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European Union

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COVER NOTE

From: Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director

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Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Statistical and analytical Annex
Accompanying the document REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS
EU Voluntary Review on progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2023) 701 final - Part 2/2.

Encl.: SWD(2023) 701 final - Part 2/2



Brussels, 15.5.2023
SWD(2023) 701 final

PART 2/2

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Statistical and analytical Annex

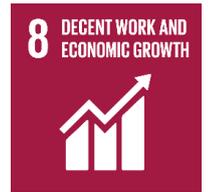
Accompanying the document

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

EU Voluntary Review on progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

{COM(2023) 700 final} - {SWD(2023) 700 final} - {SWD(2023) 702 final} -
{SWD(2023) 703 final}

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth



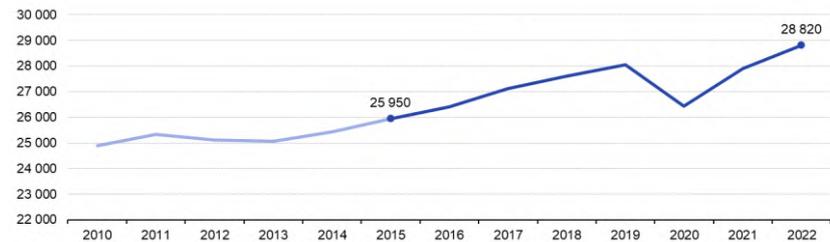
EU SDG indicators

8.1 – Sustainable economic growth

Real GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity and is often used as a proxy for changes in a country's material living standards. It refers to the value of total final output of goods and services produced by an economy within a certain period.

Figure 8.1: Real GDP per capita, EU, 2010-2022 (EUR per capita, chain-linked volumes, 2010)

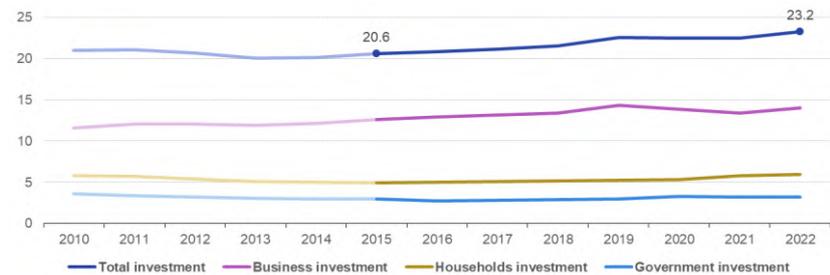


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_10](#))

Investment share of GDP

The investment share of GDP measures gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) for the total economy, government and business, as well as household sectors as a percentage of GDP.

Figure 8.2: Investment share of GDP, by institutional sector, EU, 2010-2022 (% of GDP)



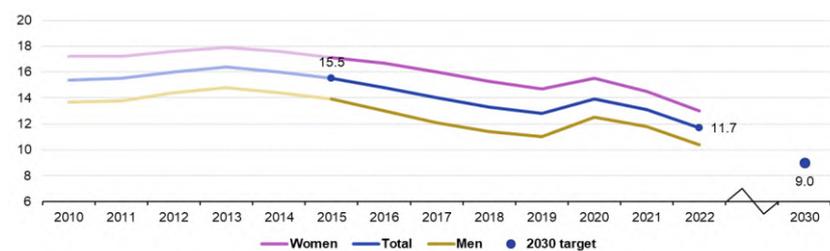
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_11](#))

8.2 – Employment

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET)

This indicator measures the proportion of young people aged 15 to 29 who are neither in employment (i.e. outside of the labour force or unemployed) nor participating in education and training.

Figure 8.3: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by sex, EU, 2010-2021 (% of population aged 15 to 29)



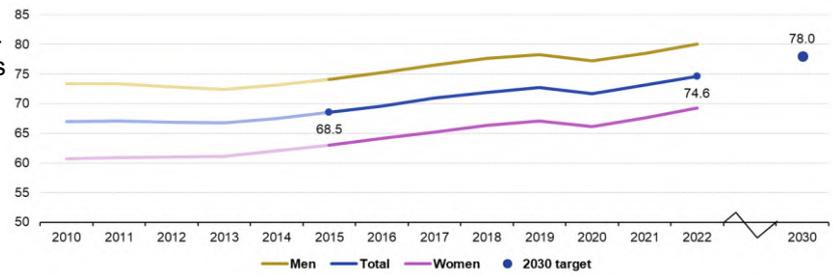
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_20](#))

Employment rate

This indicator shows the

Figure 8.4: Employment rate, by sex, EU, 2010-2022

percentage of employed persons aged 20 to 64 in relation to the total population of this age group. Employed persons are defined as all persons who, during a reference week, worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were temporarily absent from such work.

