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				9.4	2022	●	↗		
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				* 90.0	2022	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities									
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.3	2022	●	↓	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				*	0.0	2022	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				5.3	2023	●	↑		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.1	2022	●	↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				89.3	2022	●	→		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓	Population with rent overburden (%)				21.8	2022	●	→		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				69.0	2023	●	●	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				95.8	2025	●	●		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				8.9	2022	●	●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				89.0	2020	●	●		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being								SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production									
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				4.0	2023	●	↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				6.6	2022	●	●		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1.4	2023	●	↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.9	2024	●	↗		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				2.5	2023	●	↑	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.7	2024	●	→		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				3.7	2023	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				30.4	2024	●	↗		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				NA	NA	●	●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				42.9	2024	●	↓		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				7.9	2021	●	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				11.1	2024	●	↓		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2019	●	●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2022	●	→		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				2.1	2021	●	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action									
Life expectancy at birth (years)				83.3	2023	●	↑	CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)				3.5	2023	●	↗		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				2.0	2022	●	↑	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)				7.3	2024	●	↓		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				NA	NA	●	●	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.0	2023	●	→	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO2 (% worst 0–100 best)				36.0	2021	●	→		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				85.3	2021	●	↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water									
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				7.3	2024	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				60.6	2023	●	→		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				2.5	2023	●	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				60.6	2024	●	↓		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				20.8	2023	●	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				39.2	2018	●	↓		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				8.7	2022	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				21.6	2019	●	↑		
SDG4 – Quality Education								SDG15 – Life on Land									
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				99.1	2023	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.5	2023	●	→		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.6	2023	●	↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.8	2023	●	→		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 99.3	2023	●	↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2023	●	↑		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				* 100.0	2022	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				54.1	2023	●	↑	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				28.6	2022	●	↗		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				487.4	2022	●	↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions									
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				15.0	2022	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.1	2023	●	→		
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				27.2	2022	●	↓	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	↑		
SDG5 – Gender Equality								SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals									
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				86.4	2024	●	↑	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				27.0	2022	●	↑		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				102.8	2022	●	↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				90.4	2024	●	↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				80.0	2024	●	→		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				45.0	2025	●	↑	Children involved in child labor (%)				*	0.0	2021	●	●	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				7.3	2023	●	↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				2.5	2024	●	●		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation								SDG18 – Prosperity									
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.1	2025	●	↑		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				98.9	2022	●	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				3.6	2022	●	↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	→		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				88.0	2020	●	●	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	↑		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2Oeq/capita)				2,562.2	2024	●	→	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				79.8	2022	●	→		
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑	SDG19 – Resilient Infrastructure and Transport									
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				95.6	2022	●	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				16.6	2022	●	↑		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy								SDG20 – Sustainable Development Financing									
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.8	2024	●	→		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)				0.2	2023	●	↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				57	2024	●	●		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				57.9	2021	●	↑	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				44.6	2022	●	↑		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth								SDG21 – Sustainable Cities and Communities									
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				69.0	2023	●	●	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2022	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				94.4	2023	●	↑		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				99.7	2021	●	→	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				60.1	2025	●	↓		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.82	2023	●	→										
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				3.4	2018	●	↓										
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				87.8	2018	●	●										
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				76.7	2024	●	↑										
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				6.7	2022	●	↑										

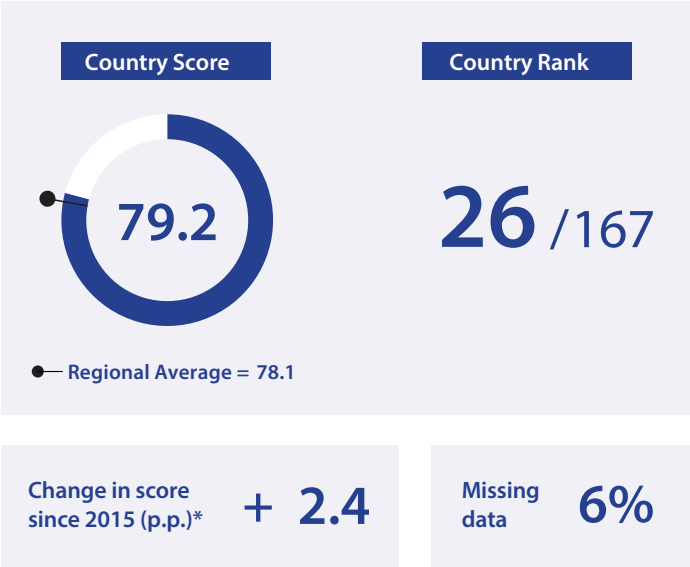
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

NA = Data not available

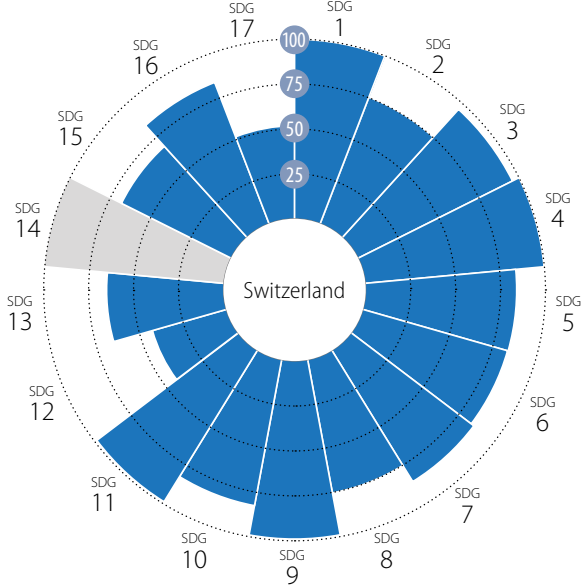




Overall Performance



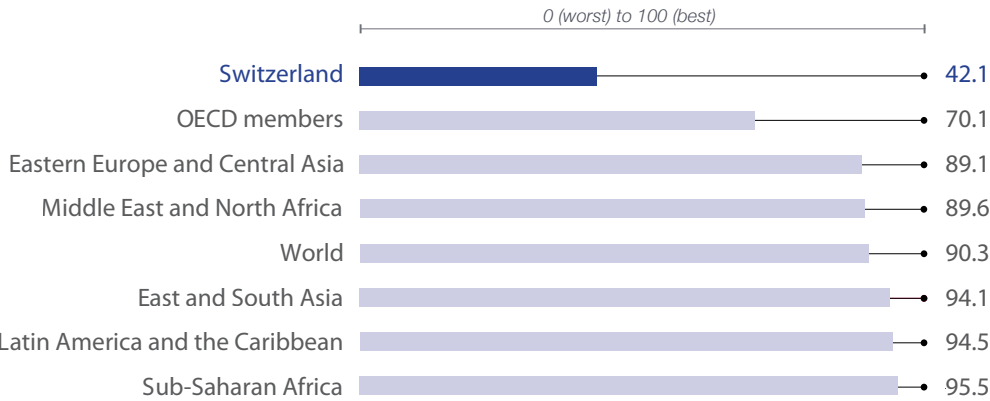
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

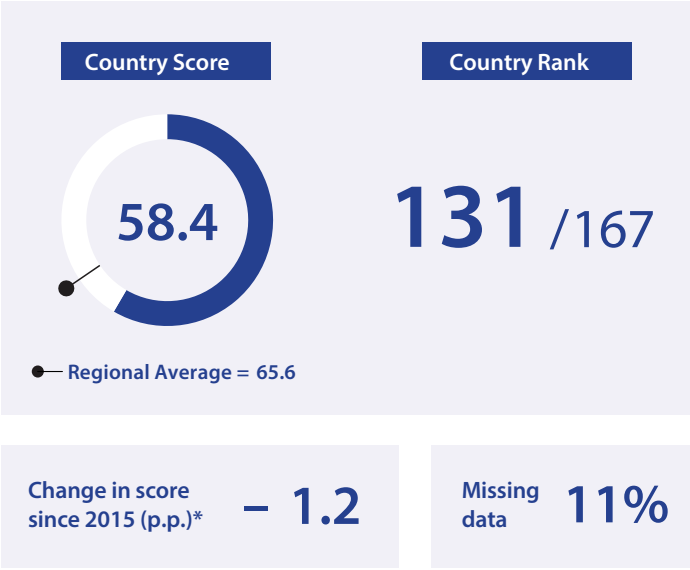


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

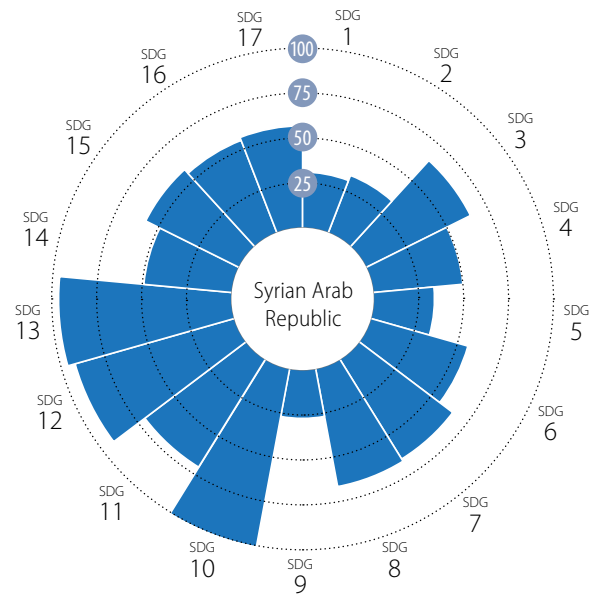
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.2	2025	● →	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	0.4	2025	● →	Population using the internet (%)	97.3	2023	● ↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.1	2021	● ↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.3	2023	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	4.4	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2025	● ↑
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	● ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2022	● ●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	● ↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	* 90.0	2022	● ●	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	6,080.6	2023	● ↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.1	2022	● →	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.2	2021	● ↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2022	● →	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	26.7	2014	● ●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1	2022	● →	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.2	2022	● →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	● →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.1	2023	● ●	Gini coefficient	33.7	2020	● ↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2022	● ●	Palma ratio	1.2	2021	● ↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	19.8	2021	● ↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5.5	2023	● ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8	2023	● ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2008	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	2023	● ↑	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.3	2023	● ↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2023	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	● ↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.0	2023	● ↑	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.7	2021	● ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	7.5	2021	● ↑	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	99.5	2025	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2019	● ●	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	94.6	2020	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2021	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	84.0	2023	● ↑	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	8.6	2022	● ●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4	2022	● ↑	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	11.5	2024	● →
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	● ●	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	21.9	2024	● →
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	2023	● ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.3	2024	● →
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86.3	2021	● ↑	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	90.0	2024	● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2024	● →	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.9	2024	● →
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	2022	● →	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2022	● →
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.5	2022	● ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
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)	3.7	2023	● →
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.0	2024	● →
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2	2023	● ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.0	2024	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0	2023	● →	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2021	● ↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.8	2023	● ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	* 100.0	2022	● ●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.1	2023	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	497.9	2022	● →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.8	2022	● ↓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	19.5	2022	● ↓	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.7	2024	● ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.0	2022	● →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1	2023	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.9	2024	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2023	● →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.5	2025	● ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.96	2023	● →
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.1	2022	● →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	● ↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	25.3	2022	● ↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2022	● ↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2023	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.5	2022	● ↑	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	93.9	2015	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	48.7	2022	● ↓
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	6,211.3	2024	● →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	● ●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7	2022	● ↑	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	81.0	2024	● →
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.8	2022	● ↑	Children involved in child labor (%)	* 0.0	2021	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.2	2024	● ●
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2025	● →
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	● ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.5	2023	● ↑	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	27.7	2021	● ↑	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	71.5	2022	● ↑
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	70.9	2023	● ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2022	● ●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2022	● →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5	2021	● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2024	● →
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	● ●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	** ** *	** ** *
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	5.1	2018	● →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	89	2024	● ●
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	165.0	2018	● ●	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.1	2022	● →
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	80.4	2024	● ↑	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	103.9	2021	● ↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	11.7	2021	● ●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	90.3	2023	● ↑
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	75.7	2025	● ●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



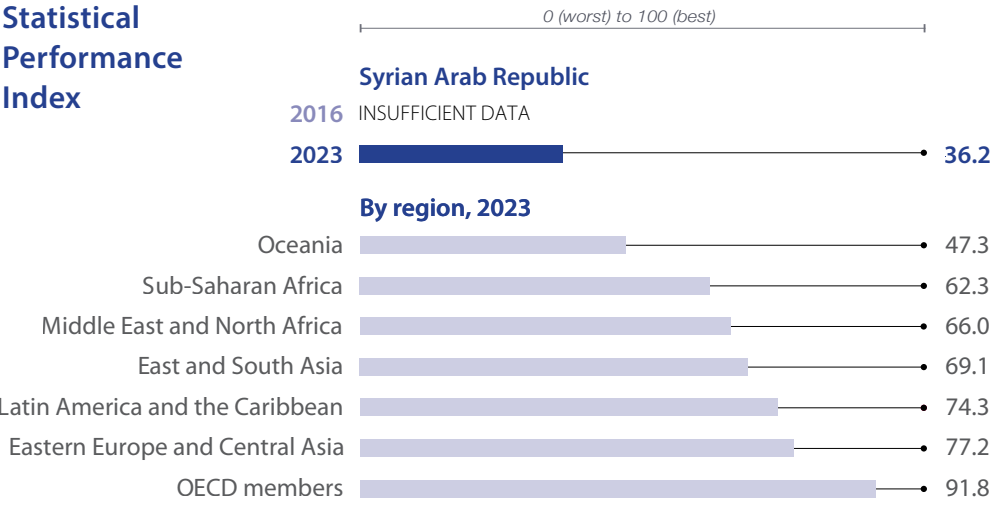
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

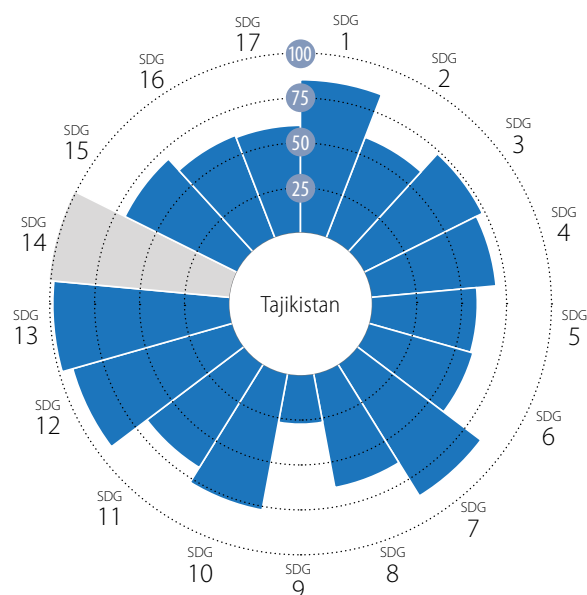


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				28.5	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				63.9	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				34.0	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				27.9	2010	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.5	2010	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				31.2	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.9	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.0	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↑
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				7.8	2010	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				20.4	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				20.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				17.0	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.3	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				95.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				29.9	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.1	2023	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				54.0	2007	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.2	2009	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				66.0	2023	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				64.1	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.5	2018	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				46.5	2024	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				78.2	2024	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				42.4	2023	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.0	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				62.8	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				81.3	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				21.2	2024	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				9.6	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.1	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				95.0	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				124.4	2022	●	↗
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				7.2	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				736.8	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				89.0	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				90.5	2022	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.3	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.1	2021	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				67.4	2022	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				8.7	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				23.3	2011	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				12.7	2025	●	↗
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				1.5	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				84.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				34.7	2019	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				31.2	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2022	●	↗
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				3.7	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				26.6	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				0.9	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				41.1	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				30.2	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				85.5	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				5.6	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.6	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				7.4	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	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)				●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				42.2	2024	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				33.0	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				8.3	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				0.0	2023	●	↗
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.8	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.1	2010	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				50.5	2004	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				96.0	2006	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				12.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				15.8	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.5	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)				●	●	●	●
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)				36.2	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				43.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their progress status. The goals are arranged in a grid, with each goal represented by a colored square containing a number, a title, and a progress indicator. The progress indicators are: Major challenges (red square), Significant challenges (orange square), Challenges remain (yellow square), SDG achieved (green square), Information unavailable (grey square), Decreasing (red arrow), Stagnating (orange arrow), Moderately improving (yellow arrow), On track or maintaining SDG achievement (green arrow), and Information unavailable (grey circle).

Goal Number	Goal Title	Progress Status
1	No Poverty	Major challenges
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges
3	Good Health and Well-being	Major challenges
4	Quality Education	Significant challenges
5	Gender Equality	Significant challenges
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Significant challenges
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	SDG achieved
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major challenges
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Major challenges
10	Reduced Inequalities	Significant challenges
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major challenges
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Challenges remain
13	Climate Action	SDG achieved
14	Life Below Water	Information unavailable
15	Life on Land	Major challenges
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Information unavailable
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Significant challenges

Legend:

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey circle)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Tajikistan**

2016	50.2
2023	48.6

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Pacific	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

2

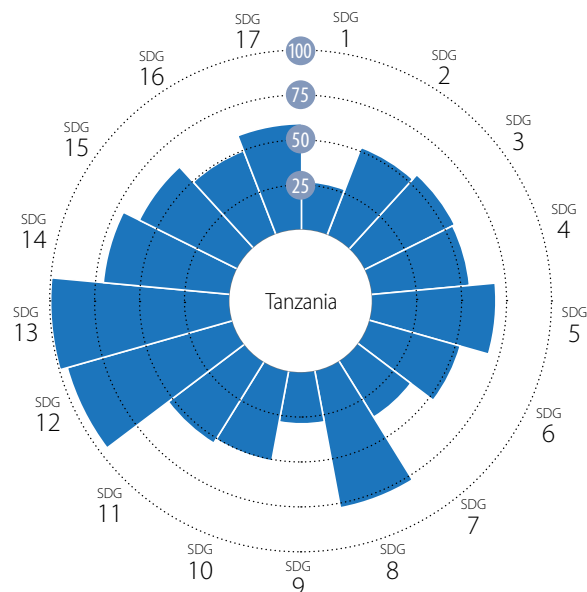
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SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				3.5	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				13.5	2025	●	↗	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				8.7	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				17.5	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.6	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				22.5	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.8	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.3	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.4	2018	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2008	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				13.9	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.6	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				27.3	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				79.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.1	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				204.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.8	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				41.8	2019	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.8	2017	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				67.3	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.4	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				11.4	2017	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.8	2017	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				88.3	2017	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.8	2017	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				56.4	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				93.6	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				62.0	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.0	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				81.9	2022	●	↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				96.7	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				69.9	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				5.2	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				407.6	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				86.1	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.4	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				34.9	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				60.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				14.0	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				39.5	2021	●	↗	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				12.0	2025	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				7.4	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				78.8	2025	●	↗	
Population using the internet (%)				56.8	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				44.7	2023	●	↗	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	↗	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2020	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				3.3	2022	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				34.0	2015	●	●	
Palma ratio				1.4	2015	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				17.1	2022	●	↗	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				36.6	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				89.9	2022	●	→	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				40.6	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.2	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.9	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				19.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.1	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.5	2023	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.9	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.7	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				16.8	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				30.5	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.99	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				0.7	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.9	2020	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				95.8	2017	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				19.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.2	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.6	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)				17.1	2022	●	●	
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)				48.6	2023	●	↓	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				59.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 0%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their current status. The goals are arranged in a grid, with their status indicated by a colored square and an arrow. A legend at the bottom explains the color coding and arrow directions.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Status
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Challenges remain
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Major challenges
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Challenges remain
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Major challenges
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Major challenges
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Major challenges
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Information unavailable
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Decreasing
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Challenges remain
13	CLIMATE ACTION	Challenges remain
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Decreasing
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Major challenges

**Legend:**

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey dot)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Tanzania**

Year	Score
2016	61.2
2023	69.9

**By region, 2023**

Region	Score
Latin America	47.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.3
North Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
Caribbean	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

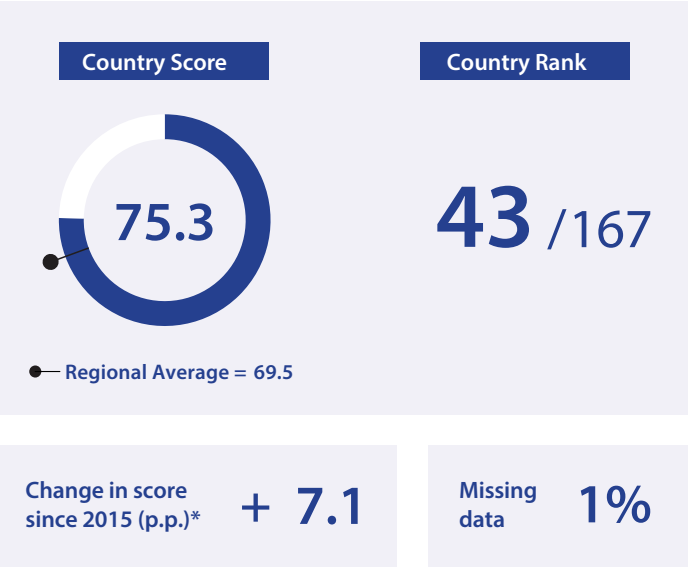
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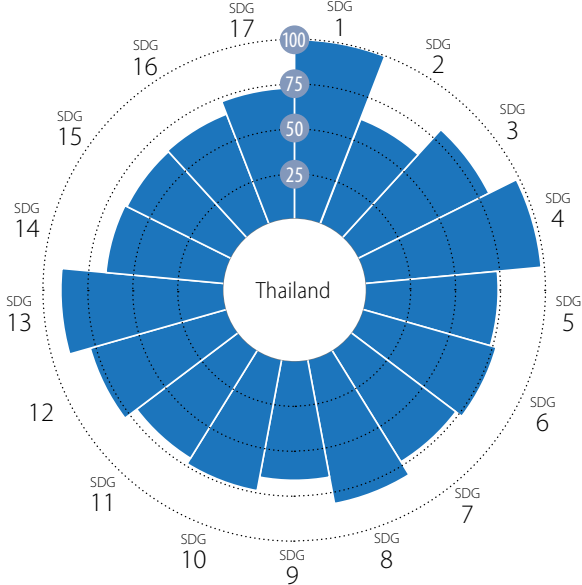
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				34.3	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				58.8	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				23.8	2022	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				30.0	2022	● →	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.1	2022	● ↑	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				18.8	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				12.6	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	● →	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	● ↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2019	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				275.8	2023	● ↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				20.6	2023	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				38.9	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				183.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.9	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.8	2021	● ↓	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				128.0	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.8	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.0	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				112.3	2020	● →	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				85.0	2022	● ↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	● →	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				42.6	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.8	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				64.9	2023	● →	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				85.9	2023	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				35.4	2023	● →	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				87.1	2022	● →	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				56.5	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				81.3	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				91.7	2024	● ↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				37.8	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				60.8	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				30.6	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				13.0	2022	● ↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				14.4	2018	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				113.4	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				45.8	2022	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				9.2	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.6	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				14.9	2021	● ↓	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				61.3	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.9	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				52.4	2021	● →	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.6	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	● →	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				2.3	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				72.8	2025	● ↓	
Population using the internet (%)				29.1	2023	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				32.3	2023	● →	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2016	● ●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.5	2013	● ●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.1	2015	● ●	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.5	2018	● ●	
Palma ratio				1.9	2018	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				70.1	2022	● ↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				20.5	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				63.4	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				50.8	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				0.9	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				13.7	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.6	2024	● →	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2023	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.3	2023	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.2	2024	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.0	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				43.9	2024	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				23.5	2018	● →	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				6.3	2019	● →	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.3	2019	● →	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				66.0	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				44.6	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.9	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.7	2020	● ↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	● →	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				50.0	2021	● ↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				67.7	2022	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				41.0	2024	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				24.8	2014	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	● ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.7	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	● →	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.35	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.2	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)				14.0	2022	● →	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				47	2024	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				69.9	2023	● →	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				66.4	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



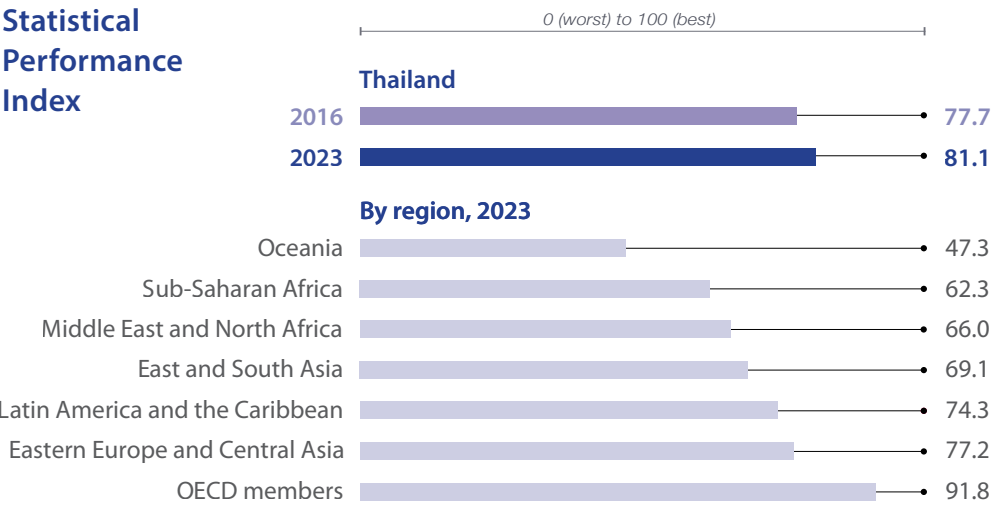
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



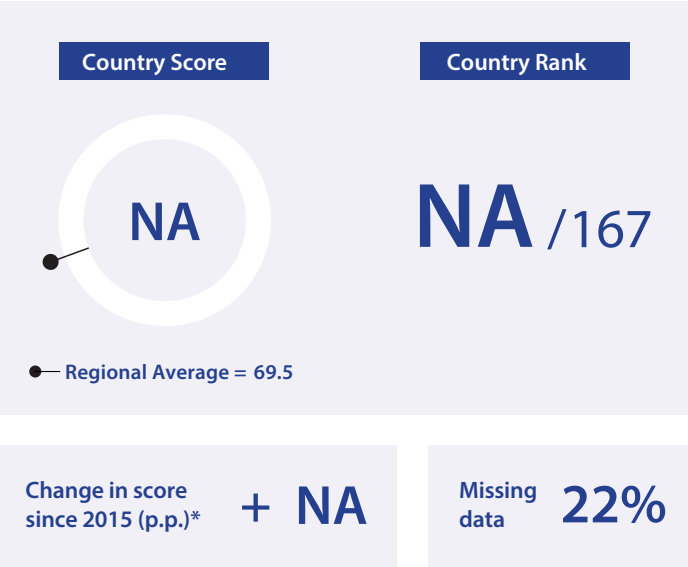
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.6	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				12.4	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				7.2	2022	●	↓	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				72.1	2022	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.4	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.1	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				107.9	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				34.5	2023	●	→	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				5.2	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				9.2	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				157.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				14.5	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				46.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				25.4	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.4	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				23.5	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.6	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				92.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				82.0	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.2	2024	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				96.9	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.4	2023	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				140.1	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				89.1	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.4	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				78.8	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				19.6	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				23.0	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				18.1	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				866.3	2024	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				86.1	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.3	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				15.8	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				65.5	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.7	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				95.6	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				0.6	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.7	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				27.7	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				98.2	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				89.5	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				121.4	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.7	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				39.2	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	↗	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.2	2022	●	↑	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				18.5	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				34.9	2021	●	→	
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				7.3	2019	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				25.3	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				92.5	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				26.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.2	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				10.5	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.4	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.5	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				42.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				11.3	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				1.0	2024	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.7	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				2.1	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				44.0	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				62.4	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				46.3	2018	●	↗	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				37.4	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				1.4	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				68.0	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				36.3	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				4.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.8	2011	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	→	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				4.9	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.8	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				34.0	2024	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				56.7	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.4	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)				20.0	2023	●	↓	
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)				81.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				79.4	2025	●	●	