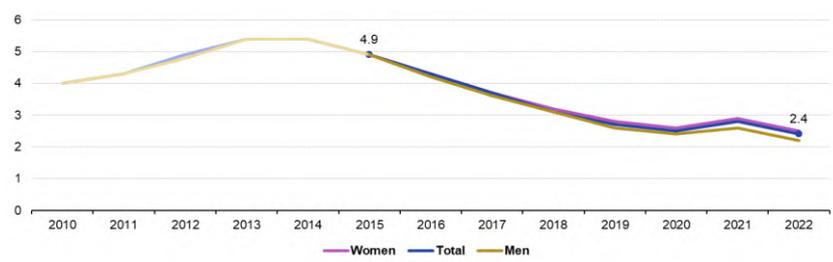


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_30](#))

Long-term unemployment rate

This indicator measures the share of the population in the labour force (which includes both employed and unemployed people) aged 15 to 74 who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Figure 8.5: Long-term unemployment rate, by sex, EU, 2010-2022 (% of population in the labour force)



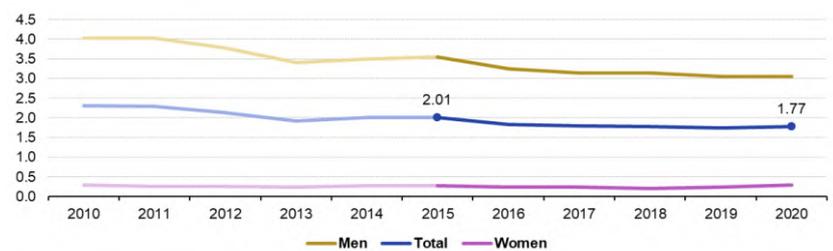
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_40](#))

8.3 – Decent work

Fatal accidents at work

Fatal accidents at work are those occurring during the course of employment and leading to the death of the victim within one year; commuting accidents occurring between the home and the workplace are excluded. The incidence rate refers to the number of accidents per 100 000 persons in employment.

Figure 8.6: Fatal accidents at work, EU, 2010-2020 (number per 100 000 workers)



Note: Break in time series in 2020.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_60](#))



Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative

Figure 8.7: Interlinkages of SDG 8 with other goals

(trade-offs) interactions between SDG8 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG8 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG8 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](#)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 8

Figure 8.8: ODA to SDG 8 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that decent work and sustainable economic growth (SDG8) cannot be achieved in isolation. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 377 actions targeted SDG8 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to many other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG1, SDG5, SDG9, SDG10 and SDG13. SDG8 was also reported as significant in 754 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributors were SDG1, SDG4, SDG13 and SDG16.

SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure



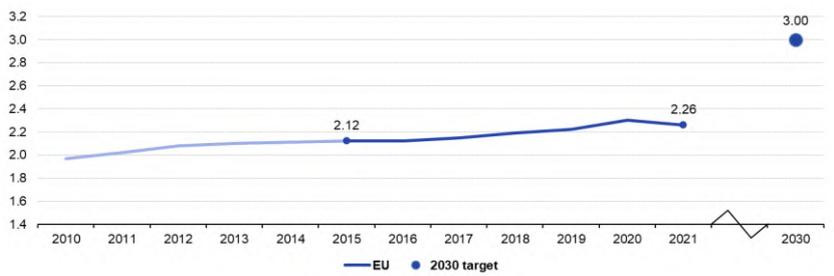
EU SDG indicators

9.1 – R&D and innovation

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

This indicator measures gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) – also called R&D intensity. R&D refers to creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge.

Figure 9.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, EU, 2010-2021 (% of GDP)



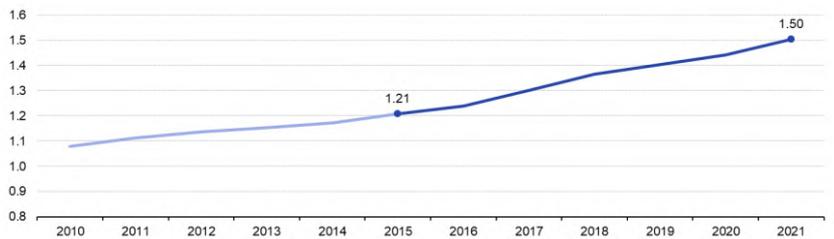
Note: Data for 2010 to 2020 are estimated; 2021 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_10](#))

R&D personnel

R&D personnel consists of persons engaged directly in the creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. In addition, it includes those providing direct services for R&D activities, such as managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff.

Figure 9.2: R&D personnel, EU, 2010-2021 (% of population in the labour force)



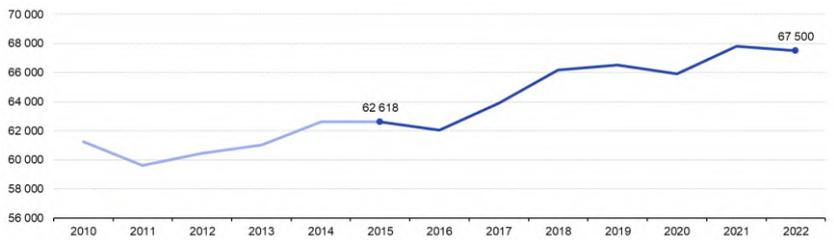
Note: Data for 2010–2020 are estimated; 2021 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_30](#))

Patent applications to the European Patent Office

This indicator measures requests for the protection of an invention filed with the European Patent Office (EPO) regardless of whether they are granted or not. Applications are allocated according to the country of residence of the first applicant.

Figure 9.3: Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO), by country of applicant, EU, 2010-2022 (number)



Note: 2022 data are provisional.

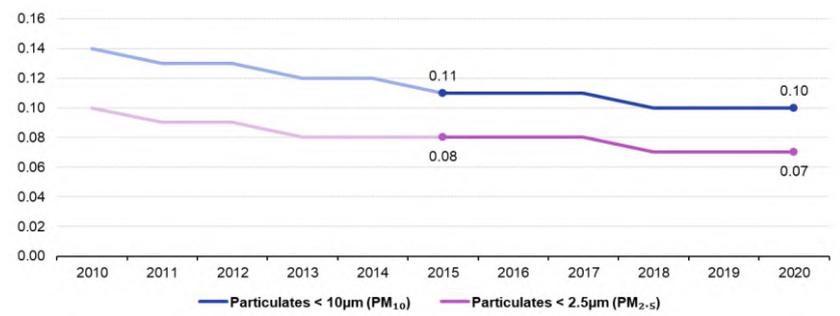
Source: EPO (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_09_40](#))

9.2 – Sustainable industry

Air emissions intensity of industry

This indicator measures the emissions intensity of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) from the manufacturing sector (NACE Rev. 2 sector 'C'). Emission intensity is calculated by dividing the sector's PM emissions by its gross value added (GVA).

Figure 9.4: Air emissions intensity of industry for particulate matter, EU, 2010-2020 (grams per euro, chain-linked volumes, 2010)



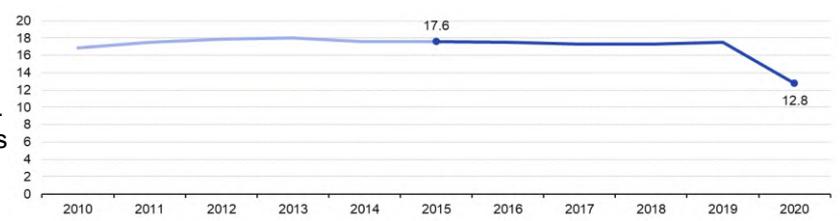
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_70](#))

9.3 – Sustainable infrastructure

Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport

This indicator measures the share of buses, including coaches and trolley-buses, and trains in inland passenger transport. It excludes inland waterways, air and sea transport. All data are based on movements within national territories, regardless of the vehicle's nationality.