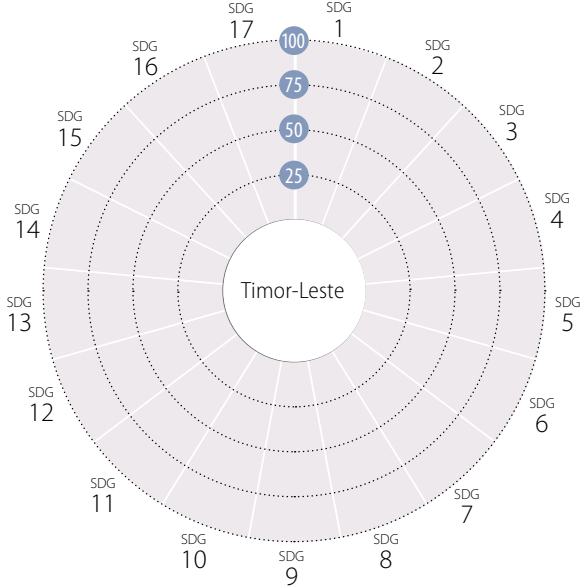
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



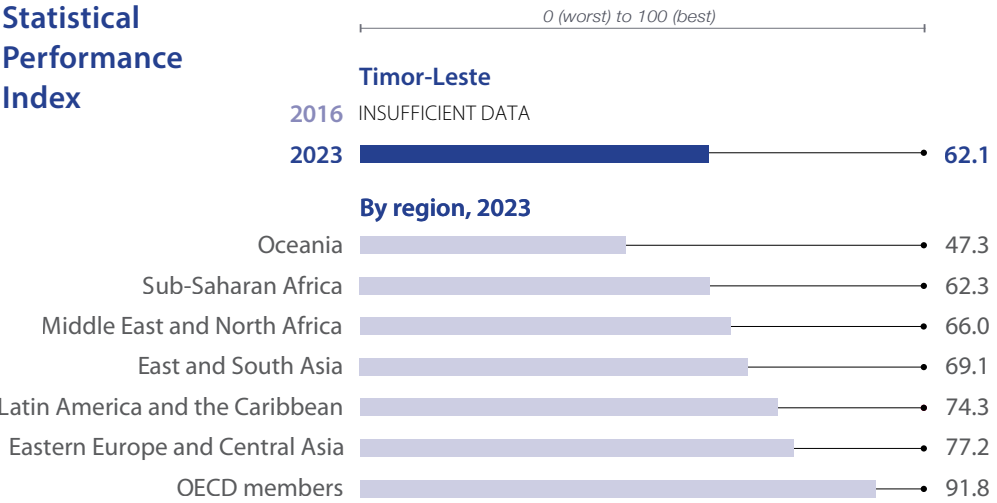
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

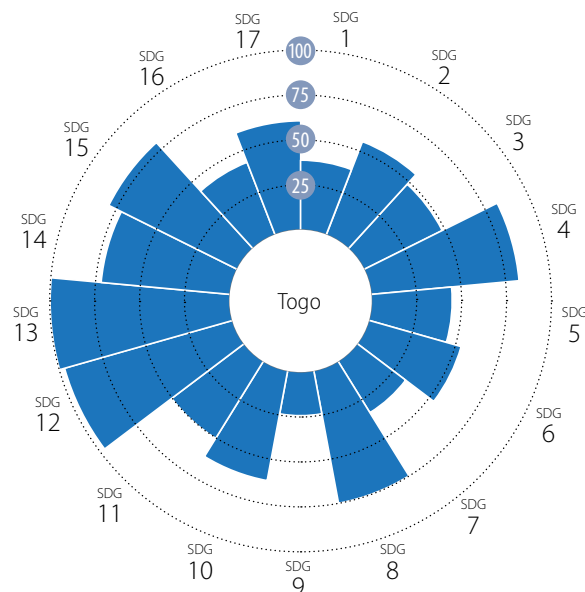


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				20.7	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				46.1	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				15.9	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				46.7	2020	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.3	2020	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				39.8	2020	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				2.4	2022	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.0	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.0	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				192.4	2023	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				22.2	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				50.0	2023	●	↓
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				498.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.1	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				186.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.0	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				67.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				41.9	2015	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				56.7	2016	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				72.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				52.3	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				58.9	2020	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				94.8	2020	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				88.9	2020	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				85.1	2020	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				55.3	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				83.2	2022	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				35.4	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				87.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				58.4	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				28.3	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				8.7	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				17.7	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				0.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				55.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.7	2025	●	↑
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				79.5	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				34.0	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				29.0	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				*	0.0	2023	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				28.7	2014	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				33.9	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				12.3	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				83.6	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.1	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.6	2022	●	●
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	2023	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.8	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				19.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				59.3	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				9.6	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.1	2015	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				23.8	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				60.4	2016	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				44.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				9.2	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				71.8	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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				13.3	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)				51.5	2022	●	↑
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)				62.1	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				60.0	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 4%

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Major challenges

Significant challenges

Challenges remain

SDG achieved

Information unavailable

Decreasing

Stagnating

Moderately improving

On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Togo**

Year	Score
2016	49.7
2023	66.1

**By region, 2023**

Region	Score
Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

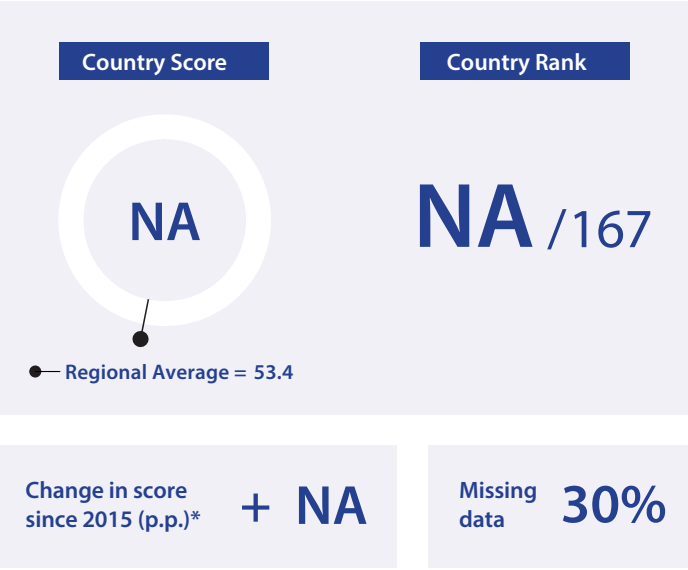
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410

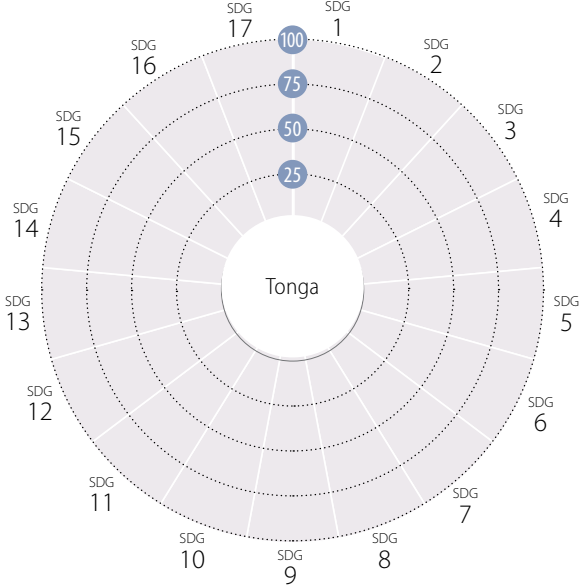
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				22.1	2025	●	↗	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				47.9	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				12.8	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.8	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.7	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				18.6	2017	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.6	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.2	2022	●	↓	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.1	2020	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				348.9	2023	●	↗	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				23.1	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				58.3	2023	●	↗	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				30.0	2023	●	↗	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				25.4	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				223.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				22.7	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.7	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				79.0	2016	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.4	2017	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				72.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				44.0	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				99.8	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.3	2023	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				58.3	2023	●	↗	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				88.0	2019	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				48.8	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				58.4	2022	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				93.3	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				15.0	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				71.0	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				19.2	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				3.4	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				108.2	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				57.2	2022	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				11.9	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				2.8	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.3	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				55.8	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				3.4	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				49.6	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.9	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.6	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				77.5	2025	●	↓	
Population using the internet (%)				37.0	2023	●	↗	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				43.0	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.2	2014	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				36.1	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				37.9	2021	●	↗	
Palma ratio				1.7	2021	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				38.5	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				30.6	2023	●	↗	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				42.8	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				38.7	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.9	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				12.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.7	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.3	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.3	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				13.5	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				●	●	●	●	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				12.0	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				79.5	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.87	2023	●	→	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				0.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				●	●	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2023	●	●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				60.0	2021	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				82.9	2017	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				38.5	2017	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				48.0	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.5	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)				15.1	2022	●	→	
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)				66.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				65.1	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



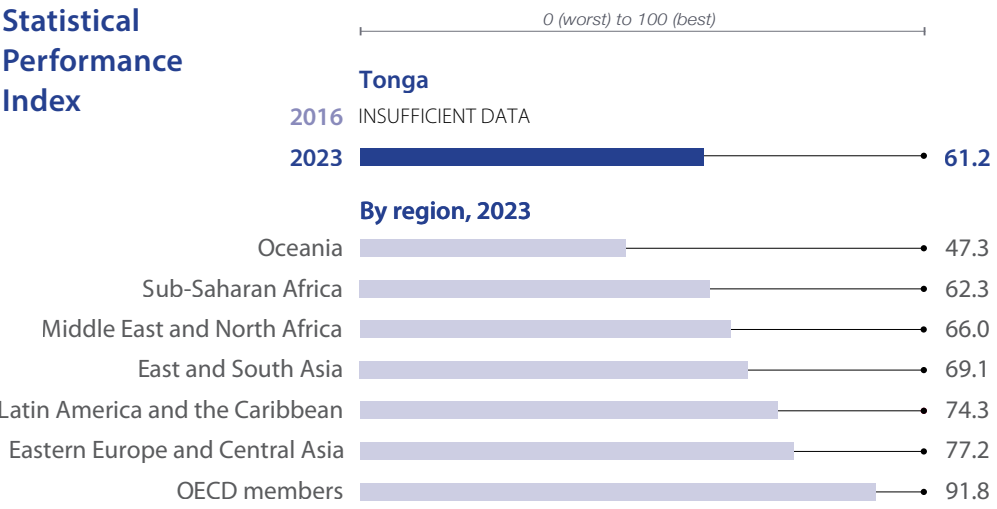
Average Performance by SDG



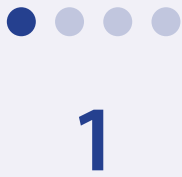
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



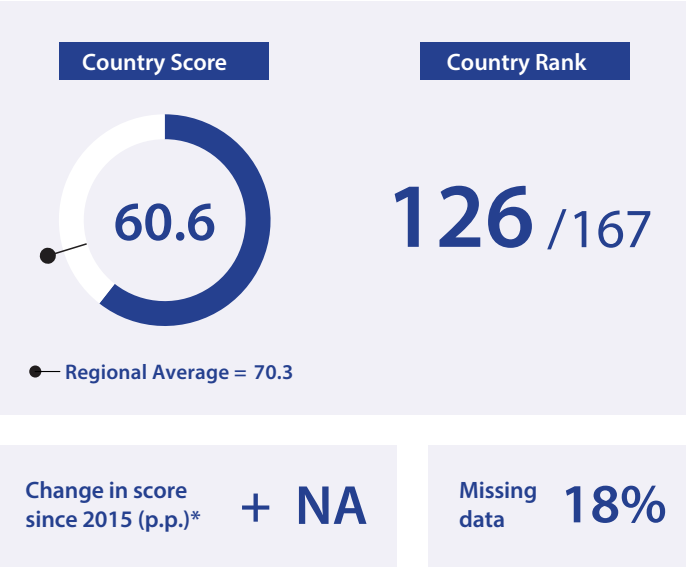
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



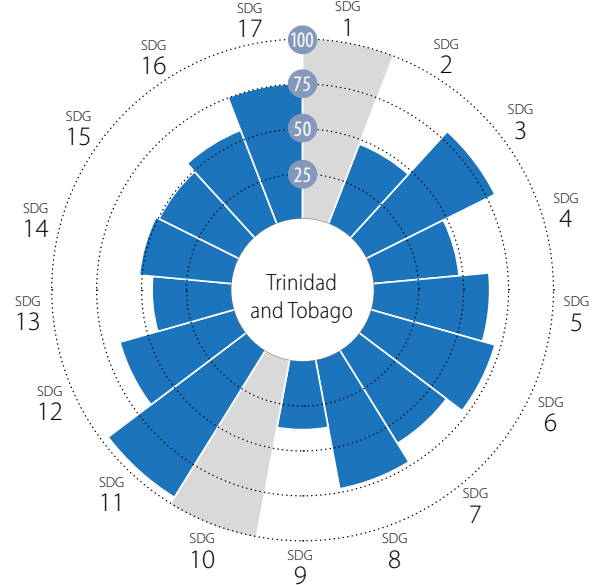
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger							
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.2	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				53.5	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				71.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being							
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				66.8	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				9.9	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				8.8	2023	●	↑
New HIV 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 (%)				26.9	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				52.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.5	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.9	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				30.0	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.3	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				56.7	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education							
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				75.1	2023	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.5	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				95.9	2023	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.4	2021	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				49.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.5	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				65.3	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				7.1	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.8	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				95.3	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				27.6	2015	●	●
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 (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.5	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth							
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				53.8	2022	●	●
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+)				2.1	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				100.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				58.5	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				66.3	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				18.9	2016	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities							
Gini coefficient				27.1	2021	●	↑
Palma ratio				1.0	2021	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities							
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.3	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				4.0	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.3	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production							
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				4.0	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action							
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.9	2023	●	→
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water							
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				19.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				74.6	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				0.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.0	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.0	2009	●	●
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land							
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions							
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.9	2019	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				7.4	2016	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				97.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				26.1	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.4	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)				9.1	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)				24.5	2020	●	→
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)				61.2	2023	●	●
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				58.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



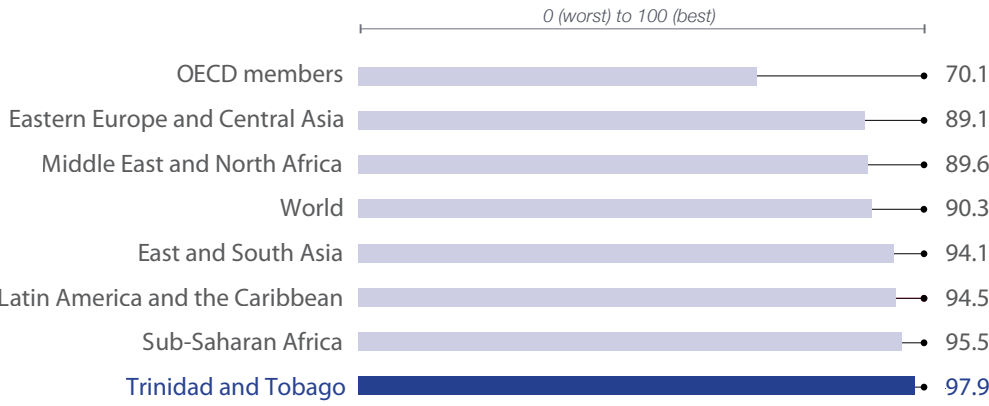
Average Performance by SDG



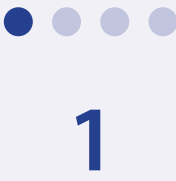
SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

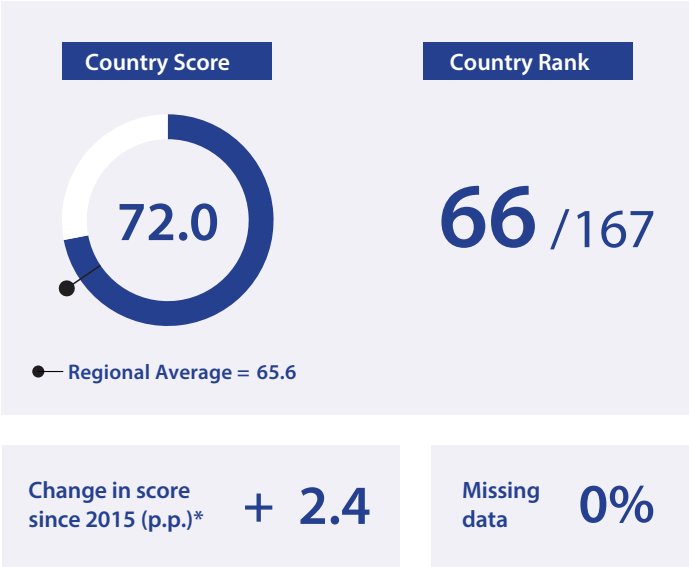


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

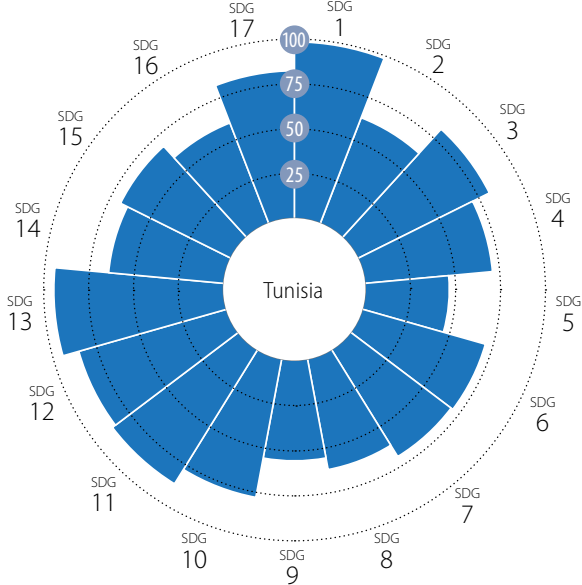
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6	2022	●	●	●	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.2	2011	●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	2011	●	●	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.1	2022	●	●	●	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	●	●	●	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.8	2022	●	●	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	54.1	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.1	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0	2023	●	●	●	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)	20.3	2021	●	●	●	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2019	●	●	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2021	●	●	●	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.0	2009	●	●	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	●	●	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2021	●	●	●	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9	2024	●	●	●	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	33.5	2023	●	●	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	70.7	2023	●	●	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.9	2023	●	●	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.0	2022	●	●	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.1	2024	●	●	●	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.2	2024	●	●	●	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.8	2025	●	●	●	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9	2022	●	●	●	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	2015	●	●	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	●	●	●	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.6	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2021	●	●	●	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	54.9	2023	●	●	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.7	2022	●	●	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.8	2017	●	●	●	●	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.5	2025	●	●	●	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	98.1	2025	●	●	●	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	84.7	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.7	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	●	●	●	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2022	●	●	●	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	3.9	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Palma ratio	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2017	●	●	●	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	13.9	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2020	●	●	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)	15.4	2022	●	●	●	●	
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	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	22.4	2023	●	●	●	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	5.9	2023	●	●	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.4	2024	●	●	●	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	37.7	2018	●	●	●	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.1	2019	●	●	●	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	21.5	2019	●	●	●	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.0	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	●	●	●	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	40.4	2022	●	●	●	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	62.3	2020	●	●	●	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.1	2022	●	●	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	41.0	2024	●	●	●	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	4.3	2022	●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	79.7	2025	●	●	●	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.33	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2023	●	●	●	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	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	2024	●	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●	●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2023	●	●	●	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	86.5	2025	●	●	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



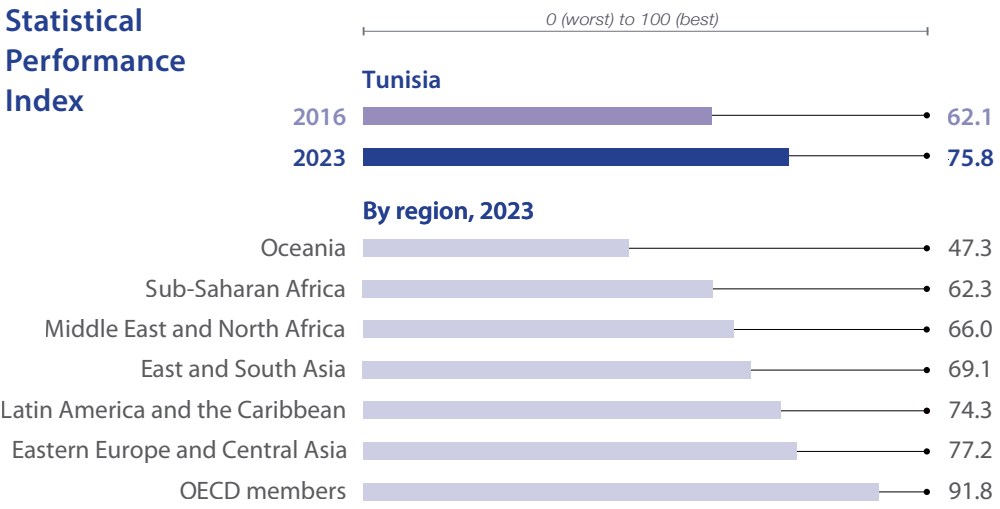
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

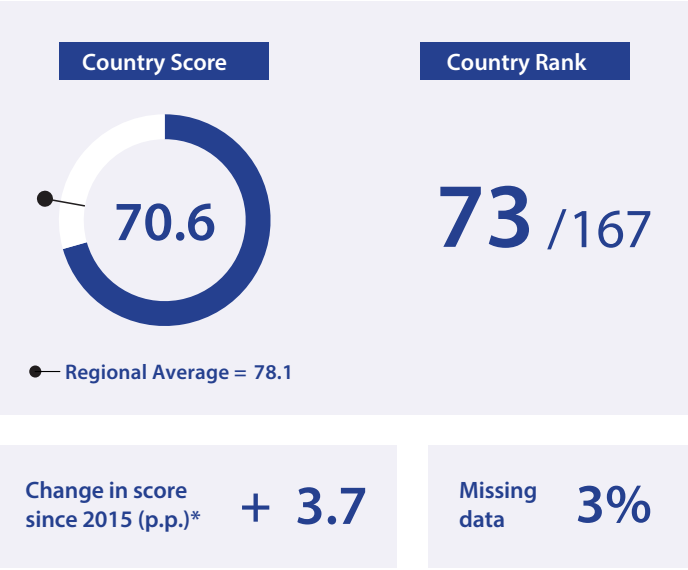
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.9	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.8	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				3.2	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.4	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.1	2018	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				63.2	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.8	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.6	2022	●	↗	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				35.7	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.4	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				12.9	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				38.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				13.0	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				56.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.3	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.5	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				4.0	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.5	2018	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				67.1	2021	●	↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.6	2024	●	↓	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				41.1	2002	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.9	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				80.5	2021	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				69.0	2024	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				83.7	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				40.8	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				15.8	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.2	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.4	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				98.1	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				73.7	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,244.7	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.5	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.7	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				53.5	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				2.3	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				36.9	2021	●	→	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				15.8	2025	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	↑	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				13.5	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.7	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				72.4	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				95.1	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.1	2018	●	●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				32.3	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.8	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2019	●	●	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				18.3	2022	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				33.7	2021	●	↓	
Palma ratio				1.4	2021	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				7.6	2022	●	↗	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				21.0	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.8	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				76.9	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.9	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.7	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				19.9	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				11.1	2024	●	↗	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				2.9	2023	●	↓	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				2.6	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.0	2024	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.3	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				54.8	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				22.3	2018	●	→	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				18.6	2019	●	→	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				9.3	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				39.8	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				43.4	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.95	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				3.9	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.7	2020	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.78	2023	●	↑	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				54.9	2021	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.9	2018	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				2.3	2012	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				43.5	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.7	2023	●	↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				29.9	2012	●	●	
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)				75.8	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				80.9	2025	●	●	

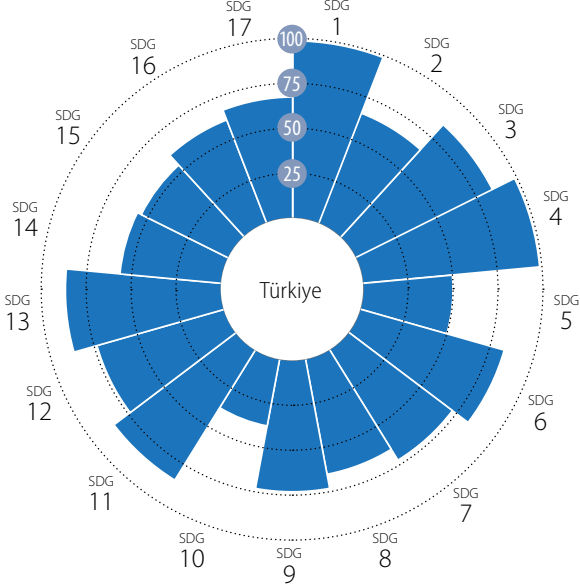
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



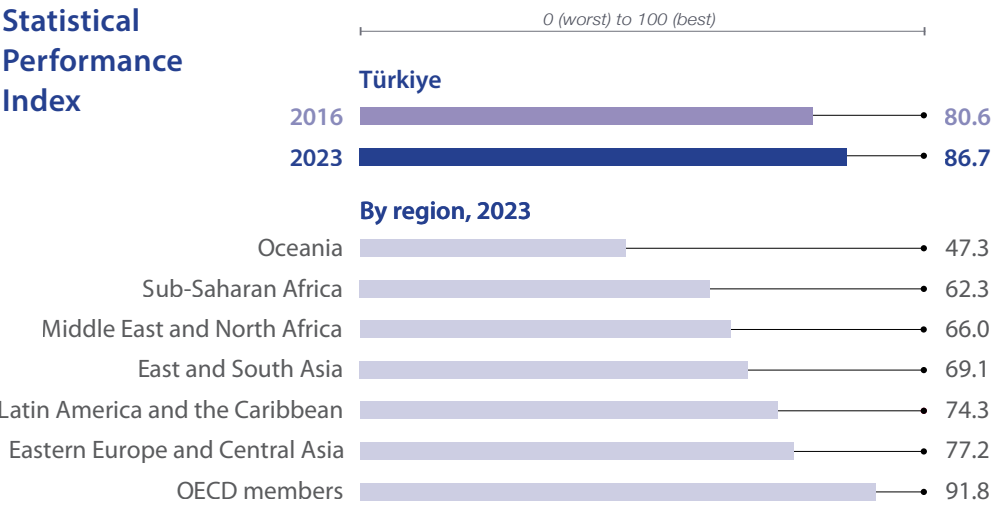
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

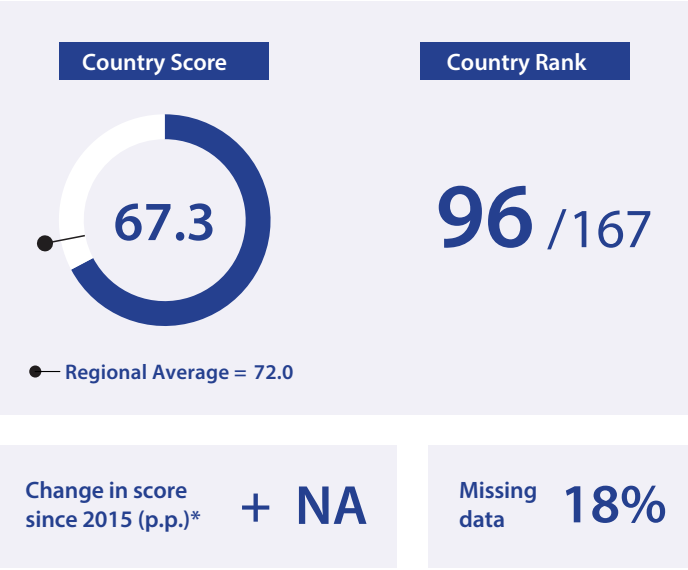


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

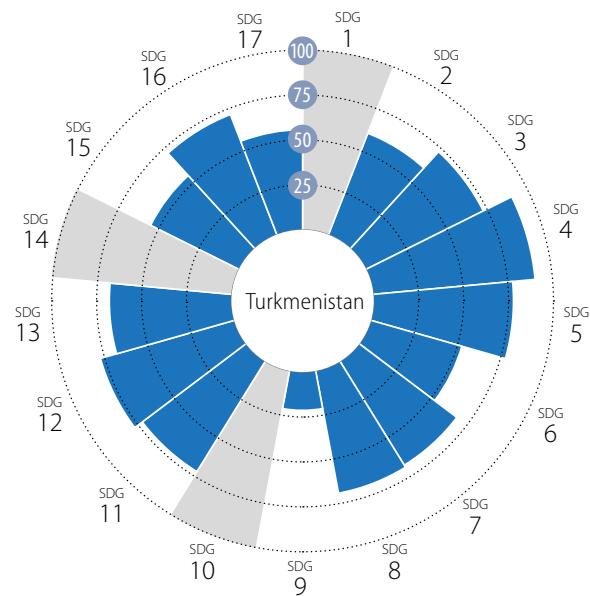
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				13.2	2022	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.0	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.7	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2017	●	●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.5	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA	NA	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.5	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				14.6	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.9	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				12.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				13.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				NA	NA	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.4	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				46.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				6.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				77.2	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				12.0	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.0	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				75.6	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.3	2024	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				4.7	2020	●	●
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				7.8	2022	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				28.3	2022	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				99.2	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.7	2022	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				* 96.0	2018	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2019	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				41.7	2023	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				461.7	2022	●	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				12.6	2022	●	↓
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				38.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				62.2	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				84.4	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				50.9	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				19.9	2025	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				10.0	2018	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.2	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				44.1	2022	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				74.0	2020	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				1,558.3	2024	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)				NA	NA	●	●
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				78.7	2022	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				95.1	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				NA	NA	●	●
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				12.0	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				75.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				15.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				74.1	2021	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				20.1	2018	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				55.2	2024	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				25.0	2022	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				98.7	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				87.3	2024	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				84.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				50.2	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.8	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.3	2022	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				127.4	2023	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				7.1	2022	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				NA	NA	●	●
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				51.0	2022	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				44.4	2021	●	●
Palma ratio				2.2	2022	●	↓
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				11.9	2022	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				14.1	2022	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				25.9	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.3	2022	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)				14.9	2020	●	↑
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				76.6	2025	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				80.6	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				10.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.9	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				46.3	2024	●	↓
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				15.9	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2024	●	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2021	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				5.0	2023	●	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.8	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2024	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				22.8	2021	●	↓
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				3.8	2023	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				58.9	2024	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				57.5	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				19.0	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				5.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				2.3	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				4.2	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2023	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				7.0	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2023	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				12.4	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.4	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				34.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.8	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				29.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				399.9	2022	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				5.4	2022	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				NA	NA	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				25.8	2022	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				*	0	2024	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				61.1	2022	●	↑
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				86.7	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				49.0	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



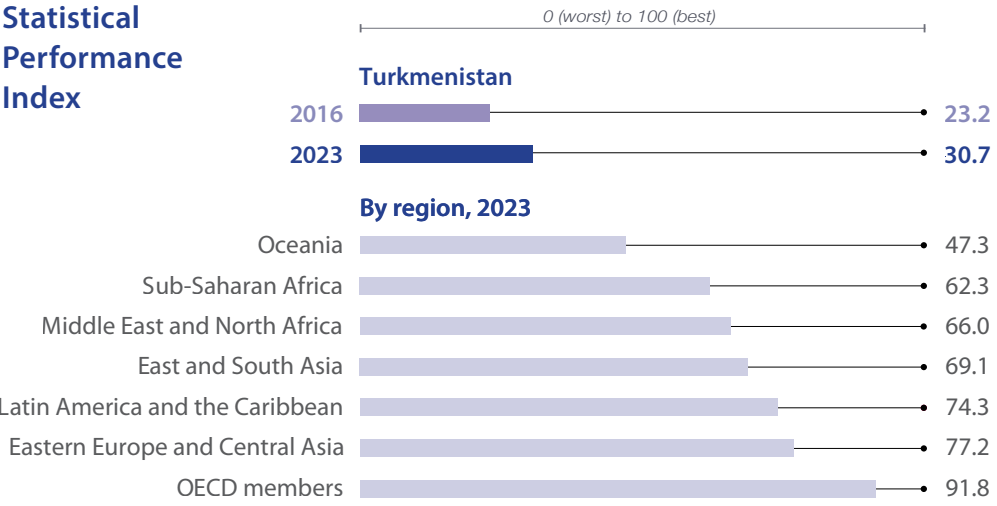
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

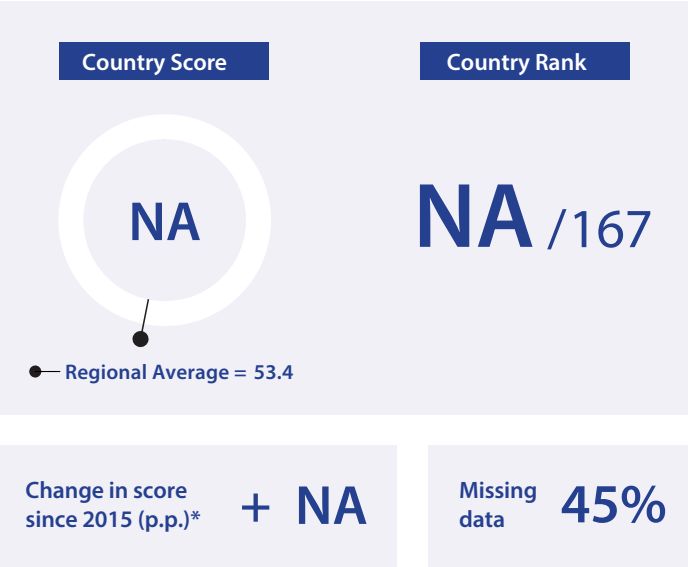


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

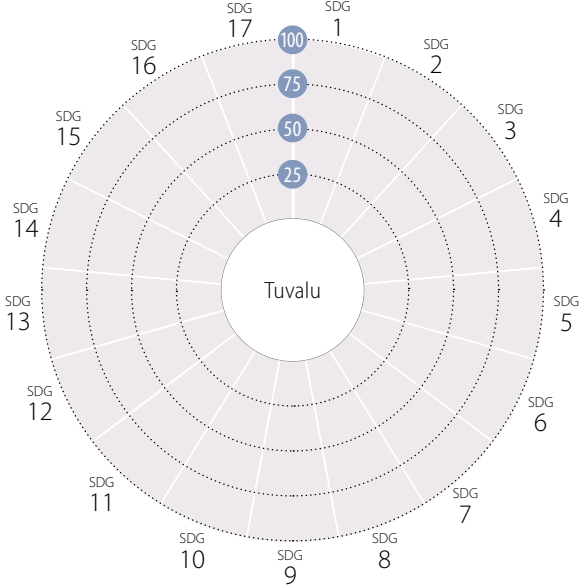
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	*	●	●	●	●
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		4.1	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7.2	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		4.1	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		69.4	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		21.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1.9	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.7	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		4.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		22.8	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		40.0	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		49.0	2023	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)		25.7	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		88.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		8.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		70.1	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		22.4	2018	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.7	2022	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		98.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		74.7	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.5	2021	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		97.3	2023	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		78.7	2022	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		99.8	2005	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		76.7	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		94.4	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		104.7	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		25.6	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		100.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		99.8	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		135.2	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		34.1	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		5,127.4	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		99.8	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.9	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		0.1	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		67.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		11.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		40.6	2017	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		4.5	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.6	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		44.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		63.6	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)		21.3	2017	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		49.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.2	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.1	2022	●	→
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		●	●	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		●	●	●	●
Palma ratio		●	●	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		8.4	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		36.0	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		83.7	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		54.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		7.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		5.7	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		3.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		56.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		14.6	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		9.8	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2.7	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		14.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		12.7	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.98	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		2.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		1.0	2015	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		10.9	2006	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		99.9	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		17.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		0.3	2016	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		19.1	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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		3.5	2023	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		●	●	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		30.7	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		56.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



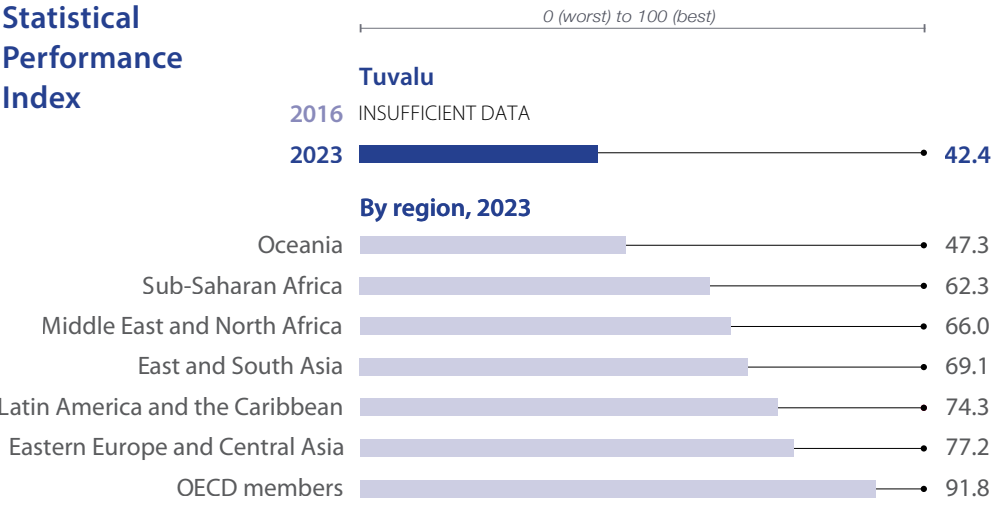
Average Performance by SDG



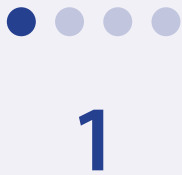
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



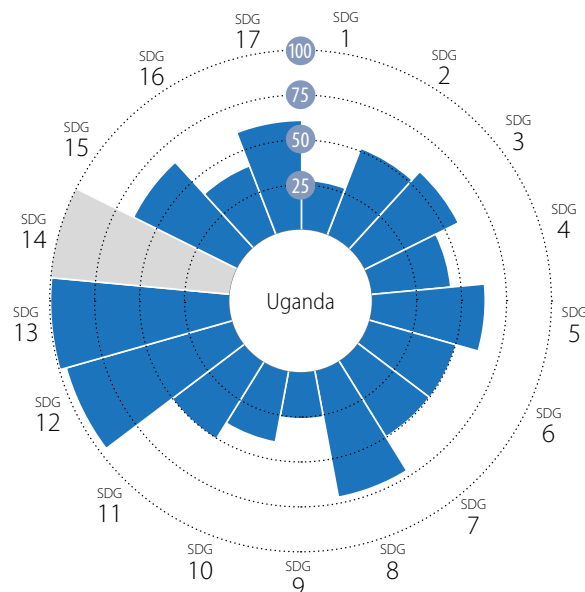
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				● ● ● ●			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				● ● ● ●			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	2019	● ●				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	2019	● ●				
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	29.3	2019	● ●				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	64.2	2022	● ●				
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	● ●				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			● ● ● ●				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.3	2018	● ●				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			● ● ● ●				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	169.7	2023	● ●				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.0	2023	● ●				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.9	2023	● ●				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	296.0	2023	● ●				
New HIV 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)			● ● ● ●				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.9	2021	● ●				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.1	2023	● ●				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.8	2018	● ●				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2020	● ●				
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	2023	● ●				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2021	● ●				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			● ● ● ●				
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.1	2023	● ●				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2023	● ●				
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.2	2023	● ●				
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8	2019	● ●				
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	45.7	2024	● ●				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.8	2022	● ●				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			● ● ● ●				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0	2025	● ●				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	2022	● ●				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.5	2022	● ●				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			● ● ● ●				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.6	2015	● ●				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)			● ● ● ●				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	● ●				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	75.2	2022	● ●				
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 (%)	5.0	2021	● ●				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2023	● ●				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			● ● ● ●				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			● ● ● ●				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)			● ● ● ●				
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)			● ● ● ●				
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2025	● ●				
Population using the internet (%)	74.3	2023	● ●				
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	● ●				
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)	*	0.0	2025	● ●			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2023	● ●				
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			● ● ● ●				
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)			● ● ● ●				
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient	39.1	2010	● ●				
Palma ratio	1.8	2010	● ●				
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.9	2022	● ●				
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4.6	2023	● ●				
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2022	● ●				
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)			● ● ● ●				
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2020	● ●				
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	2.4	2022	● ●				
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			● ● ● ●				
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			● ● ● ●				
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			● ● ● ●				
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			● ● ● ●				
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)			● ● ● ●				
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0	2023	● ●				
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			● ● ● ●				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)			● ● ● ●				
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			● ● ● ●				
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	69.7	2024	● ●				
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.0	2018	● ●				
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2019	● ●				
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.7	2019	● ●				
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			● ● ● ●				
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			● ● ● ●				
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			● ● ● ●				
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)			● ● ● ●				
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)			● ● ● ●				
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)			● ● ● ●				
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	● ●				
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			● ● ● ●				
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			● ● ● ●				
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.2	2020	● ●				
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)	*	0.0	2024	● ●			
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)			● ● ● ●				
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)			● ● ● ●				
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			● ● ● ●				
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)			● ● ● ●				
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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	● ●			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.4	2023	● ●				
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	57.4	2025	● ●				

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 0%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their status as of 2019. The goals are arranged in three rows. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and a white arrow indicating its status. A legend at the bottom explains the colors and arrows.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Status
1	No Poverty	Major challenges
2	Zero Hunger	Major challenges
3	Good Health and Well-being	Major challenges
4	Quality Education	Major challenges
5	Gender Equality	Significant challenges
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Major challenges
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Major challenges
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Major challenges
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Major challenges
10	Reduced Inequalities	Major challenges
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Major challenges
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	SDG achieved
13	Climate Action	SDG achieved
14	Life Below Water	Information unavailable
15	Life on Land	Major challenges
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Major challenges
17	Partnerships for the Goals	Major challenges

**Legend:**

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey dot)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Uganda**

2016	62.9
2023	72.0

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
h Asia	69.1
obean	74.3
al Asia	77.2
mbars	91.8

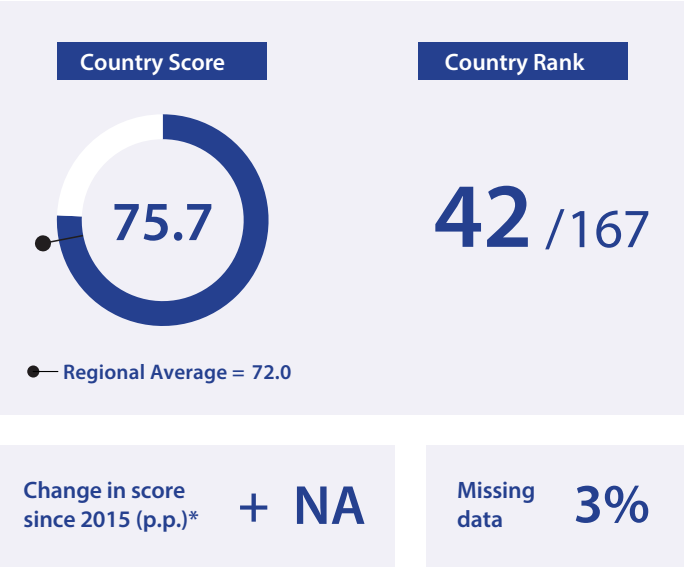
3

424

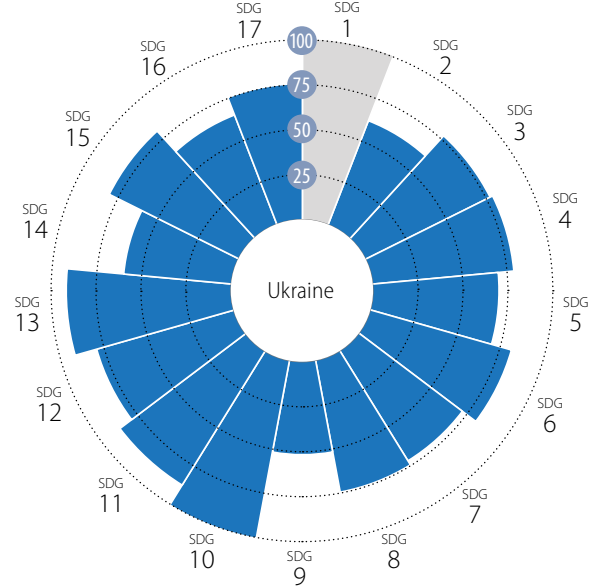
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				33.1	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				57.7	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				36.9	2022	●	↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				25.4	2020	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.6	2020	●	↑	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				13.6	2020	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				7.9	2022	●	→	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.3	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.4	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				170.3	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				17.9	2023	●	↗	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				38.8	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				198.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.9	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.5	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				163.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				68.3	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				111.4	2017	●	●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				91.0	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				48.6	2021	●	→	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.5	2024	●	↗	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				34.4	2010	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				89.0	2017	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				26.2	2017	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				91.8	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				64.0	2024	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				67.0	2022	●	↓	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				89.6	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				34.1	2025	●	↓	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				59.3	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				21.0	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.8	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.0	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				110.7	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				47.1	2022	●	↗	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				0.6	2022	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.0	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				38.8	2021	●	↑	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				47.4	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.2	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				65.9	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				3.1	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.2	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				74.9	2025	●	↓	
Population using the internet (%)				15.3	2023	●	→	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				32.8	2023	●	→	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.2	2018	●	●	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				27.9	2025	●	↓	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2023	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				0.3	2022	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				42.7	2019	●	●	
Palma ratio				2.1	2019	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				52.7	2022	●	→	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				29.7	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				52.5	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				44.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.6	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				0.9	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.6	2024	●	↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.8	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.2	2023	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				0.4	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				72.2	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				48.5	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.8	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				8.8	2022	●	↗	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	→	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				48.8	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				32.2	2016	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				18.1	2017	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				37.6	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.5	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)				13.8	2022	●	→	
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)				72.0	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				67.5	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



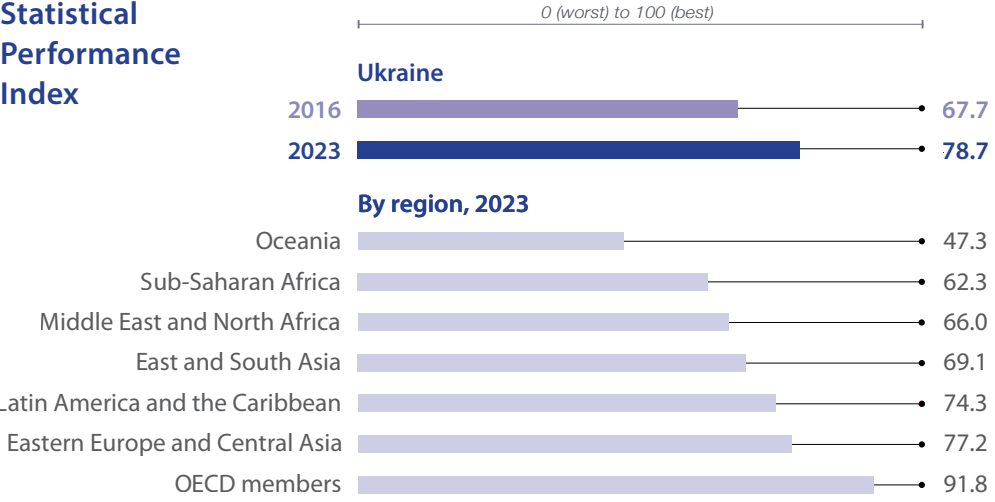
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



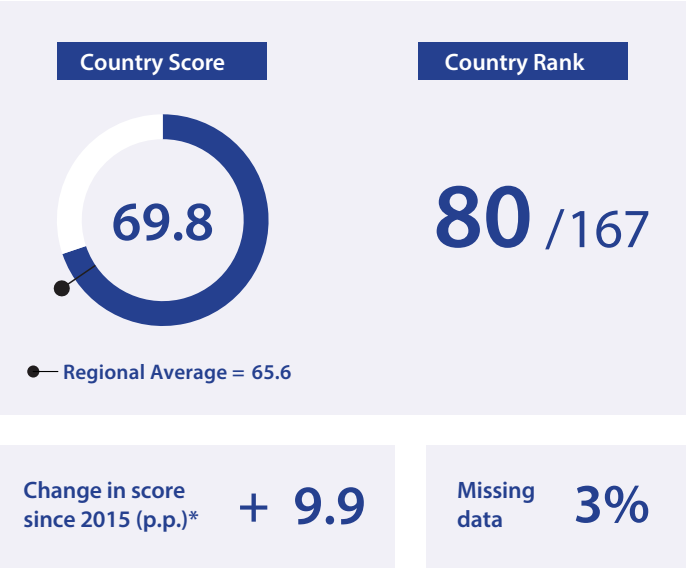
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				●	●	●	●	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				●	●	●	●	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.8	2022	●	→	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				22.9	2000	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				8.2	2000	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.6	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.6	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.4	2018	●	↑	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.2	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				15.0	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.7	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				8.1	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				112.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				24.8	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				79.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				10.5	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.4	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				12.6	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2014	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				83.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				75.5	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.7	2024	●	→	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				76.0	2021	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				84.1	2021	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				84.8	2021	●	↓	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.9	2021	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.3	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				106.7	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				76.0	2021	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.2	2025	●	→	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				93.6	2022	●	→	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.7	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				6.3	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				34.2	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				684.1	2024	●	→	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				94.9	2022	●	→	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.3	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				8.9	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				73.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				12.8	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				83.6	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				9.8	2021	●	●	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				7.0	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.9	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				82.4	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				81.6	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				24.0	2025	●	→	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2023	●	↓	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				35.2	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				25.6	2020	●	↑	
Palma ratio				0.9	2020	●	↑	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				1.1	2018	●	●	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				12.5	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				76.4	2022	●	↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				83.9	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				8.2	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.0	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.6	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				37.9	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				6.6	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.8	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.3	2024	●	↓	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				67.4	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				64.4	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				23.6	2018	●	→	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				31.7	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				21.4	2019	●	↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.8	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				57.3	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.94	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.8	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.8	2021	●	↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.76	2023	●	→	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				35.6	2022	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.8	2012	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				35.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				3.2	2012	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.2	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2025	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.2	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)				33.0	2022	●	→	
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)				78.7	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				50.0	2025	●	●	

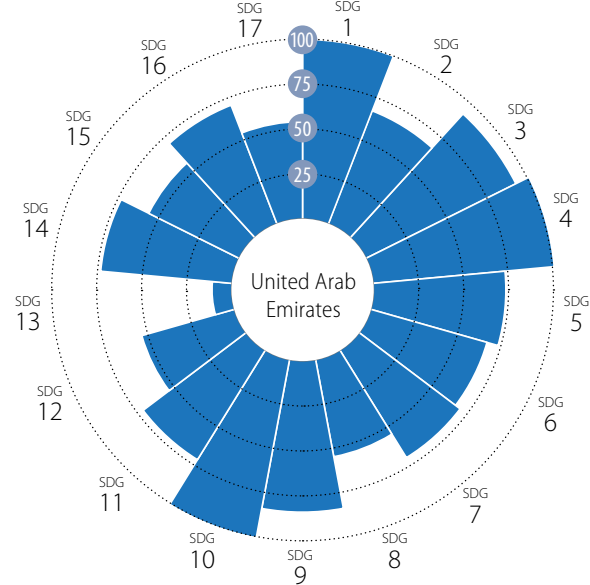
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



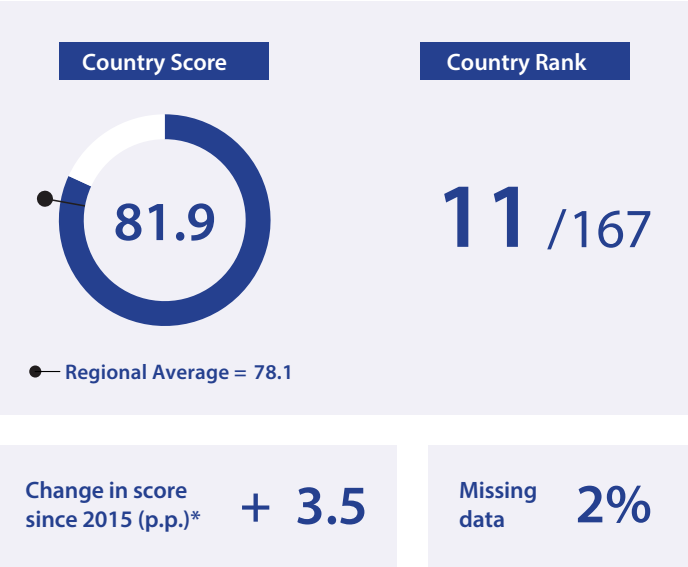
SDG Dashboard and Trends



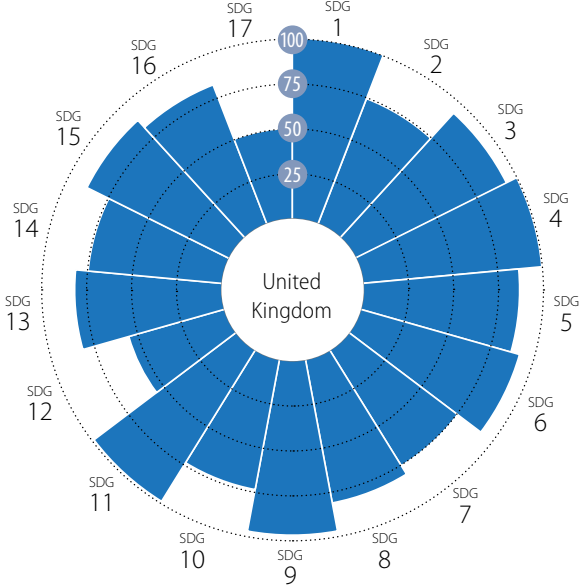
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.3	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	→	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.7	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	0.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				32.1	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				23.6	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.3	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				2.5	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.5	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				5.0	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				0.8	2023	●	↑	
New HIV 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 (%)				11.6	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				70.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				82.9	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				3.0	2022	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				96.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				81.8	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.8	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				99.8	2023	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.8	2023	●	●	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				104.2	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				61.1	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.5	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				60.4	2024	●	↗	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				50.0	2025	●	↑	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.1	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1,509.9	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				100.0	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				5,513.8	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.4	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.0	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				55.2	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				13.4	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				85.7	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.1	2025	●	→	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	●	↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				3.9	2018	●	↓	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				229.4	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				96.2	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				100.0	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				211.7	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				4.1	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				57.0	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.9	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.5	2021	●	↑	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				191.3	2023	●	↑	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				26.4	2018	●	●	
Palma ratio				0.9	2018	●	●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				51.2	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.6	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				45.1	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.6	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				18.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.3	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				21.3	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				51.9	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				57.6	2024	●	↗	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.4	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				24.2	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				11.8	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				42.3	2023	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				53.5	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				65.3	2024	●	↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				13.3	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				4.9	2019	●	↑	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.6	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				1.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				58.2	2023	●	↗	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.4	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				12.6	2022	●	↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.7	2022	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.92	2023	●	→	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				38.2	2016	●	●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				68.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				26.9	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.61	2023	●	↗	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.72	2023	●	↑	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.65	2023	●	→	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.7	2022	●	●	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	↓	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				82	2024	●	●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				77.6	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				60.8	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



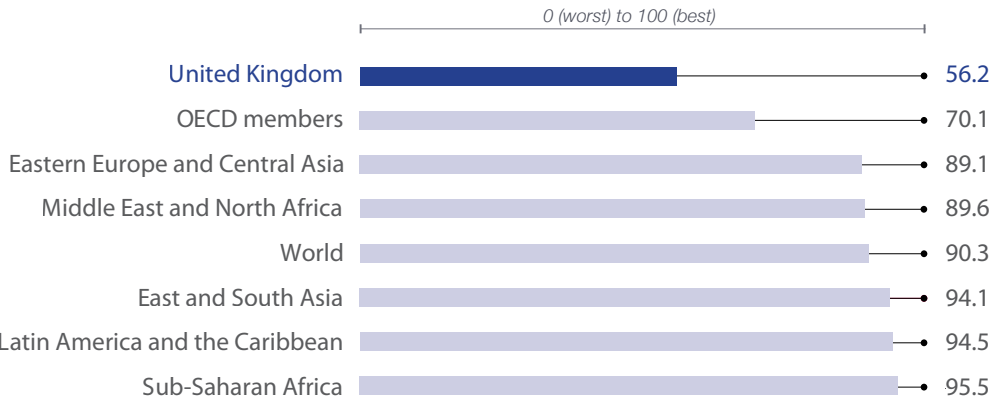
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

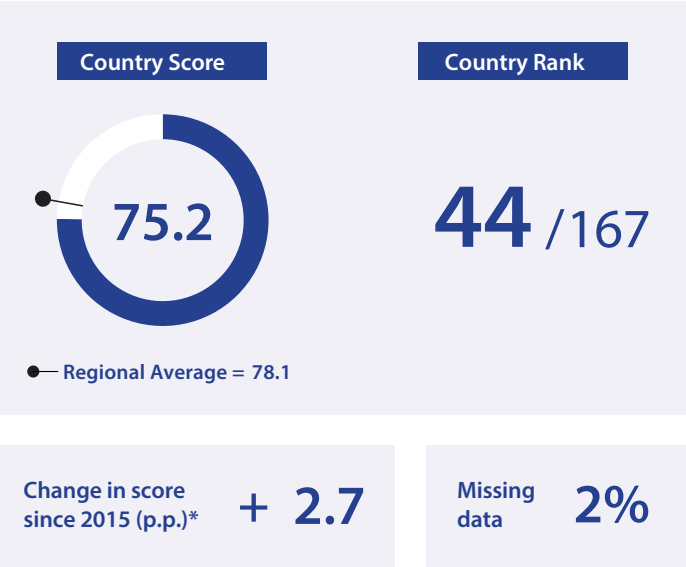


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

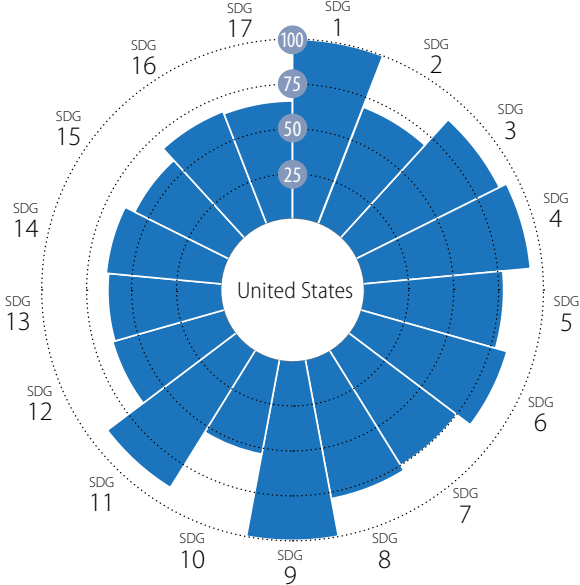
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.1	2025	●	→	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.2	2025	●	→	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)				11.8	2022	●	↓	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				*	2.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.3	2017	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				*	90.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.8	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	→	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				7.7	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)				NA	NA	●	●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				21.8	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				8.3	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.7	2023	●	→	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				4.5	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				7.6	2023	●	↑	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				NA	NA	●	●	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				11.0	2021	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				13.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				2.4	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				81.3	2023	●	↑	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				8.3	2023	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				NA	NA	●	●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.0	2023	●	→	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				87.8	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.7	2024	●	↑	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)				7.3	2021	●	→	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)				20.4	2019	●	●	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)				11.2	2022	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				98.6	2014	●	●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.9	2022	●	↑	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				*	99.9	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				*	100.0	2022	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)				49.4	2019	●	●	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)				494.4	2022	●	→	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				11.0	2022	●	↑	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)				24.3	2022	●	↓	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				85.9	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				100.7	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				86.4	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				40.5	2025	●	↑	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)				13.3	2023	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				99.1	2022	●	→	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				14.4	2022	●	→	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				85.8	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)				2,160.4	2024	●	↗	
Population using safely managed water services (%)				99.8	2022	●	→	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↗	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				12.1	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				67.6	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.8	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				99.8	2021	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.7	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				83.5	2018	●	●	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)				75.1	2023	●	↑	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)				10.4	2022	●	↑	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.1	2025	●	→	
Population using the internet (%)				96.3	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				129.8	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.7	2023	●	→	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				96.8	2025	●	↑	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				3.0	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				2.9	2021	●	↑	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				819.6	2023	●	↑	
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)				9.2	2017	●	●	
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)				36.5	2008	●	●	
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)				34.0	2022	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				32.4	2021	●	↗	
Palma ratio				1.6	2022	●	↓	
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)				14.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				*	0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				8.7	2023	●	↑	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with rent overburden (%)				18.5	2020	●	↓	
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)				98.8	2025	●	●	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				95.7	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				17.1	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				4.4	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.6	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				31.1	2024	●	↗	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				35.5	2024	●	→	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				12.0	2019	●	●	
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2022	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.5	2023	●	↗	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				5.0	2024	●	→	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.0	2024	●	●	
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)				57.9	2021	●	↑	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				84.2	2023	●	↗	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				61.6	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.1	2018	●	↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				29.9	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.7	2019	●	↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				83.4	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				90.9	2023	●	↑	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				16.1	2022	●	↗	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.4	2022	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2023	●	↑	
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				12.3	2022	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				71.0	2024	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (%)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				78.9	2025	●	→	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↓	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.68	2023	●	↑	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	→	
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)				135.1	2022	●	↗	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				14.1	2022	●	↑	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.5	2024	●	↓	
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				93	2024	●	●	
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)				69.0	2022	●	→	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				105.8	2021	●	↓	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				88.9	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				56.1	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

Overall Performance



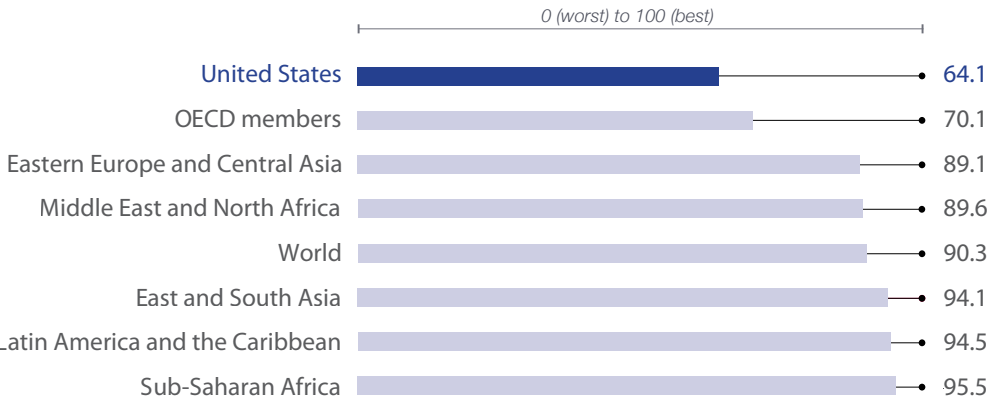
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



International Spillover Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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



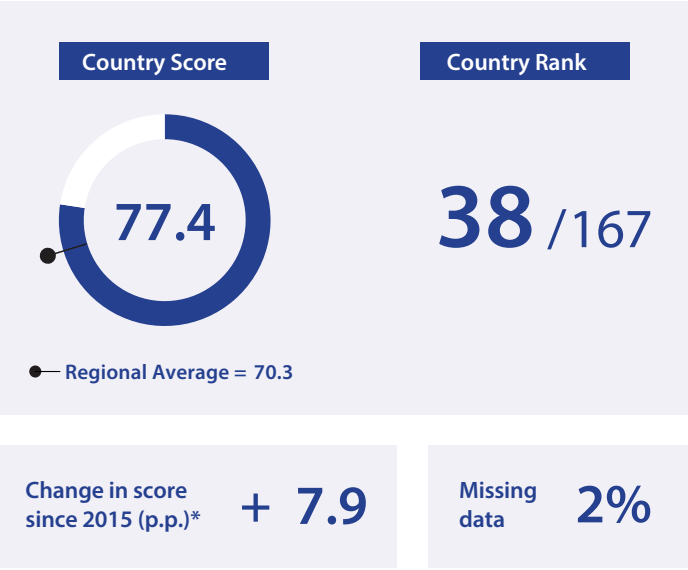
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	0.7	2025	🟢📈	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8	2025	🟢📈	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	1.0	2025	🟢📈	Population using the internet (%)	93.1	2023	🟢📈	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	18.1	2023	🔴📉	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	184.8	2023	🟢📈	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2023	🟢📈	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2022	🟢📈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	97.8	2025	🟢📈	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2018	🟢	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2023	🟢📈	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.1	2018	🟢	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.6	2022	🟢📈	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	NA	NA	🟡	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	1,561.2	2023	🟢📈	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	42.0	2022	🔴📉	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.6	2021	🟢📈	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2022	🔴📈	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	26.9	2019	🟡📈	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.1	2022	🟢📈	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.6	2022	🟢📈	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2018	🟡	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	🟡	Gini coefficient	41.3	2022	🔴📉	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	12.3	2022	🟡	Palma ratio	1.8	2023	🔴📉	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	22.9	2023	🟡📉	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.6	2023	🟢📈	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	2023	🟢📈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	*	0.0	2022	🟢📈
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	2023	🟢📈	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	8.7	2023	🟢📈	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2023	🟢📈	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2022	🟢📈	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	NA	NA	🟡	Population with rent overburden (%)	29.0	2021	🔴📈	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	13.7	2021	🟢📈	Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	57.7	2025	🟡	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14.0	2019	🟢	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	62.1	2020	🟡	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.2	2021	🟡📉	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	2023	🟡📈	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	9.3	2022	🟡	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	13.5	2022	🟢📈	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.5	2024	🟡📈	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.6	2021	🟢📈	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	10.2	2024	🟡📉	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	2023	🟢📈	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	67.2	2024	🔴📈	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85.7	2021	🟢📈	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	26.8	2024	🟡📈	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2024	🟢📈	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2024	🟡📈	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	68.2	2020	🔴	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2018	🔴	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.8	2022	🔴📉	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	8.9	2022	🟢📈	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.5	2023	🔴📈	
SDG4 – Quality Education				GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5	2024	🔴📉	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.5	2022	🟡📉	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	2.9	2024	🟡	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0	2022	🟡📉	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)	22.6	2021	🔴	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	*	98.8	2021	🟢📈	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	*	100.0	2022	🟢	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9	2023	🔴📈
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.4	2019	🟢	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.6	2024	🟡📈	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	489.4	2022	🟡📈	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.9	2018	🟡📈	
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.9	2022	🟡📉	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.0	2019	🟡📈	
Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	33.9	2022	🔴📉	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.7	2019	🟡📈	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	🟡	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.2	2024	🟢📈	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2	2022	🟢📈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3	2023	🔴📈	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9	2024	🟢📈	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	2023	🔴📈	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7	2025	🟡📈	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	🔴📉	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.4	2023	🟡📈	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2023	🟢📈	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	18.6	2022	🟡📈	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	🟢📈	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2022	🟢📈	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2023	🔴📈	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.2	2022	🟡📈	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2023	🟢📈	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.7	2015	🟢	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	26.2	2021	🟡📈	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> Oeq/capita)	2,146.8	2024	🟡📈	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2021	🟢	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.5	2022	🟢📈	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2024	🟢📈	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.0	2022	🟢📈	Children involved in child labor (%)	*	0.0	2021	🟢
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	3.6	2024	🔴	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2022	🟢📈	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.5	2025	🟡📉	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2022	🟢📈	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2023	🔴📈	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2023	🟡📈	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.55	2023	🟡📈	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10.9	2021	🟡📈	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2023	🟢📈	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	524.4	2021	🔴📈	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	73.5	2023	🟡	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2022	🟢	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.5	2022	🟢📈	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.0	2021	🟢📈	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2024	🔴📈	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.56	2023	🟡📉	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	2.2	2018	🟡📈	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46	2024	🟢	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	64.5	2018	🟡	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.6	2022	🔴📉	
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.9	2024	🟢📈	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	🟢
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	13.0	2022	🟡📈	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.4	2023	🟢📈	
				Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	5.1	2025	🔴	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable

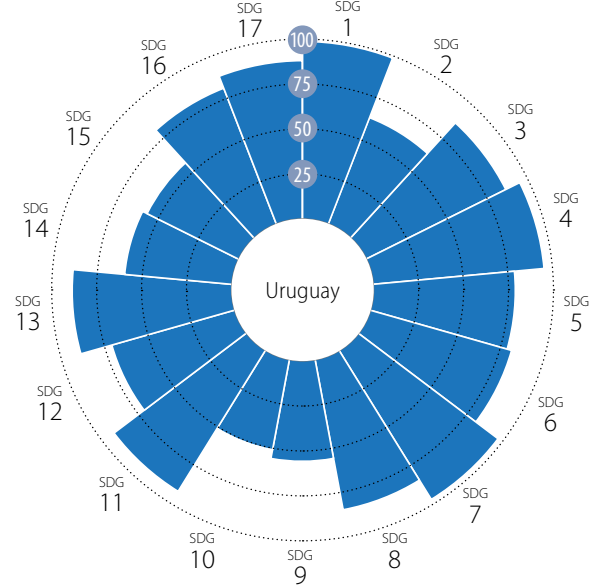
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



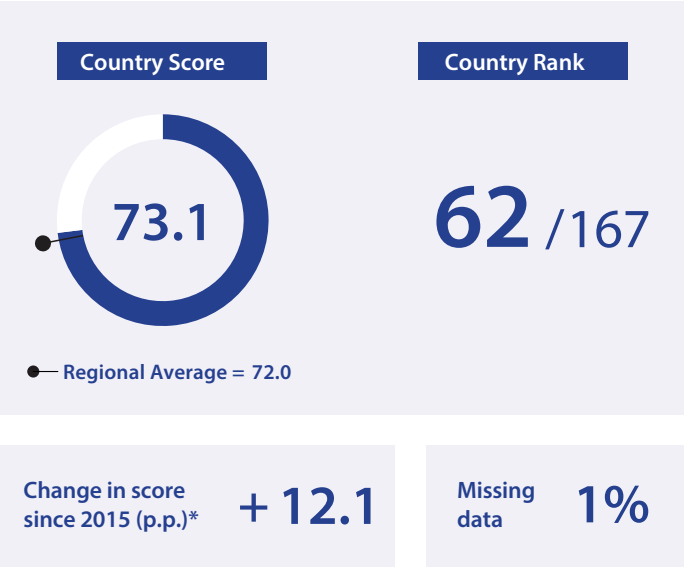
SDG Dashboard and Trends



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.9	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.4	2018	●	●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				69.8	2018	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				33.3	2022	●	↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.5	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.3	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.5	2021	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				15.3	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				4.1	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.7	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				42.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				17.4	2021	●	→	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				16.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.0	2021	●	↗	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				78.1	2023	●	↗	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				26.8	2021	●	↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				100.0	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				95.0	2023	●	↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				81.5	2021	●	↑	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.7	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				98.2	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.9	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				87.5	2022	●	●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2022	●	↑	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				86.6	2024	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				106.7	2022	●	↑	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				80.7	2024	●	↑	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.3	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.5	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				98.3	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				12.1	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				26.3	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				679.2	2024	●	↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				0.6	2023	●	→	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				51.7	2021	●	→	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				70.9	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				1.9	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				74.1	2021	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				8.5	2025	●	↓	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2023	●	↑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				25.8	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				99.8	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				89.9	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				110.2	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.7	2023	●	↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				12.0	2019	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2022	●	↗	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				23.7	2023	●	↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				40.6	2022	●	↓	
Palma ratio				1.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				12.0	2023	●	→	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				73.5	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.1	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				12.5	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.8	2024	●	→	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.5	2024	●	↗	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				146.2	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.6	2024	●	↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2023	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				2.3	2023	●	↓	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				2.2	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				●	●	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				53.8	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				64.2	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				54.8	2018	●	↓	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				52.6	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				6.1	2019	●	→	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				23.3	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.3	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				16.4	2022	●	→	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				11.3	2022	●	→	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	↓	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				8.7	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.8	2013	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				76.0	2024	●	↑	
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.2	2010	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.2	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.57	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↑	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				10.8	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				81.1	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				85.2	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



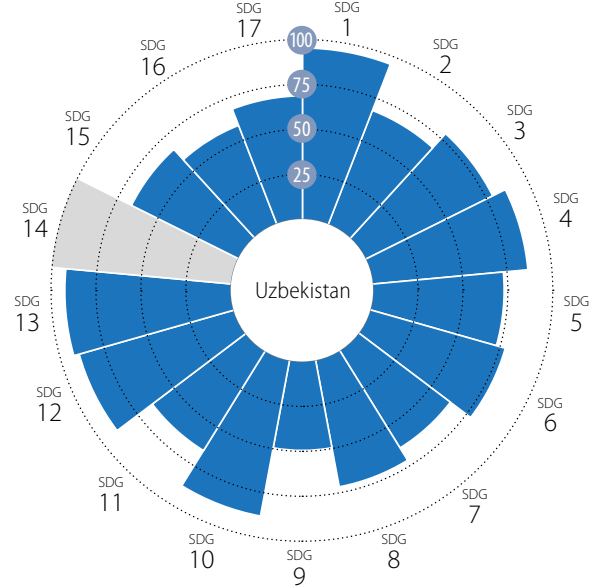
Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)\*

+ 12.1

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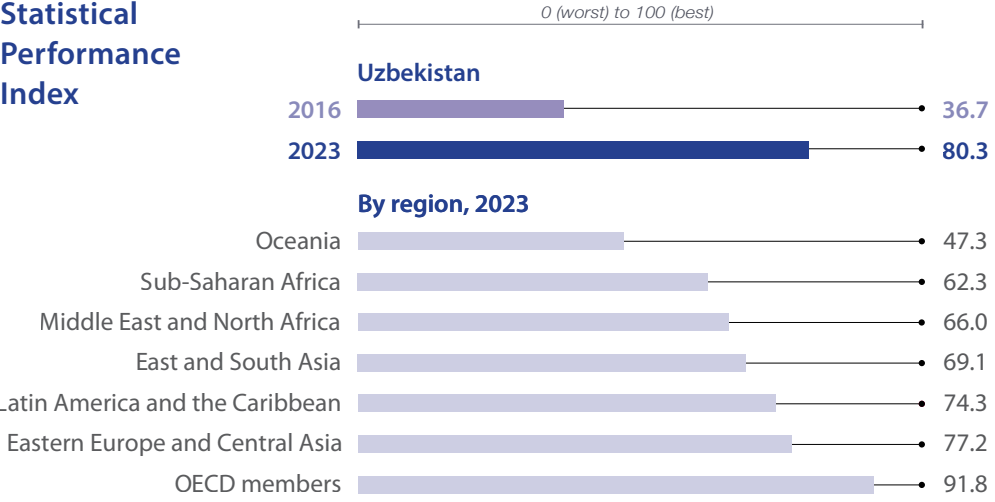
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



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

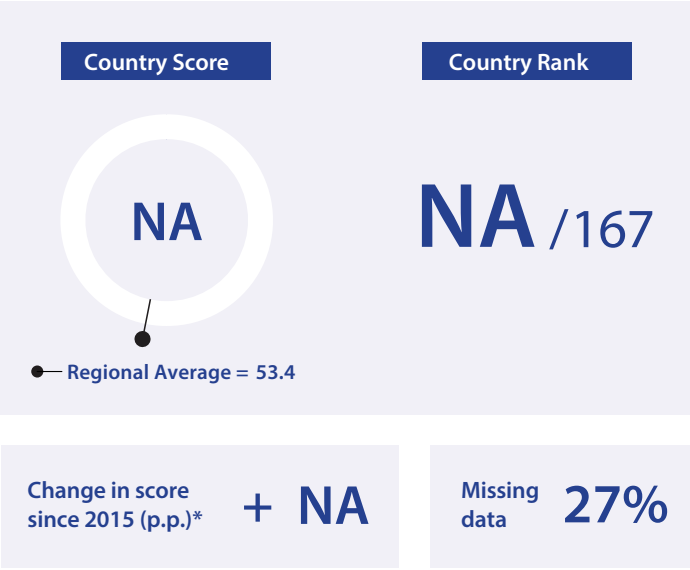


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.8	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.2	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.5	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.5	2021	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.4	2021	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				56.1	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				30.0	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.0	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.1	2021	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				26.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				7.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				13.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				57.0	2023	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				24.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				152.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				9.3	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.4	2023	●	↔
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				36.1	2022	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				99.0	2022	●	↔
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				99.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				74.8	2021	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.2	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				65.9	2022	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				99.4	2024	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				95.6	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				100.0	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.2	2024	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.3	2022	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				54.5	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				38.0	2025	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.6	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				96.3	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				121.8	2022	●	↔
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				97.2	2019	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				365.2	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				77.8	2022	●	↓
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.6	2023	●	↔
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.0	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				65.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				44.1	2021	●	↔
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.5	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				3.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				88.5	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				89.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				106.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				30.4	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.1	2023	●	↓
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				15.5	2023	●	↔
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				31.2	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.1	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				7.1	2022	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				32.5	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				85.2	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				21.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				3.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.5	2024	●	↔
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.2	2024	●	↔
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				34.4	2024	●	↔
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2024	●	↔
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.6	2023	●	↔
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				1.1	2024	●	↓
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.2	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				20.5	2023	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				19.2	2023	●	↔
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.97	2023	●	↔
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				1.8	2022	●	↔
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.4	2021	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.90	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				●	●	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				32.0	2024	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (%)				20.6	2022	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				35.2	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↔
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.27	2023	●	↔
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.0	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)				21.1	2022	●	↔
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)				80.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				56.7	2025	●	●

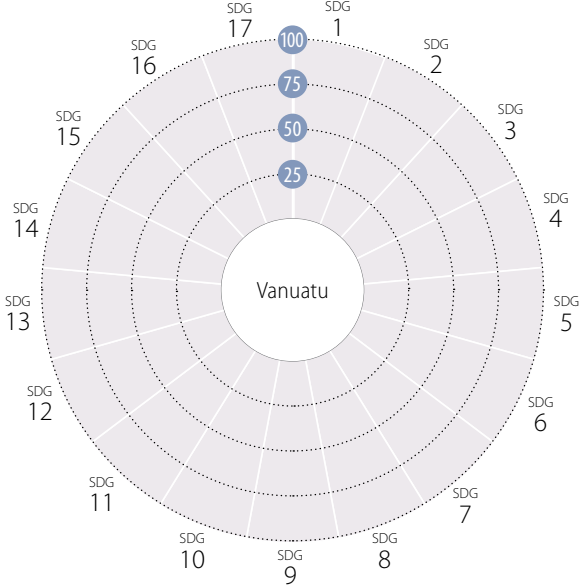
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



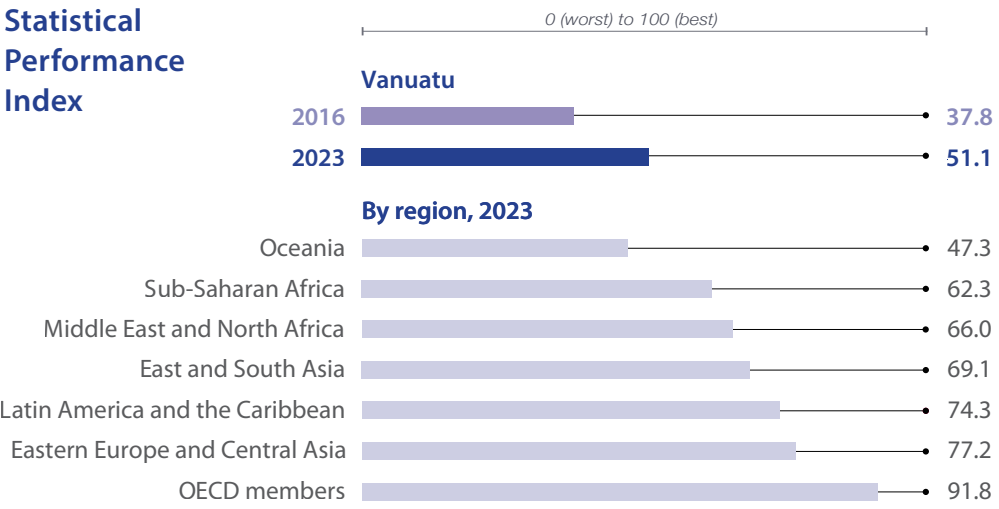
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

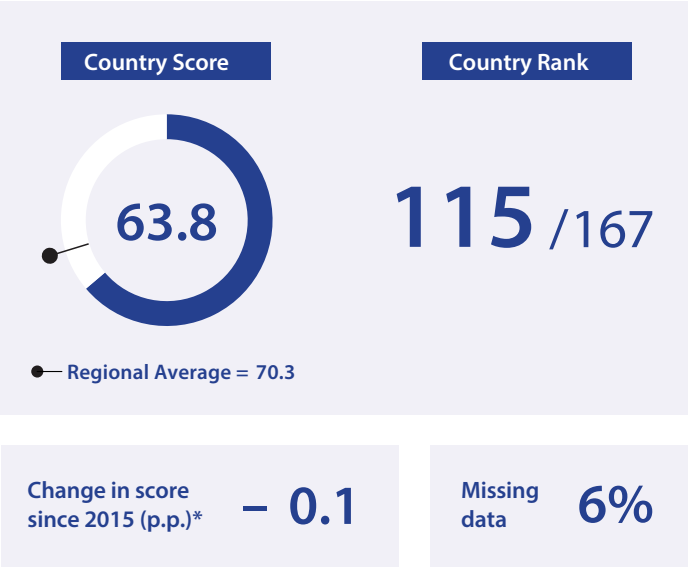


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

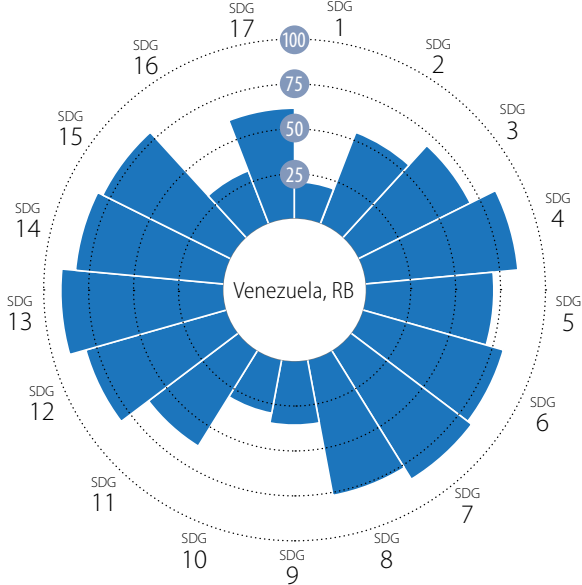
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				17.1	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				44.7	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				7.9	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				28.9	2013	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.7	2013	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				0.6	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				100.0	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.7	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				16.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				41.0	2023	●	→
New HIV 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 (%)				36.8	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				260.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				12.5	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				71.5	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				81.0	2012	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.4	2013	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				70.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				47.0	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				74.1	2023	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.1	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				58.3	2023	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				96.9	2021	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				61.1	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				87.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				85.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				2.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				91.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				46.7	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				7.1	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				70.0	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				6.4	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				2.8	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				1.9	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				39.0	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	↑
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				64.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				45.7	2023	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				421.4	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)				*	0.0	2025	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				3.0	2023	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.3	2019	●	●
Palma ratio				1.2	2019	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				3.1	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				6.4	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				78.0	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				1.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.7	2023	●	→
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	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				3.3	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				71.8	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				34.6	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.3	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				8.4	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				2.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				0.3	2020	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				32.3	2021	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				43.4	2013	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				50.0	2024	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				15.6	2013	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				12.3	2023	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				30.5	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)				51.1	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				68.8	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



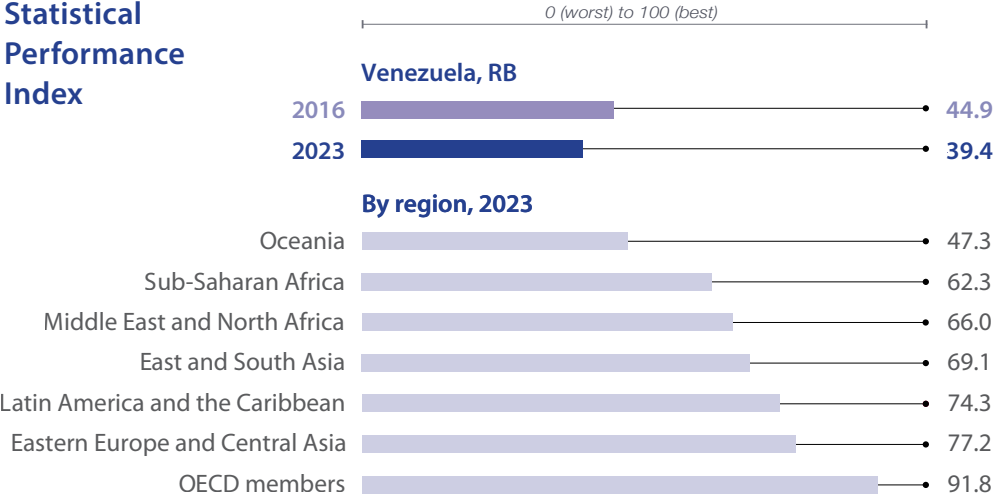
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index

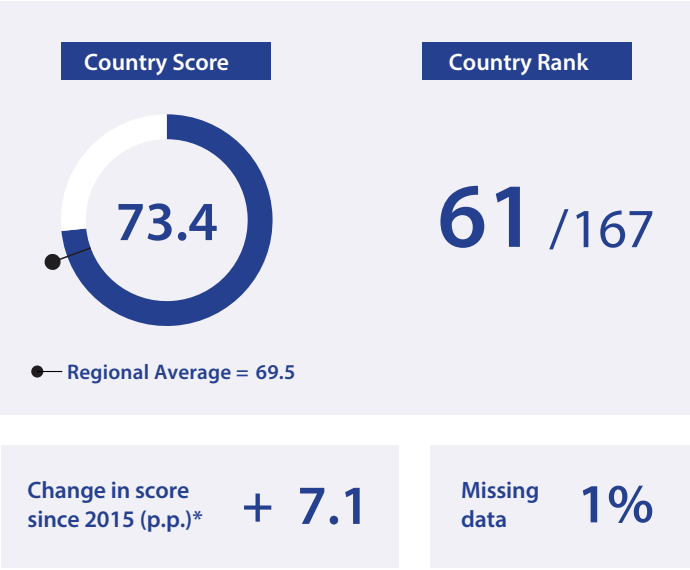


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

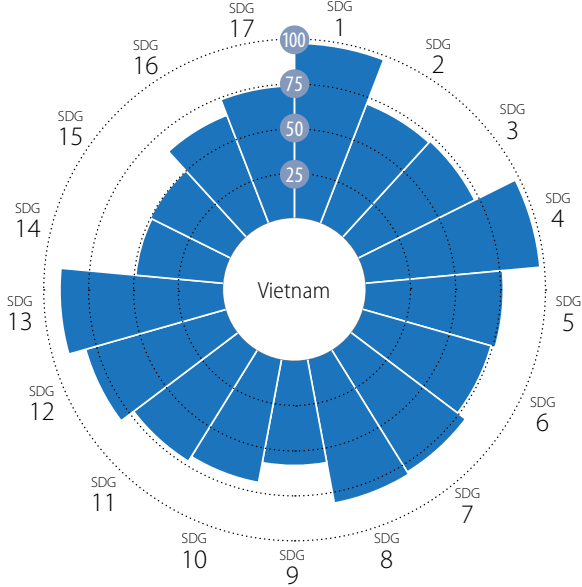
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				42.9	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				68.8	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				17.6	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				13.4	2009	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.1	2009	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				●	●	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				22.7	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.4	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.5	2020	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				226.7	2023	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				15.0	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				24.3	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				45.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.7	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				38.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.2	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.5	2023	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				76.1	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.7	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				54.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				75.1	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.7	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				85.4	2017	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.0	2024	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				71.9	2017	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.7	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				82.4	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				103.3	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				55.1	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				32.1	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				93.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				98.4	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				7.5	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				32.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				544.7	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				95.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				32.5	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				9.5	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				84.4	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.3	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				77.8	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				61.6	2017	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				56.9	2023	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.0	2023	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2016	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.6	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				44.7	2006	●	●
Palma ratio				2.4	2006	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				25.7	2007	●	●
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				20.2	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				●	●	●	●
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				36.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				10.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.8	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.2	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				36.2	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				7.1	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.5	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.3	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.9	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				59.4	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				68.3	2024	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				16.8	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				0.7	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				78.8	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.4	2023	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.81	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				9.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				12.6	2022	●	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	↗
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				62.5	2020	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				81.3	2017	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				10.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				29.2	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.12	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.14	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				8.9	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				* 0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.4	2023	●	↓
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				46.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



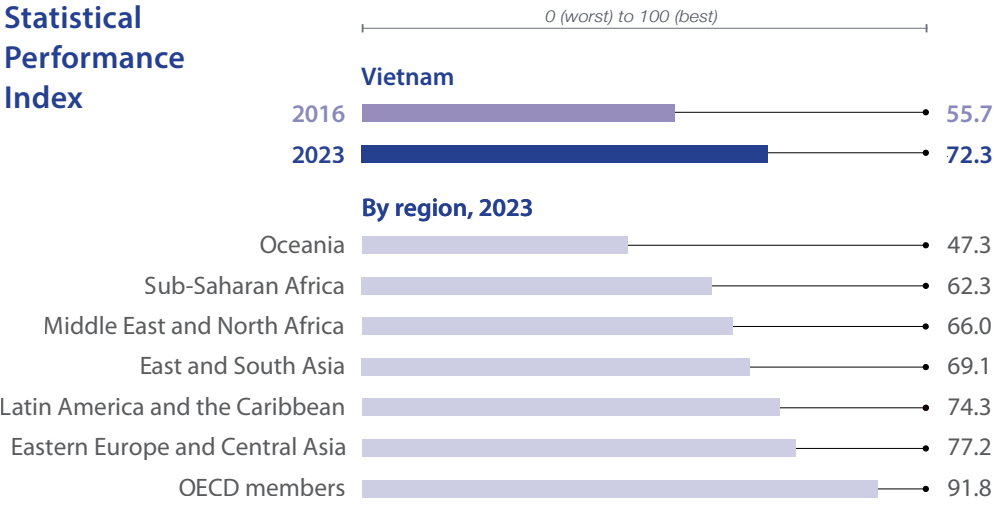
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

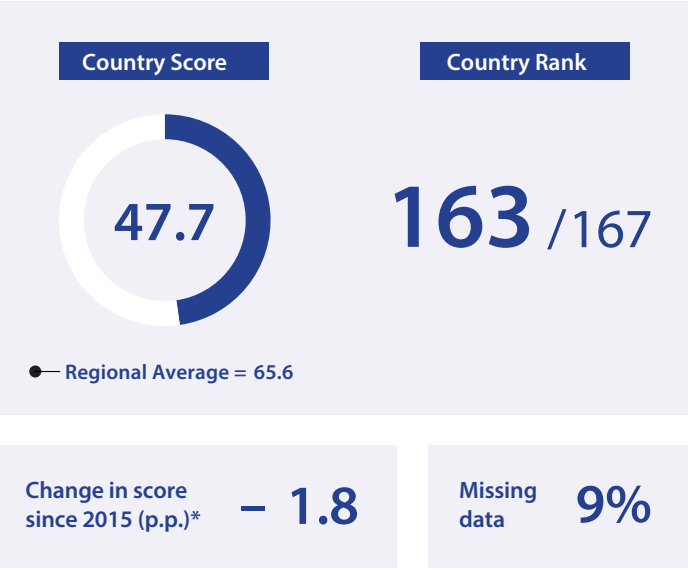
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.



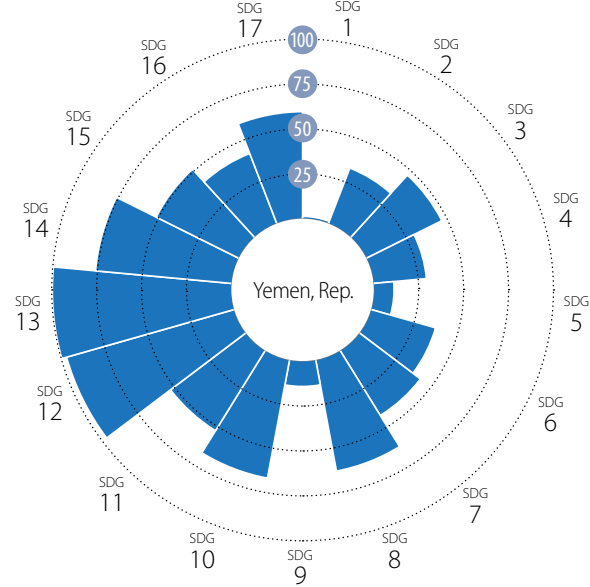
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.6	2025	●	↑	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				2.7	2025	●	↑	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				5.2	2022	●	↑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				19.5	2020	●	↗	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.7	2020	●	↑	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				55.7	2020	●	●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				2.0	2022	●	↑	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.9	2022	●	↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				37.9	2022	●	●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				47.6	2023	●	↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.3	2023	●	↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				20.0	2023	●	↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				182.0	2023	●	→	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				20.1	2021	●	↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				103.0	2019	●	●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.7	2021	●	↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.6	2023	●	→	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				29.0	2020	●	↗	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				96.1	2021	●	↑	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				65.0	2023	●	↓	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				68.1	2021	●	↓	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.4	2024	●	↑	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.4	2022	●	→	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.3	2023	●	→	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				100.5	2023	●	↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.0	2022	●	●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				78.0	2024	●	→	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				92.6	2022	●	↗	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				88.0	2024	●	→	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				31.4	2025	●	↗	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				98.0	2022	●	↑	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				92.2	2022	●	↑	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				18.1	2022	●	↑	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				10.0	2015	●	●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)				1,288.5	2024	●	↓	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑	
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				21.6	2021	●	↗	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				78.3	2023	●	●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.1	2022	●	●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				56.3	2022	●	↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				1.2	2025	●	↑	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↗	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	→	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				14.0	2018	●	●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				97.6	2025	●	↑	
Population using the internet (%)				78.1	2023	●	↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				99.8	2023	●	↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.2	2023	●	↑	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				42.0	2025	●	●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.4	2021	●	→	
Total patent applications by applicant’s origin (per million population)				11.4	2023	●	→	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Gini coefficient				36.1	2022	●	↓	
Palma ratio				1.5	2022	●	→	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				32.5	2022	●	↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)				27.9	2023	●	↓	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				85.9	2022	●	↑	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				68.8	2020	●	●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				5.3	2022	●	●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.8	2024	●	↓	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.4	2024	●	→	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				38.7	2024	●	→	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				15.9	2024	●	↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2022	●	↑	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)				3.4	2023	●	→	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)				2.1	2024	●	→	
CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.1	2022	●	●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				24.6	2023	●	→	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				49.4	2024	●	→	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				5.5	2018	●	→	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				66.3	2019	●	↓	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				16.9	2019	●	↓	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				40.2	2023	●	→	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				39.5	2023	●	→	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.71	2023	●	↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	↗	
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)				14.9	2022	●	↓	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1.5	2011	●	●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.91	2023	●	↑	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				11.5	2022	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				98.1	2021	●	●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				40.0	2024	●	↗	
Children involved in child labor (%)				6.9	2021	●	●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				19.7	2025	●	↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.50	2023	●	→	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	→	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.40	2023	●	↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.9	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				*	0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.3	2023	●	↑	
Index of countries’ support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				72.4	2025	●	●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



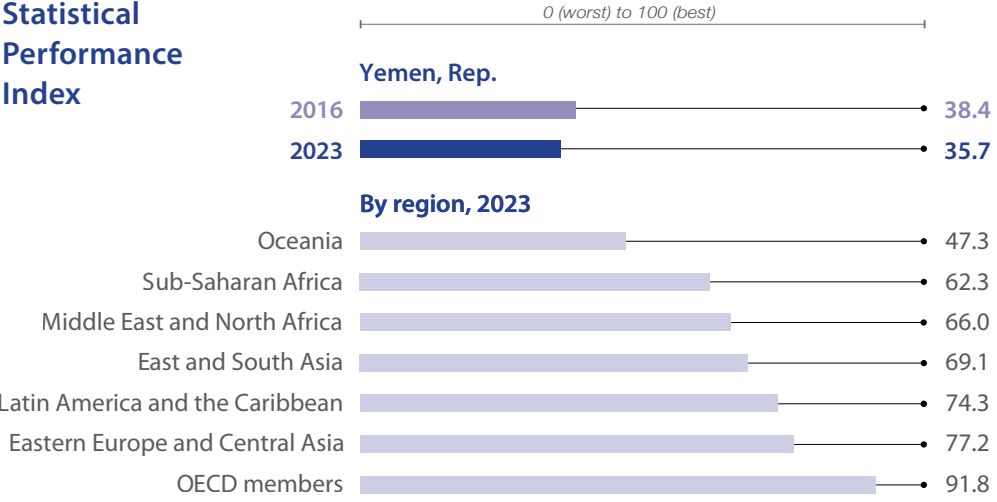
Average Performance by SDG



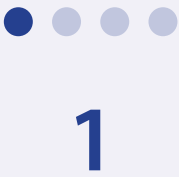
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

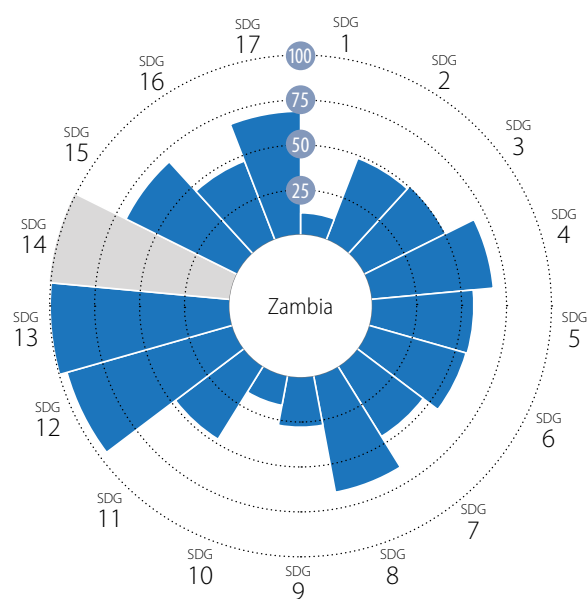


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		71.6	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		89.9	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		39.5	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		46.4	2013	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		16.4	2013	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		23.0	2021	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		13.7	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		0.9	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.1	2012	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		118.4	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		21.4	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		39.3	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		48.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.1	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		25.8	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		186.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		29.8	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)		69.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		77.0	2023	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		60.9	2023	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		45.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		42.5	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		3.6	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		3.4	2016	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		69.4	2016	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		49.0	2016	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		69.2	2023	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		51.1	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		48.9	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		8.1	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		0.0	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		61.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		54.8	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		169.8	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		0.0	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		333.3	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		76.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		48.3	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		3.3	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		3.7	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		●	●	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		6.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		11.9	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		17.0	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		1.1	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		64.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)		13.8	2020	●	●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		34.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		1.9	2023	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		0.3	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		36.7	2014	●	●
Palma ratio		1.6	2014	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		44.2	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		36.0	2023	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		77.2	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		25.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		1.5	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.6	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		0.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		5.6	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2.7	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.3	2018	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.3	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.2	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		●	●	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		30.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		52.0	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		6.7	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2.8	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		0.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		27.9	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		8.2	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.87	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		0.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		5.8	2013	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		59.0	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		29.4	2023	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		13.0	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		15.9	2023	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	*	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		31.5	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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		5.8	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	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	*	0.0	2021	●	●
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	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

### Average Performance by SDG



Missing data 1%

The infographic displays the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a 3x6 grid. Each goal is represented by a colored square with a white icon and text. The color of the square indicates the status of the goal: red for 'Major challenges', orange for 'Significant challenges', yellow for 'Challenges remain', green for 'SDG achieved', and grey for 'Information unavailable'. To the right of each goal square is a white square containing a colored arrow or symbol indicating the trend: orange arrow for 'Stagnating', yellow arrow for 'Moderately improving', green arrow for 'On track or maintaining SDG achievement', red arrow for 'Decreasing', and grey dot for 'Information unavailable'.

Goal Number	Goal Name	Challenge Status	Trend
1	NO POVERTY	Major challenges	Stagnating
2	ZERO HUNGER	Major challenges	Stagnating
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Major challenges	Stagnating
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	Significant challenges	Information unavailable
5	GENDER EQUALITY	Significant challenges	Stagnating
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Major challenges	Moderately improving
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Major challenges	Stagnating
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Major challenges	Stagnating
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Major challenges	Stagnating
10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Major challenges	Moderately improving
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Major challenges	Decreasing
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	SDG achieved	Moderately improving
13	CLIMATE ACTION	SDG achieved	Moderately improving
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	Information unavailable	Information unavailable
15	LIFE ON LAND	Major challenges	Stagnating
16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Major challenges	Decreasing
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Significant challenges	Stagnating

Legend:

- Major challenges (Red square)
- Significant challenges (Orange square)
- Challenges remain (Yellow square)
- SDG achieved (Green square)
- Information unavailable (Grey square)
- Decreasing (Red arrow)
- Stagnating (Orange arrow)
- Moderately improving (Yellow arrow)
- On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow)
- Information unavailable (Grey dot)

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

**Zambia**

2016	53.2
2023	62.5

**By region, 2023**

Oceania	47.3
Africa	62.3
Africa	66.0
South Asia	69.1
European	74.3
East Asia	77.2
Members	91.8

2

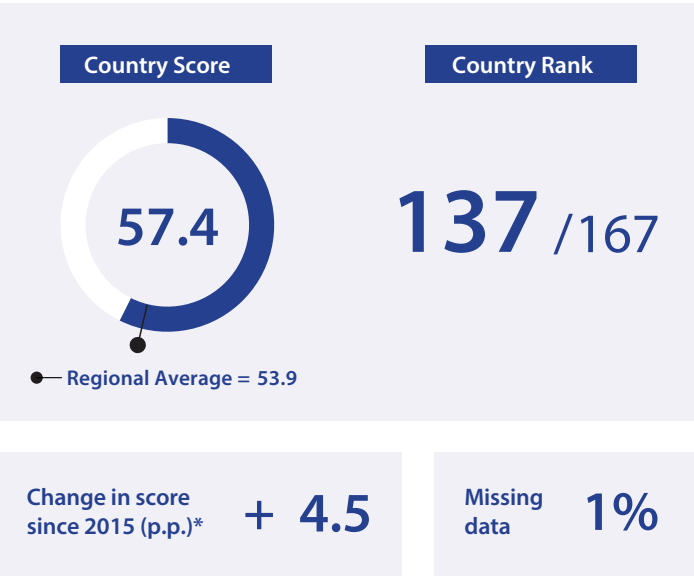
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				55.9	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				70.2	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				35.4	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				34.6	2018	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.2	2018	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				23.2	2018	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.1	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				2.5	2022	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.1	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.2	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				85.5	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				22.0	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				44.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				283.0	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				1.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				23.6	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				174.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.3	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				134.6	2017	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				80.4	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				80.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				55.8	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.9	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (of children aged 4 to 6)				●	●	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				85.2	2017	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				55.8	2013	●	●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.2	2020	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				69.4	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				77.3	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				82.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				15.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				68.2	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				36.3	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				2.8	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				0.5	2015	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				70.5	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				47.8	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				9.0	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				0.4	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				22.3	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				41.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				48.5	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.9	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.41	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				66.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				33.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				60.0	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.3	2018	●	●
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2008	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				0.3	2023	●	↓
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				51.5	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				3.5	2022	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				48.3	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				26.6	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				68.7	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				9.4	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				19.1	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				1.2	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2023	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				46.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				56.8	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.88	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.5	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				0.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.2	2015	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				28.0	2017	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				14.0	2018	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				23.0	2012	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				57.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.44	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.1	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)				22.0	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)				62.5	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				76.8	2025	●	●

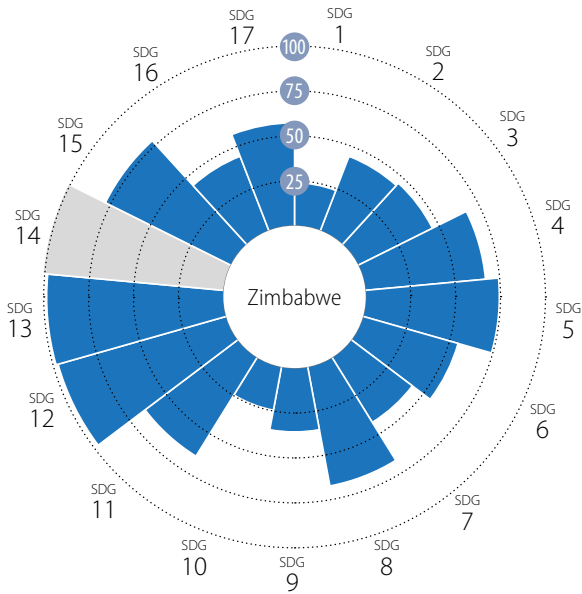
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



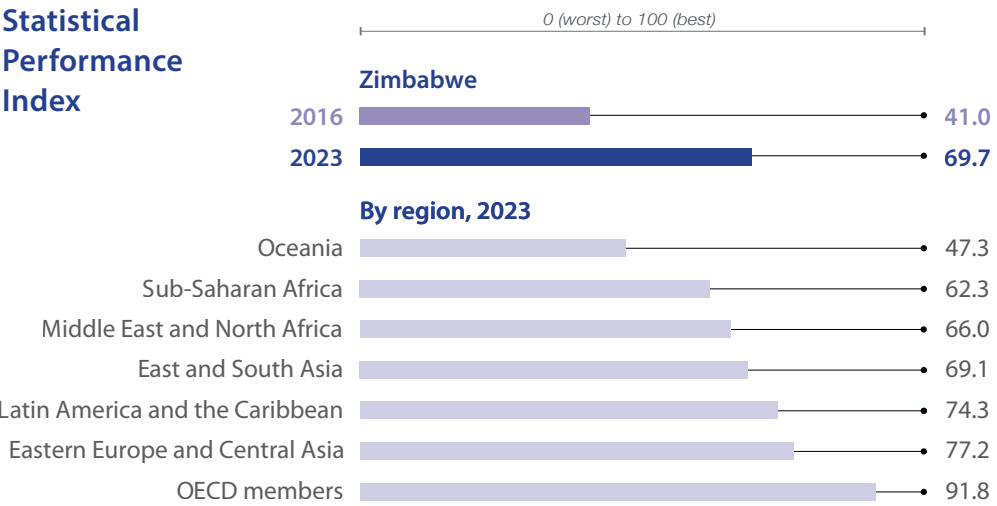
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

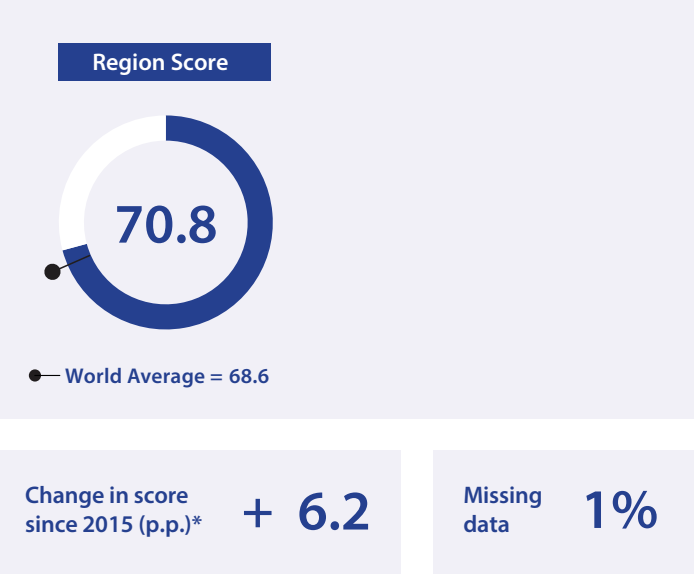


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

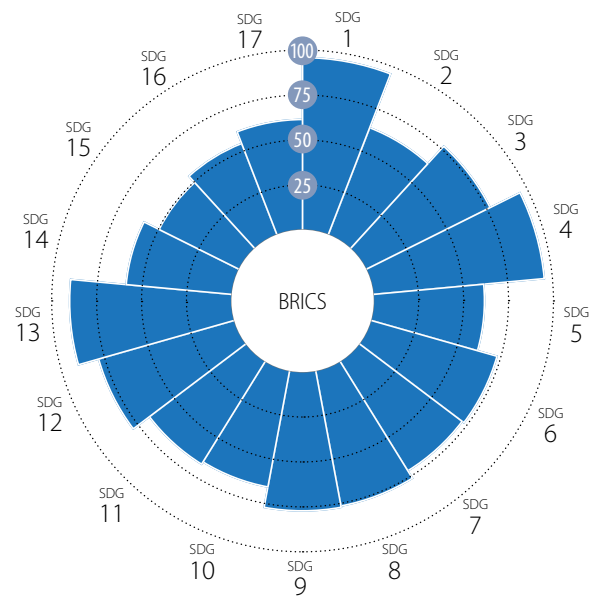
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				38.9	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				63.1	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				38.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				23.5	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.9	2019	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				16.7	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				14.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.4	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1.2	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				357.6	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				22.4	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				44.2	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				211.0	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				1.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				31.2	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				190.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				29.9	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				86.8	2021	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				86.0	2019	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.0	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				55.0	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				3.4	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				57.6	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				90.9	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				72.3	2021	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				90.9	2022	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				85.9	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				85.4	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.7	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				30.1	2025	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				62.3	2022	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				34.6	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				46.1	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				53.9	2017	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				176.0	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				50.1	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				30.8	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.3	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				10.8	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				50.2	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				59.8	2021	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				8.3	2025	●	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.6	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				35.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				75.3	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				38.4	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				67.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				17.8	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				2.2	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				50.3	2019	●	●
Palma ratio				2.3	2017	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				54.9	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				20.4	2023	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				65.3	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				74.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.3	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.1	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.3	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.7	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				10.7	2024	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				4.5	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2023	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.7	2023	●	↑
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.8	2024	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.0	2023	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				85.1	2023	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				82.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				6.6	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.2	2019	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				25.2	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				48.7	2019	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				21.0	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				27.9	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				* 0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				52.1	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.36	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.27	2023	●	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				3.2	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)				8.1	2018	●	●
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)				69.7	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				65.4	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



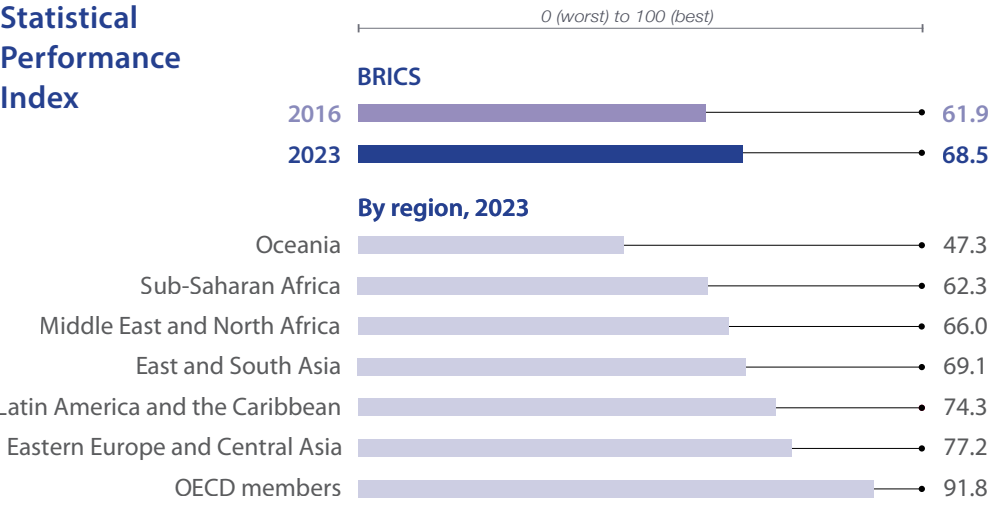
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index

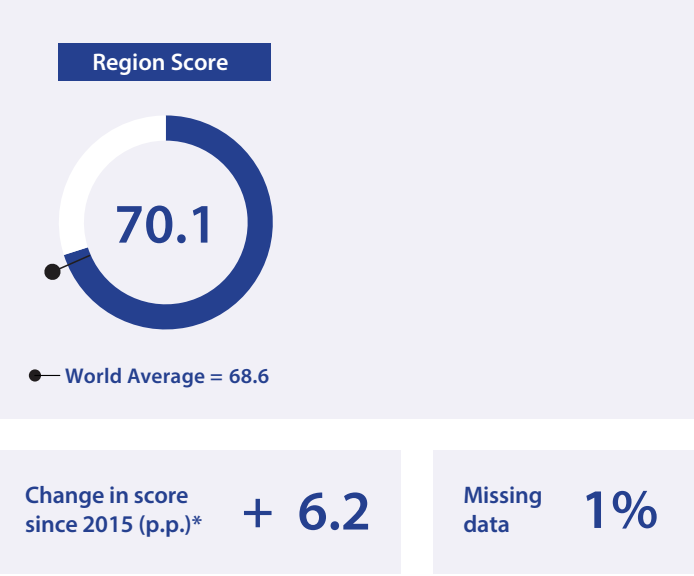


\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

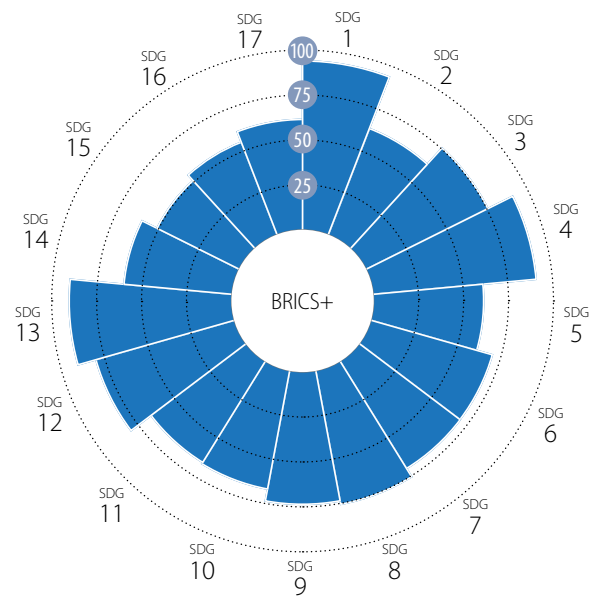
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		1.5	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		4.1	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		7.6	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		18.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		9.4	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		45.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		10.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		4.9	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2.3	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		49.3	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		9.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		16.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		120.6	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		19.6	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		108.3	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		15.9	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)		74.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		12.3	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		95.1	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		93.4	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		73.0	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.3	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		92.5	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		98.9	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		95.1	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		98.6	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		84.6	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		82.7	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		64.8	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		20.3	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		95.8	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		87.3	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		48.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		36.6	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		323.8	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		99.4	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		83.1	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		16.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		74.9	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		6.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		83.5	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		5.1	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.43	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		6.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		94.4	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)		69.1	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		96.1	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		3.5	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		67.1	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.5	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		1.5	2023	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		531.8	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		36.0	2022	●	→
Palma ratio		1.6	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		34.6	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		36.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		82.1	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		64.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		5.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		19.0	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		1.0	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		30.7	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		5.7	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.0	2024	●	→
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		5.4	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.8	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		0.5	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		11.6	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		40.5	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		17.3	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		24.5	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		6.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		12.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		11.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.72	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		3.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		3.9	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.77	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		64.0	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		93.4	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		39.3	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.1	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		27.5	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.56	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.50	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.51	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		6.6	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)		13.3	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		29	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		68.5	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		60.6	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



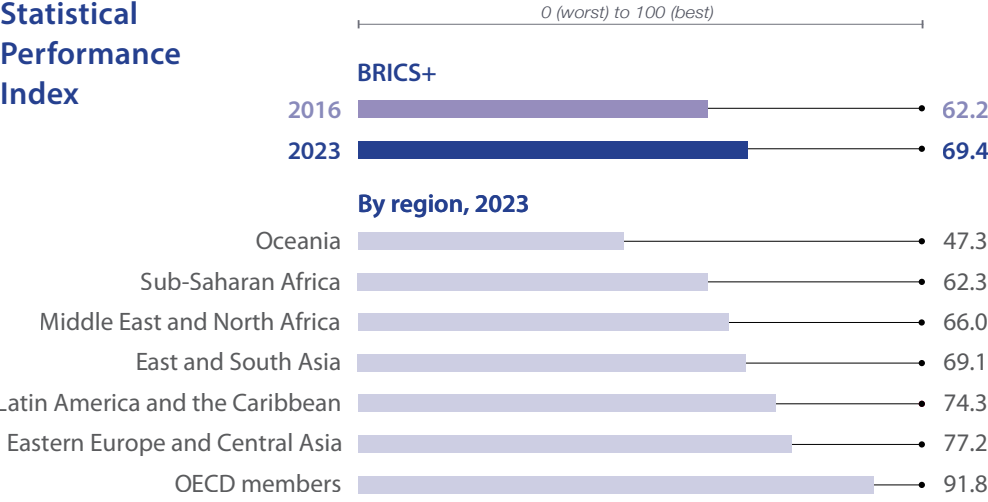
Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



Statistical Performance Index



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

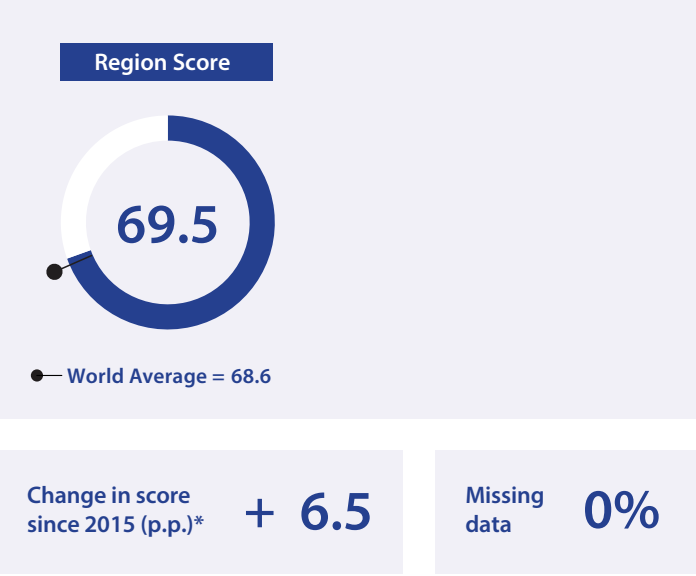


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.9	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				5.7	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				8.0	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				19.9	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				9.3	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				45.9	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.9	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				2.9	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				58.7	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.2	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				17.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				134.4	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.7	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				107.2	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.5	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.3	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				17.3	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				93.8	2022	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.7	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				70.4	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.2	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				85.6	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.6	2023	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				92.4	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				97.7	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				83.0	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				83.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				62.8	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				21.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.4	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				85.2	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				53.8	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				34.6	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				392.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				98.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				81.9	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				14.6	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				73.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.2	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				78.5	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.43	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				6.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				92.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				67.8	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				96.7	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.4	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				62.1	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.4	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.4	2023	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				450.7	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.8	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				1.6	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				33.2	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				34.9	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				79.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				60.3	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.7	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				5.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				16.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.1	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				30.1	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				5.8	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.0	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				5.1	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.8	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.8	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				15.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				43.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				17.7	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				23.4	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				6.6	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.7	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				14.7	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				3.7	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				54.3	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				90.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.5	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				28.7	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.55	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.2	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)				13.7	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				25	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				69.4	2023	●	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				60.7	2025	●	●

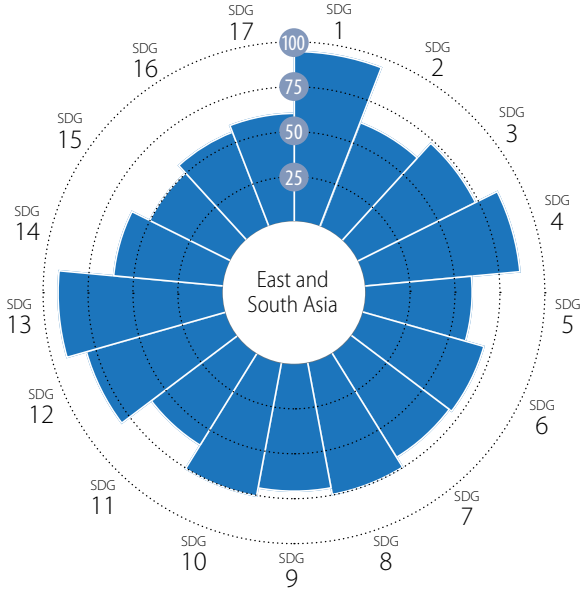
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

## Overall Performance



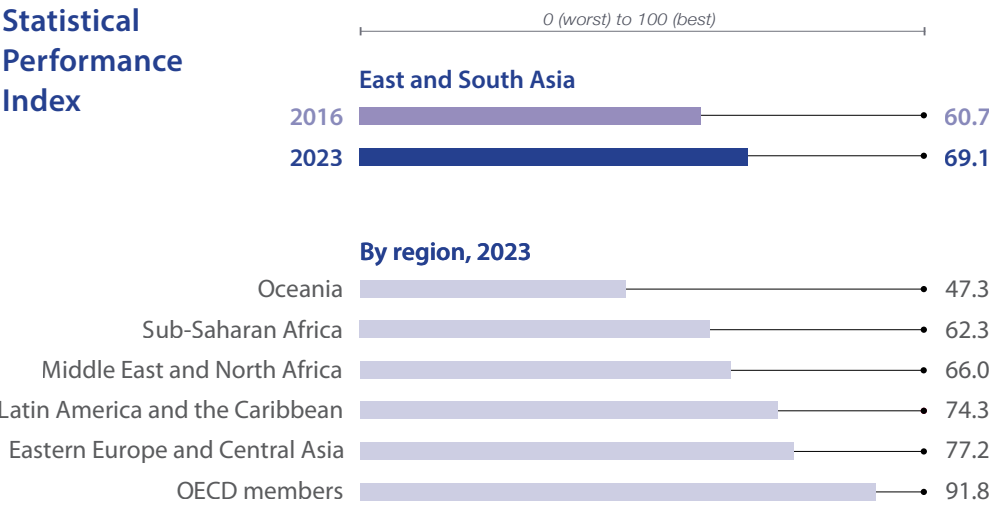
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



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

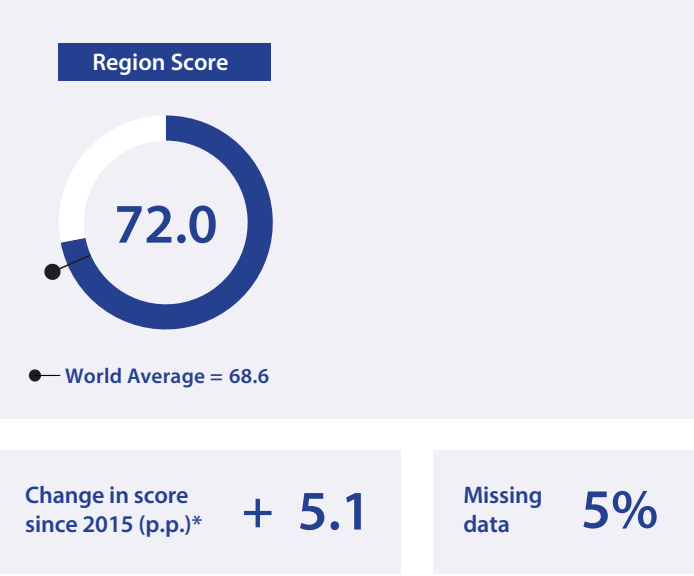
## EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	1.3	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	5.6	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.9	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	42.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.0	2022	●	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.3	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	67.6	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.8	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	182.4	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	20.5	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	124.0	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.7	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.1	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.7	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67.6	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.5	2023	●	●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.9	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.2	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.9	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.4	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.6	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.1	2024	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.0	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.1	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.7	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	337.5	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.5	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	75.9	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.6	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	72.6	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	93.6	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	64.3	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.9	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2023	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.3	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	428.1	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	34.3	2022	●	●
Palma ratio	1.4	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	38.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.0	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	57.2	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	5.0	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	16.4	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.4	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	6.0	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.3	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.3	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.2	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.8	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.8	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.9	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.72	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)	3.5	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2023	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	61.3	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.7	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.8	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	9.5	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	28.0	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.53	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.4	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)	12.5	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	21	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.2	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.1	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	62.1	2025	●	●

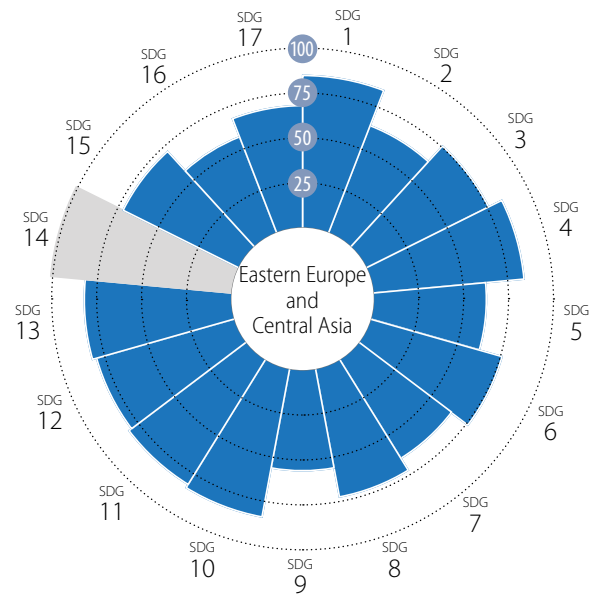
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

## Overall Performance



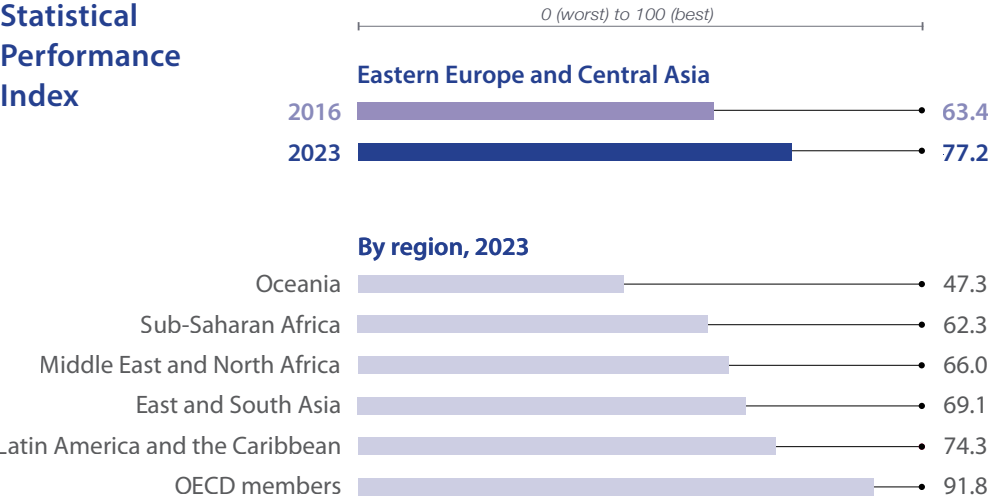
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



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

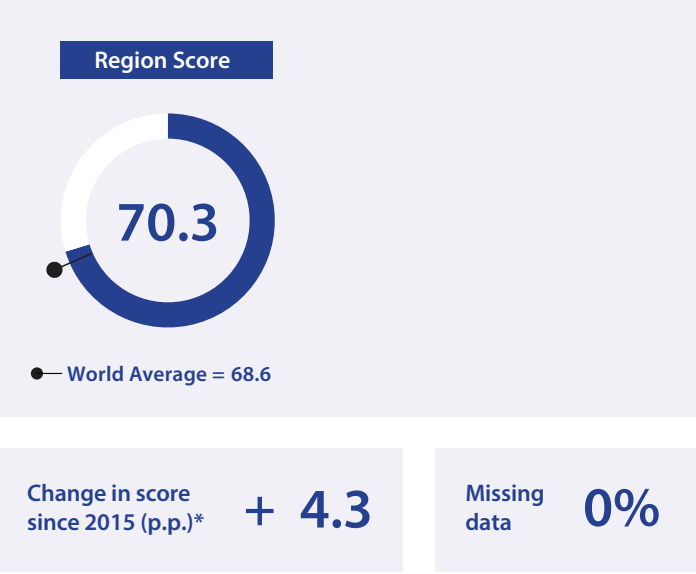
SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)		7.1	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)		10.9	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		6.3	2022	● →	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		11.9	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3.7	2022	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)		67.5	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		24.4	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.3	2022	● ↓	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		3.5	2022	● ↑	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		0.7	2018	● →	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		0.5	2022	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		69.8	2023	● ↑	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7.8	2023	● ↑	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		13.8	2023	● ↑	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		67.4	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		0.1	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		23.4	2021	● ↗	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		106.7	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		12.1	2021	● ↑	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		72.8	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		24.6	2022	● ↑	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		95.6	2022	● →	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		88.2	2023	● ↑	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		72.4	2021	● ↗	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		5.3	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		78.1	2023	● ↗	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		94.0	2023	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		89.5	2023	● ↑	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		95.7	2022	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		69.4	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		92.0	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		68.5	2024	● ↓	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		23.0	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		94.6	2022	● ↗	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		88.8	2022	● ↗	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		30.7	2022	● →	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		43.5	2021	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		1,212.0	2024	● →	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		98.3	2022	● ↑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		87.4	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		2.6	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		9.1	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)		72.0	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		11.5	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		68.7	2022	● ↑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		5.9	2025	● ↗	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.56	2023	● ↓	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		0.5	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		19.4	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		88.2	2025	● →	
Population using the internet (%)		79.2	2023	● ↑	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		98.0	2023	● ↑	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)		2.5	2023	● →	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		32.9	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.5	2023	● ↑	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.5	2023	● ↓	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)		95.6	2023	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		32.1	2022	● ↗	
Palma ratio		1.2	2022	● →	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		10.8	2022	● →	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		19.4	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		87.3	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		67.9	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.9	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)		8.2	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		8.3	2024	● →	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2.7	2024	● →	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		34.8	2024	● →	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		11.0	2024	● ↓	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		0.5	2024	● →	
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		7.3	2023	● →	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		1.6	2024	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)		4.8	2024	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
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		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		38.0	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		39.6	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.94	2023	● ↑	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		0.0	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)		3.5	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		4.1	2023	● ↑	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		0.78	2023	● ↗	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		20.9	2022	● →	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		93.7	2022	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)		28.0	2024	● ↓	
Children involved in child labor (%)		12.5	2021	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		0.7	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)		35.6	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.58	2023	● →	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.54	2023	● ↓	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		0.39	2023	● ↓	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		8.0	2023	● ↗	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		● ● ● ●			
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		23.9	2023	● ↓	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		5	2024	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		0.0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		77.2	2023	● ↑	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		52.0	2025	● ●	

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

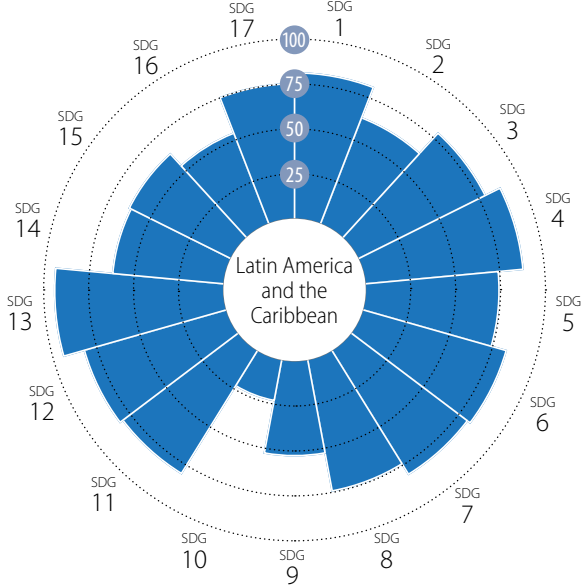


# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## Overall Performance



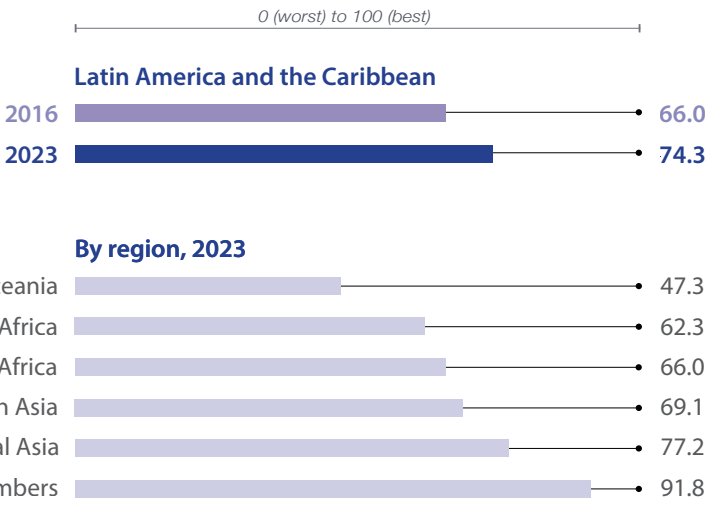
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



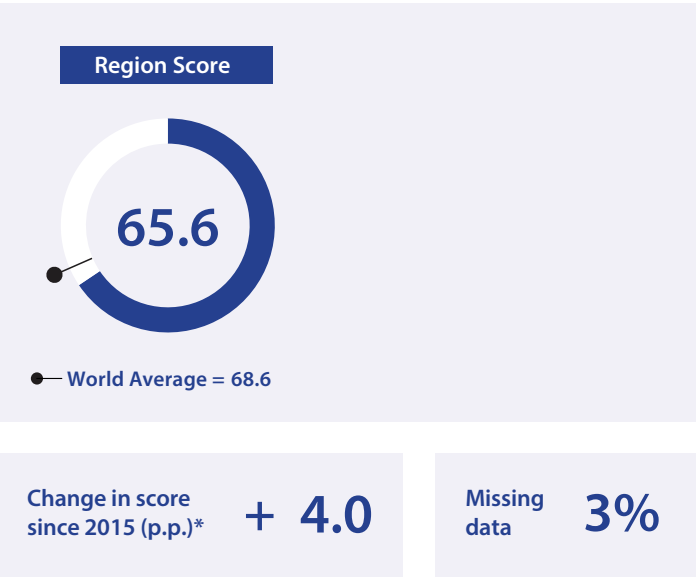
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				7.8	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				14.3	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				8.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				11.8	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				2.7	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				62.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				28.2	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.6	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				19.8	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				81.3	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				8.8	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				16.5	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				59.1	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				15.3	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				42.7	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.4	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				75.2	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				48.3	2022	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.4	2022	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				80.0	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				76.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.2	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				89.5	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				95.4	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				80.6	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				98.4	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				83.0	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				101.2	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				70.8	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				27.4	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				96.7	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				87.6	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				5.7	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				43.6	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				535.9	2024	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.1	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				29.1	2021	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				62.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.9	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				71.5	2022	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.6	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.51	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				9.9	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				93.1	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				78.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				81.7	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				31.0	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.3	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.7	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				21.8	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				47.3	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				2.9	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				22.4	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				17.6	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				95.0	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				65.7	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.0	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				9.4	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.6	2024	●	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.5	2024	●	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				49.9	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				6.8	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2024	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				2.4	2023	●	↗
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.1	2024	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.1	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				61.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				62.5	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				17.9	2019	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				19.7	2019	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.0	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				45.0	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.83	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				3.9	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				18.1	2023	●	↗
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.56	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				35.7	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				94.1	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				31.4	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				5.4	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				55.0	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.30	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				9.3	2023	●	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				23.3	2023	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				27	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.1	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				74.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				75.9	2025	●	●

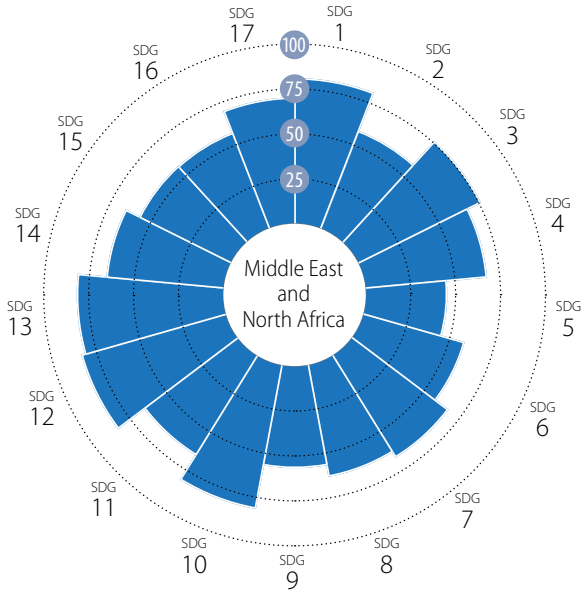
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

## Overall Performance



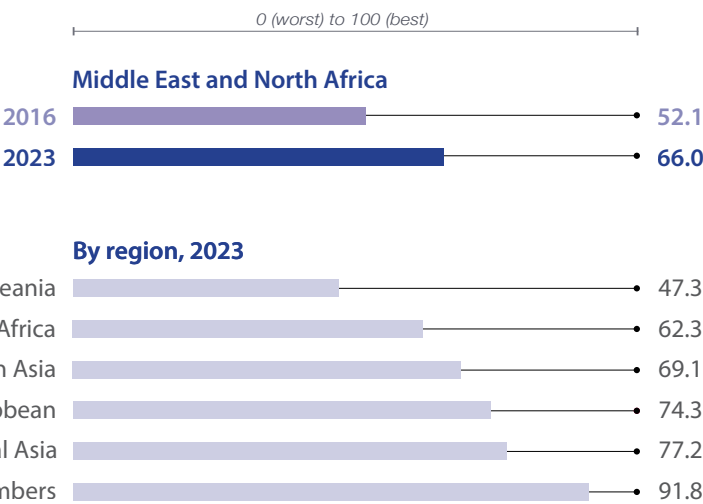
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



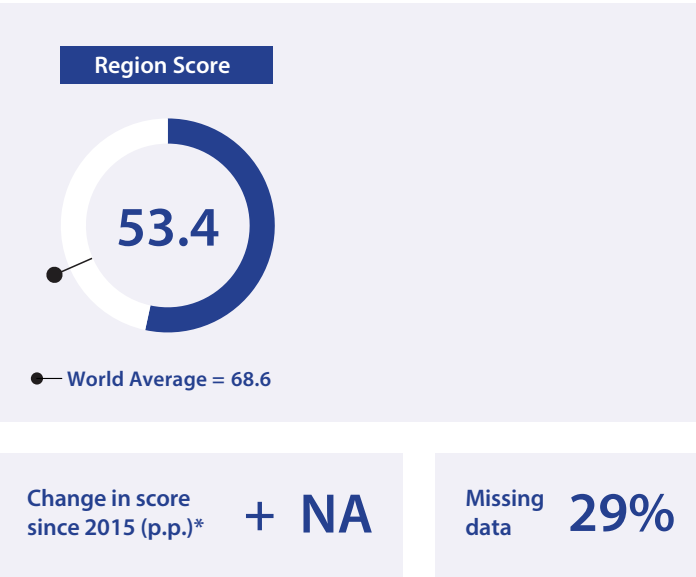
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

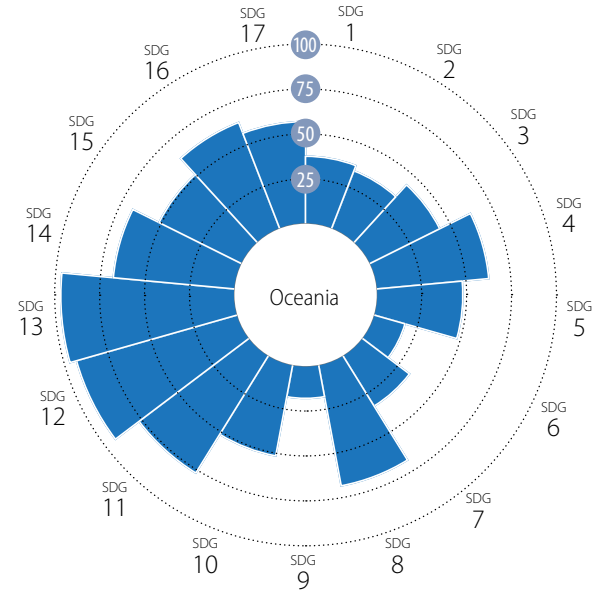
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				8.5	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				14.9	2025	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				11.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				16.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.2	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				50.9	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				32.3	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.0	2022	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				0.7	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				37.4	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				10.0	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				17.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				25.1	2023	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				19.2	2021	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				85.8	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.9	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				74.7	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				35.1	2022	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				94.5	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				90.2	2023	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				68.3	2021	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.7	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				47.1	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.3	2023	●	↗
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				79.2	2023	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				92.2	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				68.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				90.1	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				24.5	2024	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				17.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				94.2	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				91.1	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				248.4	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				38.5	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				1,919.2	2024	●	↗
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				97.3	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				94.7	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.7	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				2.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				59.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.6	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				46.8	2022	●	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				9.9	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	●	●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				22.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				86.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				74.7	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				100.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.6	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				36.5	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.6	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				52.6	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				32.5	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.3	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				21.9	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				36.8	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				91.9	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				35.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				7.9	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.6	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				3.0	2024	●	↗
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				23.0	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				12.6	2024	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.3	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				6.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.7	2024	●	↗
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				7.7	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				42.2	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				55.0	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				22.1	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				8.4	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				33.6	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.6	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.89	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				●	●	●	●
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				7.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.7	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2023	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				25.2	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				93.6	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				31.1	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				●	●	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				29.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.39	2023	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.6	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)				2	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				66.0	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				58.1	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



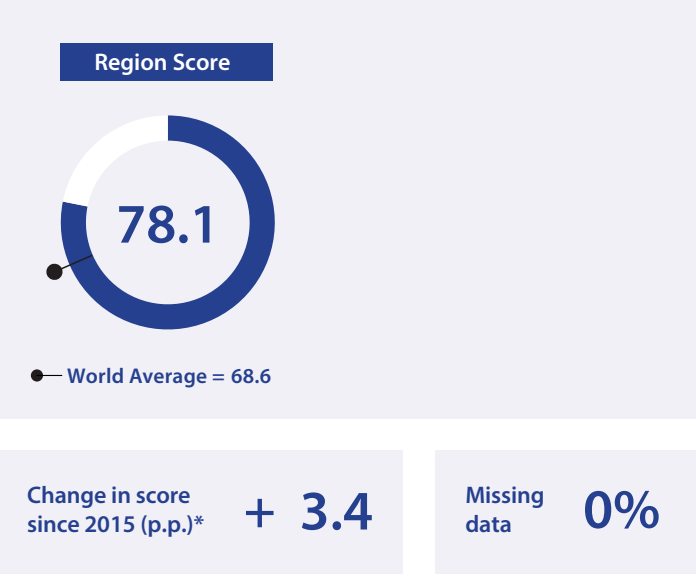


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				24.7	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				47.0	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				24.5	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				43.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				12.4	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				34.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				23.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				●	●	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				166.9	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				18.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				37.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				362.6	2023	●	↓
New HIV 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 (%)				30.4	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				191.2	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				13.7	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				66.8	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				65.0	2022	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				64.0	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				44.9	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				34.9	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				67.2	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.8	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				44.2	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				85.0	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				51.8	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				78.5	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				90.5	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				3.9	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				57.6	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				29.5	2022	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				●	●	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				3.9	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				32.7	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				14.7	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.8	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				44.5	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				2.9	2025	●	→
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				48.1	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				31.5	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				40.6	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)				2.6	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				5.3	2023	●	●
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.2	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.9	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				19.4	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				12.3	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				59.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.8	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.9	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.1	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				4.5	2023	●	↓
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				66.9	2024	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				10.5	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				0.5	2019	●	●
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.5	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				●	●	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				8.5	2023	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2023	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				33.4	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				26.6	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Children involved in child labor (%)				17.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				●	●	●	●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.5	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)				17.7	2023	●	↓
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)				47.3	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.6	2025	●	●

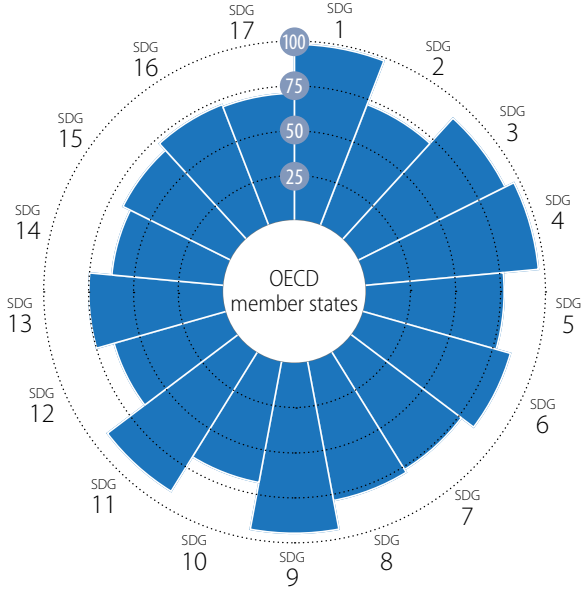
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# OECD MEMBERS STATES

## Overall Performance



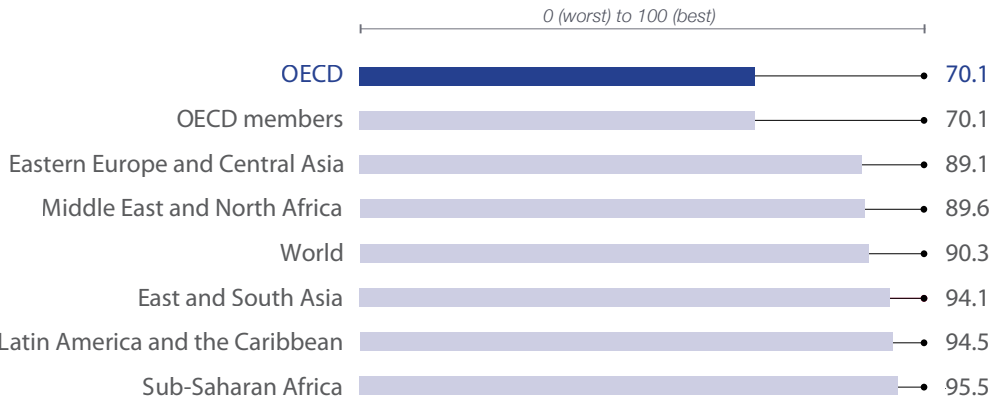
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## International Spillover Index



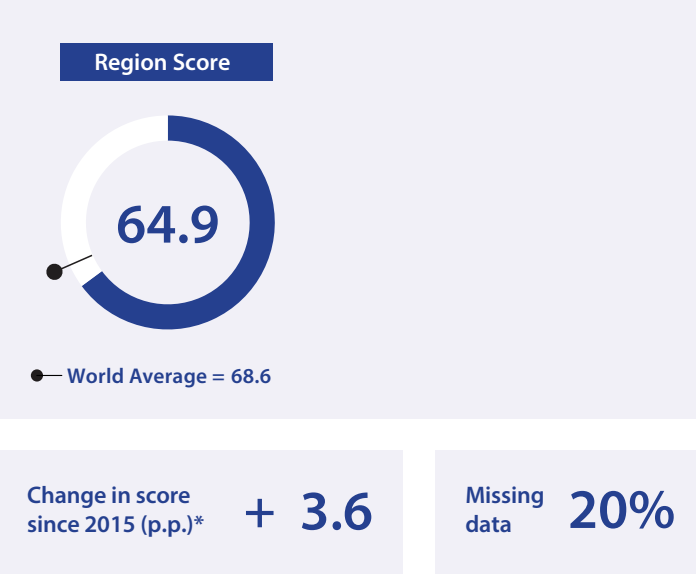
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				1.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				1.8	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.7	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				4.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				0.8	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				84.6	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				26.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.0	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				11.8	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				14.2	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				3.2	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				6.0	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				11.2	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.1	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				11.9	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				20.3	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.1	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				80.6	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				12.9	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				97.4	2022	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.2	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				83.6	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.5	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				94.5	2023	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				98.0	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				96.2	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.8	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				81.2	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				77.9	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				31.8	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.3	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				98.6	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				30.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				76.3	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				2,207.6	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				98.1	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.1	2023	●	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				15.2	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				70.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.0	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				89.7	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.0	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.63	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.0	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				58.4	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				98.9	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				90.2	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				140.5	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.7	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				70.1	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.8	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				2.4	2023	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1,320.4	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				37.2	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				1.5	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				2.9	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				12.7	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				99.1	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				75.5	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.5	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				10.7	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				5.3	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				8.3	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				49.3	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				29.4	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				4.9	2024	●	↗
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				8.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.9	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				2.8	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				55.7	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.9	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				35.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				25.9	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				10.1	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				53.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				53.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.84	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				16.4	2022	●	↗
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.5	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.80	2023	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				24.4	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				99.5	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				59.6	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				1.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.7	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				65.6	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.58	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.69	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				11.9	2023	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				39	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				8.4	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				91.8	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				49.9	2025	●	●

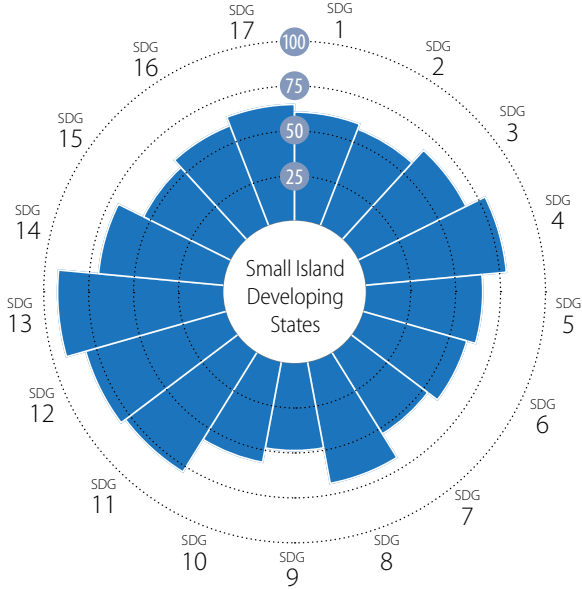
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

## Overall Performance



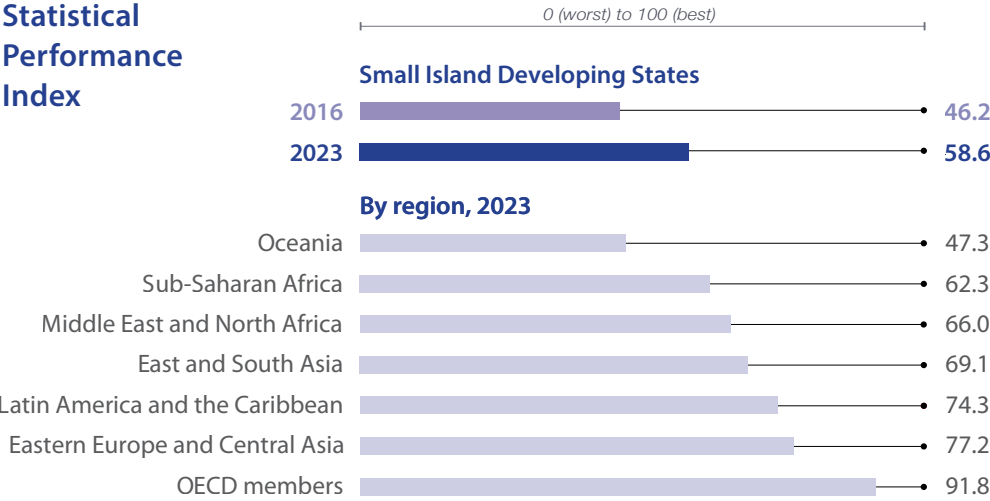
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



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

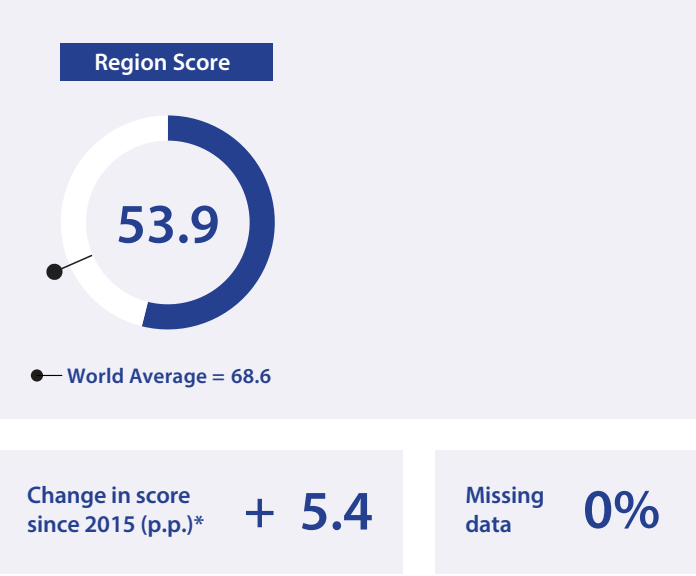
SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				15.9	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				30.1	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				17.3	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				18.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				5.1	2022	●	↑
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				42.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				21.4	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				1.0	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				147.0	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				15.3	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				29.2	2023	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				130.1	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.4	2023	●	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.2	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				107.2	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				17.0	2021	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)				72.1	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				52.0	2022	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				80.7	2022	●	↓
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				76.1	2023	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				64.2	2021	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				80.9	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				93.1	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				74.0	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				93.0	2022	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				66.7	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				92.5	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				76.5	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				24.1	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				82.8	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				67.7	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				22.2	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				25.4	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				76.2	2022	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				58.1	2022	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.9	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				9.0	2021	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				56.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				●	●	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				●	●	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.6	2025	●	↗
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)				●	●	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				82.2	2025	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)				62.2	2023	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				65.4	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.5	2023	●	↗
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				13.4	2025	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.5	2023	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				●	●	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				167.4	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.9	2022	●	↗
Palma ratio				1.8	2022	●	↗
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				22.1	2022	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				14.1	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				69.0	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				●	●	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.8	2022	●	●
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)				1.5	2024	●	↗
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				3.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				●	●	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.9	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				35.8	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				55.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				20.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				2.6	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				2.5	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				38.1	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				●	●	●	●
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				●	●	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				15.5	2023	●	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				37.3	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				78.9	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.7	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				15.9	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				53.9	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				●	●	●	●
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.6	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)				19.6	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				10	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				11.1	2021	●	↓
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				58.6	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				69.3	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

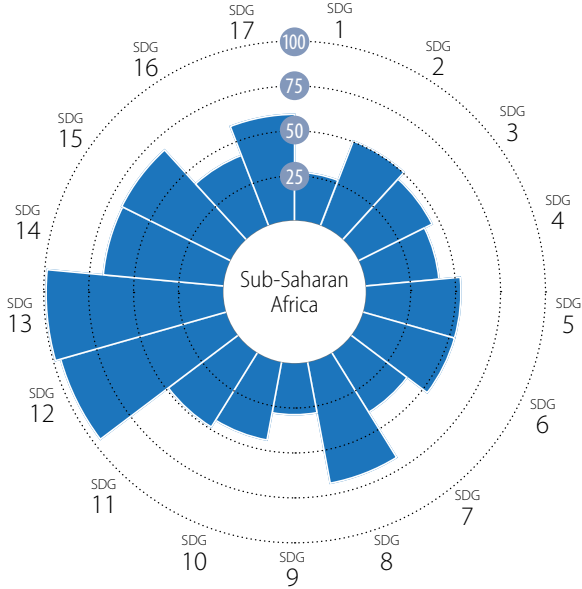


# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## Overall Performance



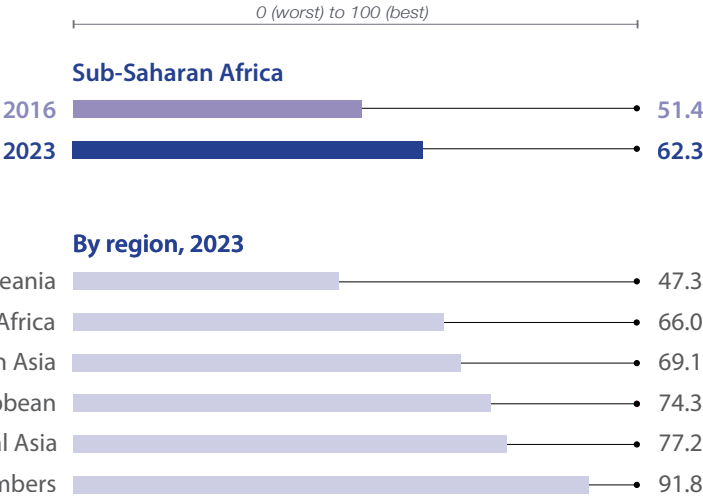
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



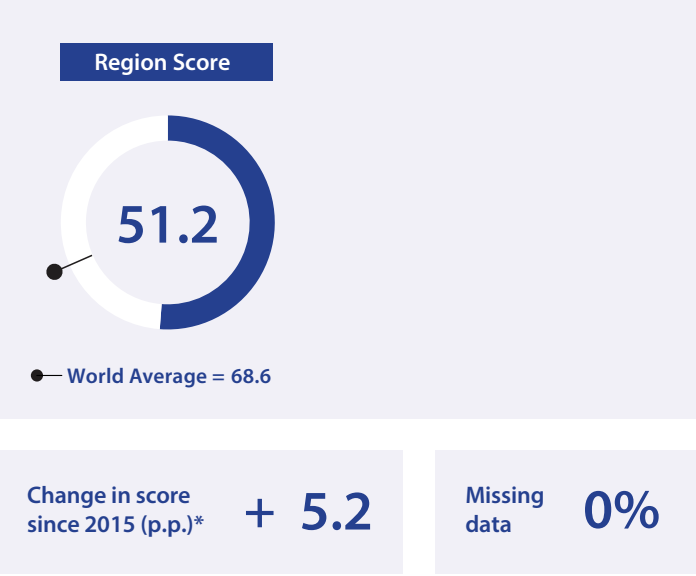
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				34.0	2025	● →	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				53.7	2025	● →	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				22.2	2022	● ↓	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				31.4	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.6	2022	● ●	
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				23.8	2022	● ●	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.0	2022	● ↓	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.1	2022	● ↑	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1.8	2022	● →	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.9	2018	● ↓	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				7.9	2022	● ●	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				421.9	2023	● ↓	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				25.9	2023	● →	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				66.1	2023	● →	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				206.0	2023	● →	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.6	2023	● ↑	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				21.4	2021	● →	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				168.9	2019	● ●	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				19.4	2021	● →	
Life expectancy at birth (years)				62.6	2023	● →	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				96.0	2022	● ●	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				69.5	2022	● ●	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				69.2	2023	● →	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				42.9	2021	● →	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.3	2024	● →	
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				45.0	2023	● ●	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				78.1	2023	● →	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				45.3	2023	● ●	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				78.0	2022	● ●	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				53.3	2024	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				69.7	2022	● →	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				83.2	2024	● →	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				24.8	2025	● →	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				65.1	2022	● →	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				34.6	2022	● →	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				18.8	2022	● →	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				9.5	2021	● ●	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				190.9	2024	● ↑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				51.3	2022	● →	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				21.9	2022	● →	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.8	2023	● →	
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				11.0	2021	● →	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				49.3	2023	● ●	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.6	2022	● ●	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				45.5	2022	● →	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.1	2025	● →	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	● ●	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	● →	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				6.8	2018	● ●	
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				72.2	2025	● ↓	
Population using the internet (%)				33.4	2023	● →	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				46.1	2023	● →	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.4	2023	● ↓	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				18.4	2025	● ●	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.1	2023	● →	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.3	2023	● ●	
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				4.9	2023	● ↓	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				40.5	2022	● ●	
Palma ratio				2.1	2022	● ●	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				56.4	2022	● ↓	
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				33.0	2023	● →	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				61.1	2022	● ↓	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				34.8	2020	● ●	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.5	2020	● ●	
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				1.8	2022	● ●	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.5	2024	● ↑	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.6	2024	● ↑	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				14.5	2024	● ↑	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				2.7	2024	● ↑	
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	● ●	
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.7	2023	● ↑	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.4	2024	● ↑	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.7	2024	● ●	
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.4	2023	● →	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				40.5	2024	● ↓	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				17.0	2018	● ↑	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				11.5	2019	● ●	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				3.9	2019	● ↑	
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	● ●	
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.6	2023	● →	
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				50.5	2023	● →	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.85	2023	● ↓	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.4	2023	● →	
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				1.8	2022	● ↑	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				12.3	2023	● ●	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.59	2023	● ●	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				50.4	2022	● ●	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				54.1	2022	● ●	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				30.3	2024	● →	
Children involved in child labor (%)				26.3	2021	● ●	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	● ●	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				49.2	2025	● ↓	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.48	2023	● ●	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.38	2023	● ●	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	● ●	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.4	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)				14.9	2023	● ↓	
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				9	2024	● ●	
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.0	2021	● ●	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				62.3	2023	● →	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				65.0	2025	● ●	

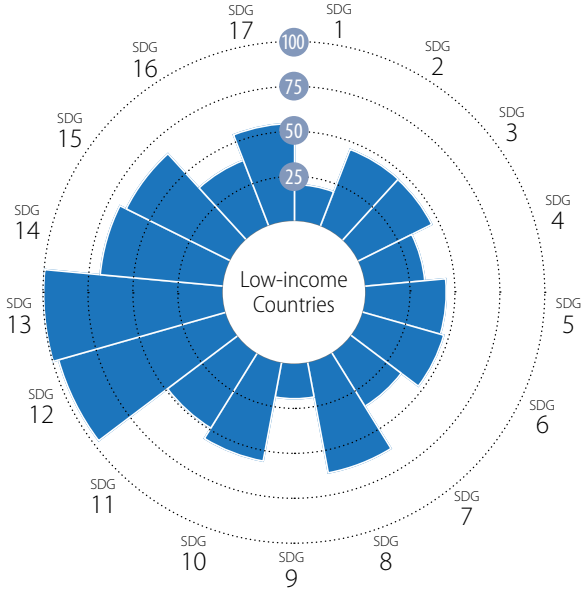
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

## Overall Performance



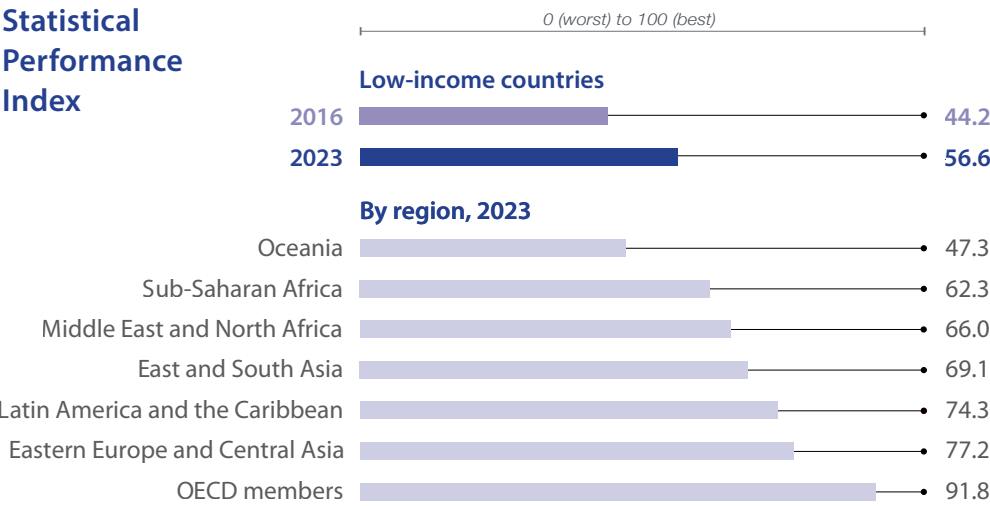
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



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

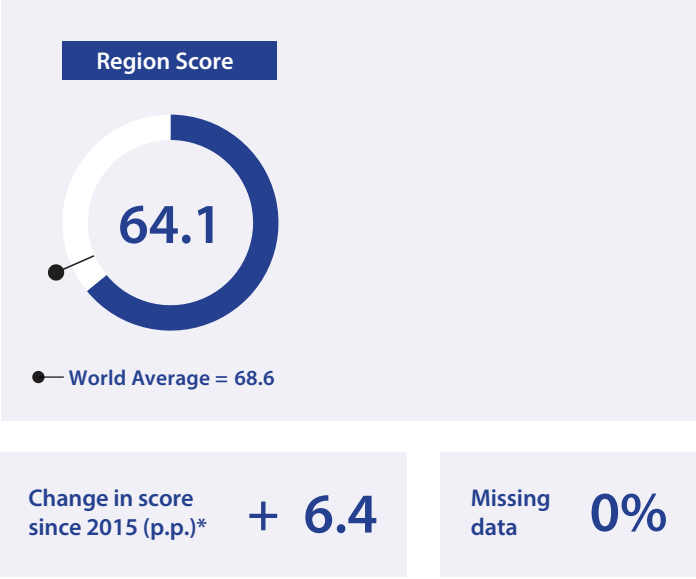
## LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
	Value	Year	Rating	Trend		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)	43.5	2025	●	↓	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	60.4	2025	●	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)	65.9	2025	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	21.1	2023	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.2	2023	●	↗
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	28.4	2022	●	↓	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2023	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.8	2022	●	●	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	11.5	2025	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	2022	●	●	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2023	●	→
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)	19.6	2022	●	●	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2023	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.5	2022	●	→	Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)	11.3	2023	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2022	●	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2022	●	→	Gini coefficient	38.8	2022	●	●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	1.8	2022	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2	2022	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	64.4	2022	●	↓
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	302.5	2023	●	↗	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)	29.0	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.1	2023	●	↗	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	71.0	2022	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.4	2023	●	↗	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.0	2020	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	182.8	2023	●	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.3	2023	●	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2020	●	●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	23.1	2021	●	→	Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)	1.0	2022	●	●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	186.7	2019	●	●	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.5	2024	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.4	2021	●	↗	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.0	2023	●	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2	2024	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	97.2	2022	●	●	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2024	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.7	2022	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2024	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62.8	2023	●	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41.8	2021	●	→	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3	2023	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2024	●	↓	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)	0.1	2024	●	●
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.2	2023	●	●	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.1	2023	●	●	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.9	2023	●	●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	37.0	2023	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.9	2024	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.6	2022	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.6	2018	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.4	2019	●	●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	52.2	2024	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.9	2019	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.5	2022	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.9	2024	●	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2025	●	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.2	2023	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	59.0	2022	●	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.87	2023	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.6	2022	●	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.3	2023	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.7	2022	●	→	Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	1.0	2022	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	2021	●	●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	234.5	2024	●	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2023	●	●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2023	●	●
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.9	2022	●	→	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	47.9	2022	●	●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.3	2022	●	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.2	2022	●	●
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2	2023	●	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	25.1	2024	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	12.6	2021	●	→	Children involved in child labor (%)	26.2	2021	●	●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2024	●	●
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)	46.4	2023	●	●	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.7	2025	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.6	2022	●	●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2023	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.8	2022	●	●	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2023	●	●
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	5.9	2025	●	→	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2023	●	●
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2023	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	2023	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.7	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)	11.9	2023	●	↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	1	2024	●	●
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.0	2021	●	●
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.6	2023	●	↗
					Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	56.3	2025	●	●

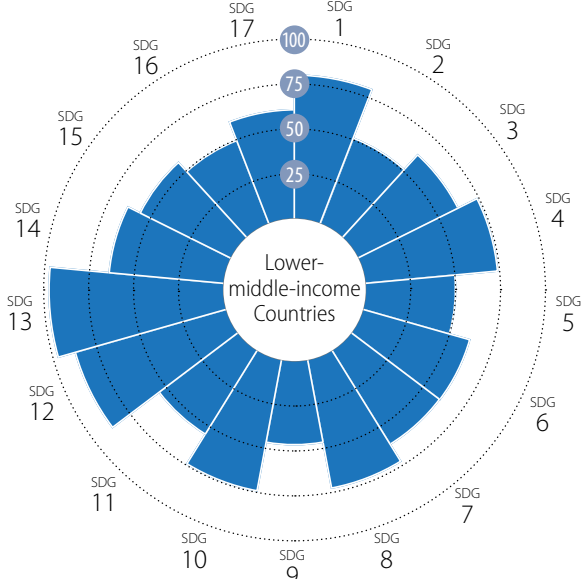
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

## Overall Performance



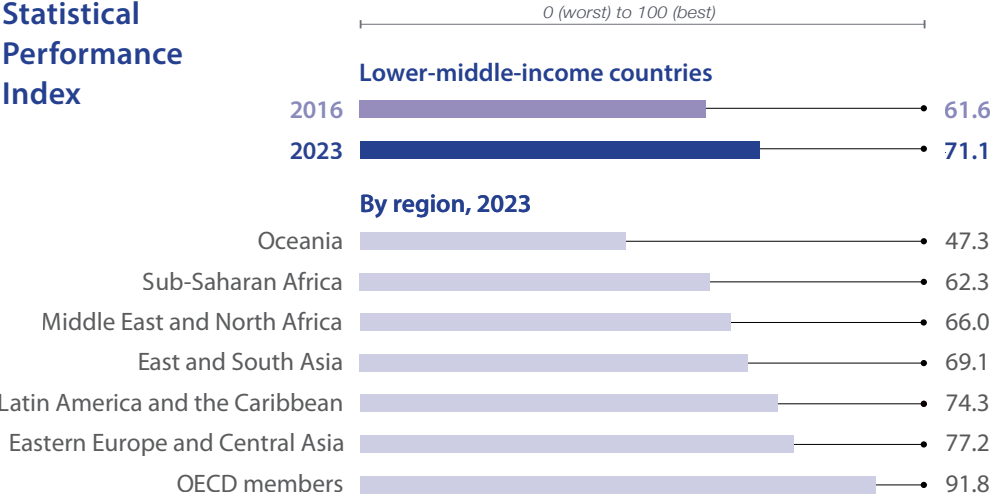
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



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

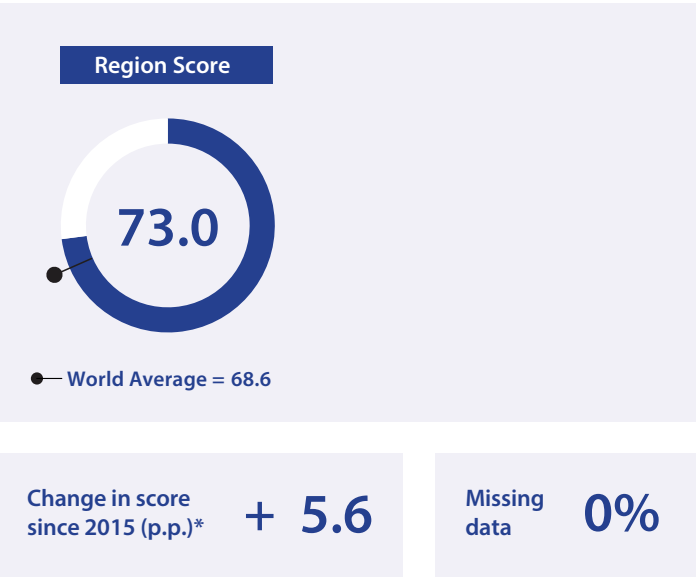


SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				7.3	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				16.3	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				14.1	2022	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				30.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				12.2	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				29.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				11.8	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				3.4	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.8	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				3.3	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				179.7	2023	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				19.7	2023	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				37.5	2023	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				213.9	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				22.8	2021	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				147.1	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				15.5	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				69.6	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				38.2	2022	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				82.5	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				85.0	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				57.6	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				4.6	2024	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				70.7	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				92.0	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				75.7	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				91.8	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				69.7	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				78.8	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				54.2	2024	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				18.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				89.3	2022	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				71.5	2022	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				52.9	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				17.5	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				299.1	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				90.6	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				61.0	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.6	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				65.4	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				7.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				60.3	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.6	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				5.8	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				93.5	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				53.6	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				62.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				2.8	2023	●	↓
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				38.2	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.2	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				0.5	2023	●	●
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				24.0	2023	●	→
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				34.5	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.4	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				41.9	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				43.5	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				61.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				54.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.4	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				3.0	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				11.5	2024	●	↓
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				0.9	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				21.1	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				3.6	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.6	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				0.5	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				0.3	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				17.9	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				38.1	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				12.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				13.1	2019	●	↑
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				4.9	2019	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.9	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				27.3	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.75	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				2.1	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.8	2023	●	●
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.73	2023	●	→
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)				62.7	2022	●	●
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				79.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				33.5	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				16.1	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.0	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				36.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.45	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.37	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				4.7	2023	●	→
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				●	●	●	●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				12.2	2023	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				3	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				71.1	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				65.8	2025	●	●

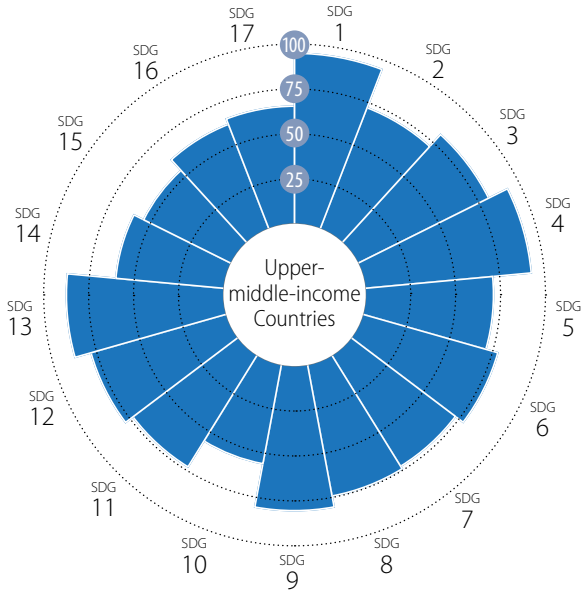
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

## Overall Performance



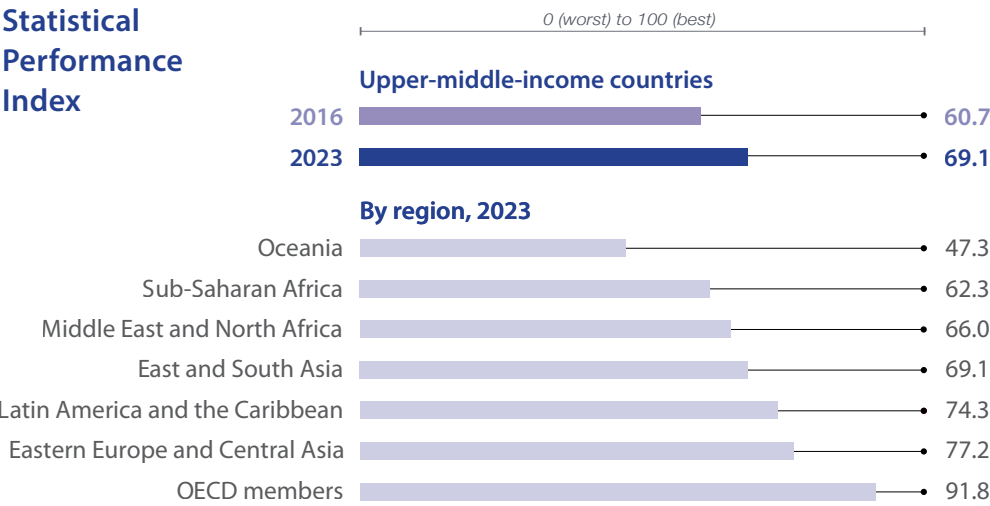
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## Statistical Performance Index



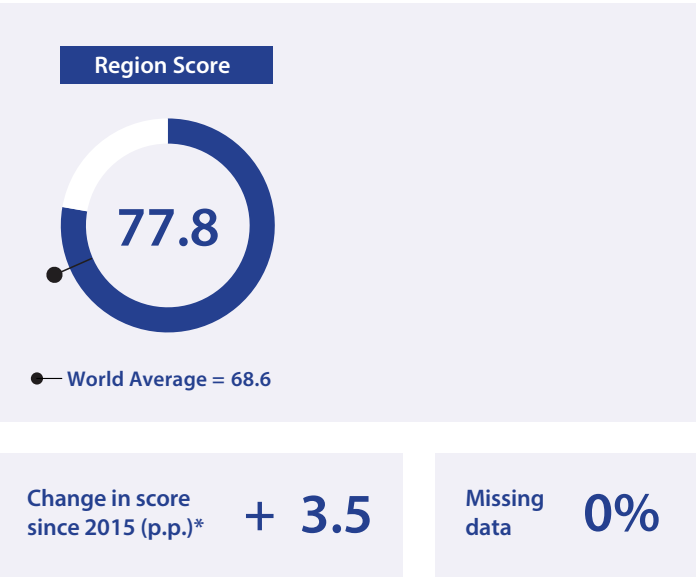
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				2.1	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				4.4	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				4.0	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				10.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.3	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				60.1	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				16.5	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.2	2022	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				5.2	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				10.6	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				41.4	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				5.6	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				11.1	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				95.3	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.3	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				16.6	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				77.9	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				16.2	2021	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)				76.2	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				20.9	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.1	2022	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				91.4	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				76.1	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.9	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				85.0	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				96.6	2023	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				99.2	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.1	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				84.7	2024	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				91.7	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				73.2	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				26.0	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				97.3	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				93.4	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				39.0	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				45.3	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				691.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				99.5	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				89.5	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.4	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				14.0	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				71.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				5.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				77.9	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				6.0	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.42	2023	●	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.3	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				11.7	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				91.1	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				78.6	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				115.7	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.5	2023	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				61.9	2025	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.6	2023	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				600.2	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				38.4	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.8	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				19.8	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				26.8	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				88.2	2022	●	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				54.0	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.9	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				8.0	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				12.6	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				1.6	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				37.3	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				9.3	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.1	2024	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				6.2	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.2	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.2	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				26.4	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				51.6	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				25.0	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				33.9	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				7.2	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.0	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				23.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				24.1	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.77	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	↗
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				5.3	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				5.9	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				25.2	2022	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				95.4	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				38.4	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				4.1	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.1	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				31.3	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.46	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				7.0	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)				18.7	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				38	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				0.0	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				69.1	2023	●	↗
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				62.6	2025	●	●

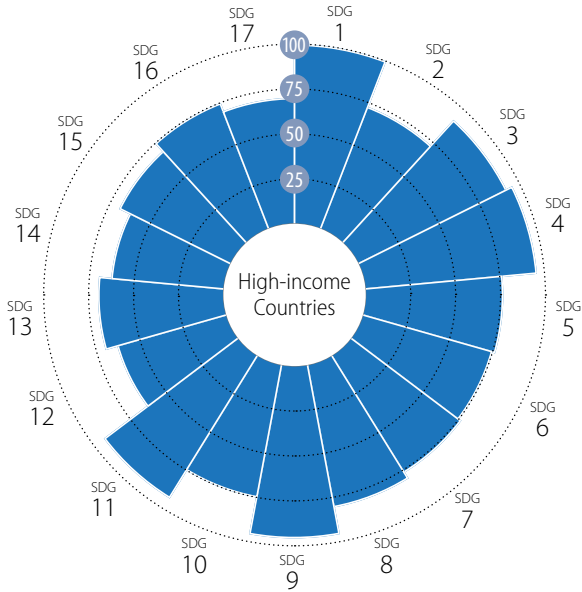
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available

# HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

## Overall Performance



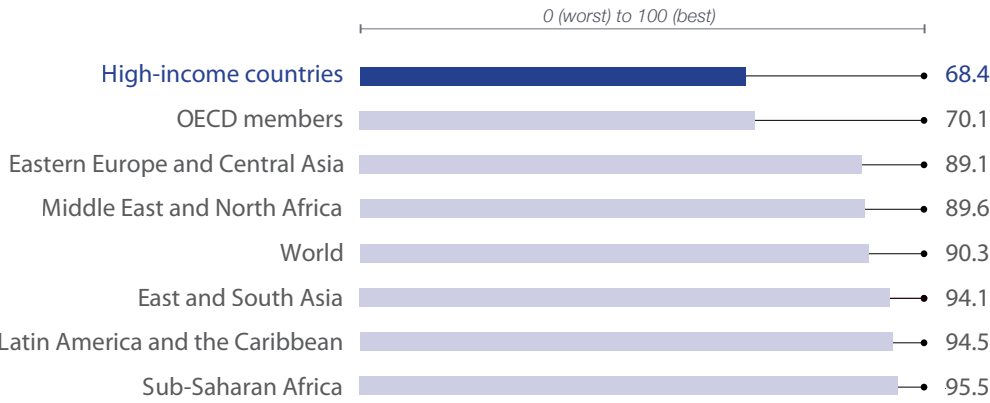
## Average Performance by SDG



## SDG Dashboard and Trends



## International Spillover Index



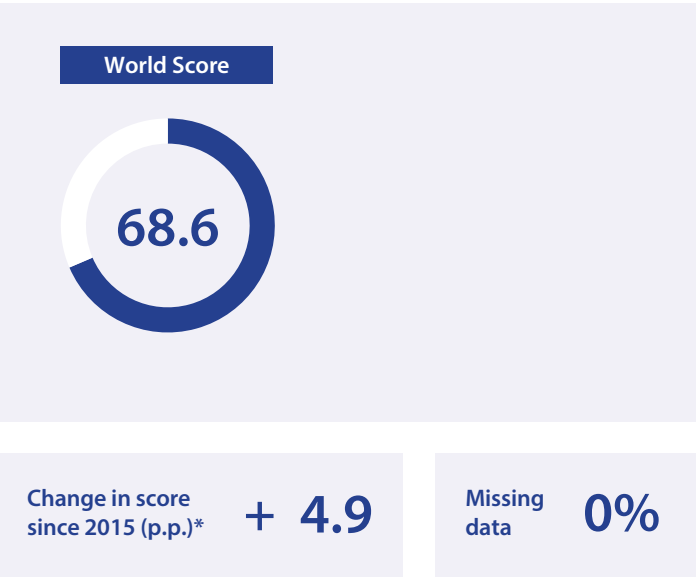
\*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				0.5	2025	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				0.7	2025	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				2.6	2022	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				3.5	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				1.2	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				89.9	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				25.9	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.4	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				6.3	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				11.7	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				9.0	2023	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				2.4	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				4.7	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				11.9	2023	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				12.8	2021	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				24.7	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				8.0	2021	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)				80.5	2023	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				9.1	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				98.8	2022	●	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				93.1	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				84.2	2021	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				6.5	2024	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				90.9	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				97.4	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				97.8	2023	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				99.9	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				80.1	2024	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				99.0	2022	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				80.3	2024	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				28.5	2025	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				99.2	2022	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				97.9	2022	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				75.6	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				76.7	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				2,385.2	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				100.0	2022	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				99.9	2022	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.2	2023	●	↗
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.3	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				72.3	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				4.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				94.7	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				4.5	2025	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.67	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				2.1	2018	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				64.6	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				98.0	2025	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)				92.3	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				148.3	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.7	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				72.8	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				1.9	2023	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				2.5	2023	●	↑
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				1,368.3	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				35.1	2022	●	→
Palma ratio				1.4	2022	●	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				0.0	2022	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				13.0	2023	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				98.6	2022	●	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				79.1	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				1.6	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recycled (kg/capita)				11.2	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				6.9	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				9.1	2024	●	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				53.1	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				31.9	2024	●	→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				4.7	2024	●	●
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				10.0	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				5.3	2024	●	↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				5.3	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				63.6	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				33.8	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				22.6	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				10.4	2019	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.4	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				54.3	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				52.9	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.87	2023	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.0	2023	●	↑
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				17.1	2022	●	↗
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				2.9	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.86	2023	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				22.6	2022	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				100.0	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				60.9	2024	●	→
Children involved in child labor (%)				0.0	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				1.9	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				64.4	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.60	2023	●	↓
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.62	2023	●	↓
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.70	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				12.2	2023	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				0.3	2024	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				**	**	**	**
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				37	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				9.1	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				90.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				46.4	2025	●	●

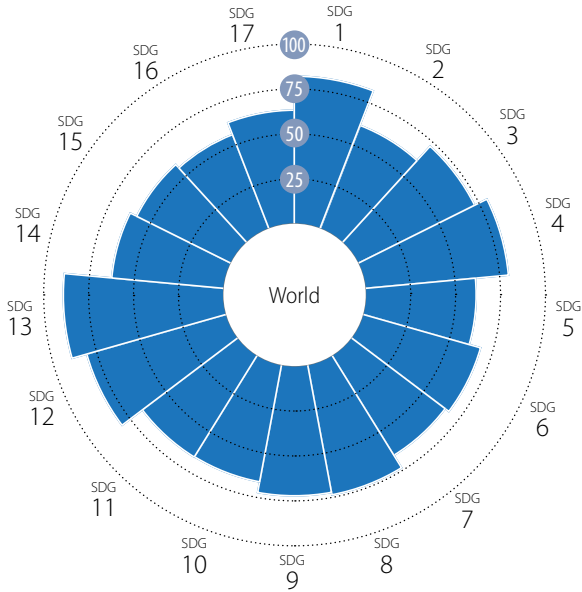
\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



Overall Performance



Average Performance by SDG



SDG Dashboard and Trends



SDG1 – No Poverty				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (%)				7.6	2025	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (%)				14.0	2025	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)				9.9	2022	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				19.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				6.8	2022	●	●
Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%)				47.2	2022	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				15.6	2022	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				2.3	2022	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				4.4	2022	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				0.7	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)				7.2	2022	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				113.1	2023	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				12.3	2023	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				24.6	2023	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				134.9	2023	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)				0.2	2023	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)				18.9	2021	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				105.5	2019	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)				14.9	2021	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)				73.4	2023	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				32.5	2022	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				89.5	2022	●	↗
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				86.6	2023	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)				67.2	2021	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)				5.3	2024	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)				74.9	2023	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)				92.9	2023	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)				83.8	2023	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)				94.2	2022	●	●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)				75.2	2024	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)				85.2	2022	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				66.7	2024	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)				23.4	2025	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				91.0	2022	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)				80.1	2022	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				50.1	2022	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				36.0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)				786.9	2024	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)				91.1	2022	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				73.6	2022	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1.5	2023	●	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)				13.5	2021	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best)				67.1	2023	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				6.4	2022	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				70.0	2022	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)				5.2	2025	●	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)				0.49	2023	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)				0.5	2018	●	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				17.7	2018	●	●
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)				90.4	2025	●	→
Population using the internet (%)				66.0	2023	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				93.2	2023	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best)				3.1	2023	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				50.0	2025	●	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)				0.6	2023	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				1.2	2023	●	↗
Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population)				454.4	2023	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient				36.3	2022	●	●
Palma ratio				1.6	2022	●	●
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)				30.9	2022	●	→
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				31.1	2023	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				77.4	2022	●	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)				56.9	2020	●	●
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)				0.8	2020	●	●
Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita)				6.0	2022	●	●
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				10.1	2024	●	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)				2.5	2024	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				31.5	2024	●	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)				10.2	2024	●	↗
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)				0.9	2024	●	↗
SDG13 – Climate Action				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				4.5	2023	●	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)				1.5	2024	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita)				1.5	2024	●	●
SDG14 – Life Below Water				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				28.1	2023	●	→
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				48.0	2024	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				21.3	2018	●	→
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				22.4	2019	●	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				6.7	2019	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				32.2	2023	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				31.5	2023	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				0.79	2023	●	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)				0.2	2023	●	→
Imported deforestation (m <sup>2</sup> /capita)				5.7	2022	●	↑
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)				4.9	2023	●	→
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				0.74	2023	●	→
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				44.7	2022	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				85.3	2022	●	●
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.1	2024	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)				10.7	2021	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)				0.4	2024	●	●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)				39.8	2025	●	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				0.54	2023	●	→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)				0.47	2023	●	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				0.53	2023	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)				6.8	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)				15.1	2023	●	↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)				21	2024	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				1.5	2021	●	●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)				72.4	2023	●	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)				60.5	2025	●	●

\* Imputed data point, \*\* Not applicable  
NA = Data not available



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2025

Financing Sustainable Development to 2030 and Mid-Century

*Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards*

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