Figure 9.5: Share of buses and trains in inland passenger transport, EU, 2010-2020 (% of passenger-km)



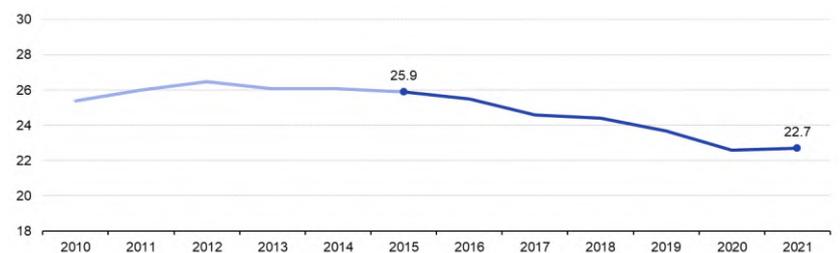
Note: Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_50](#))

Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport

This indicator measures the share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport. Neither sea nor air freight transport are included. All data are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the train or vessel.

Figure 9.6: Share of rail and inland waterways in inland freight transport, EU, 2010-2021 (% of freight tonne-km)



Note: Data for 2012–2021 are estimated.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_09_60](#))

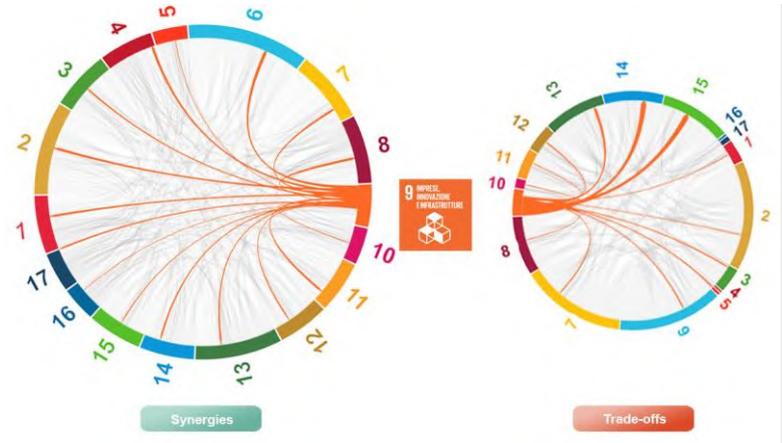


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG9 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG9 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG9 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

Figure 9.7: Interlinkages of SDG 9 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](https://www.knowsdgs.eu/)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 9

Figure 9.8: ODA to SDG 9 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG9) are important building blocks for many other SDGs. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 126 actions targeted SDG9 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG8, SDG11, SDG13, and SDG17. SDG9 was also reported as significant in 511 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from actions targeting SDG1, SDG3, and SDG8 as the main SDG.

SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities



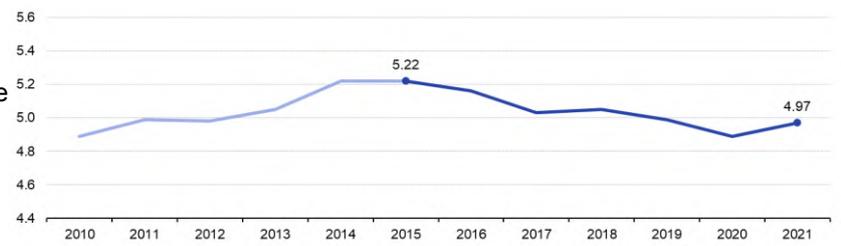
EU SDG indicators

10.1 – Inequalities within countries

Income quintile share ratio

This indicator measures the ratio of total equivalised disposable income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).

Figure 10.1: Income distribution, EU, 2010-2021 (income quintile share ratio)



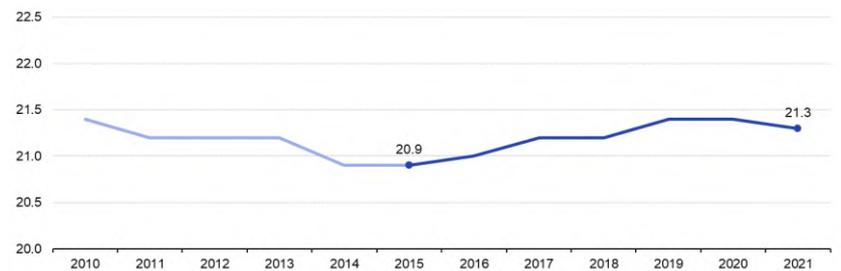
Note: 2014–2019 data are estimated; break in time series in 2020.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_41](#))

Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population

This indicator measures the income share received by the bottom 40% of the population (in terms of income). The income concept used is the total disposable household income, which is a households' total income (after taxes and other deductions) that is available for spending or saving.

Figure 10.2: Income share of the bottom 40% of the population, EU, 2010-2021 (% of income)



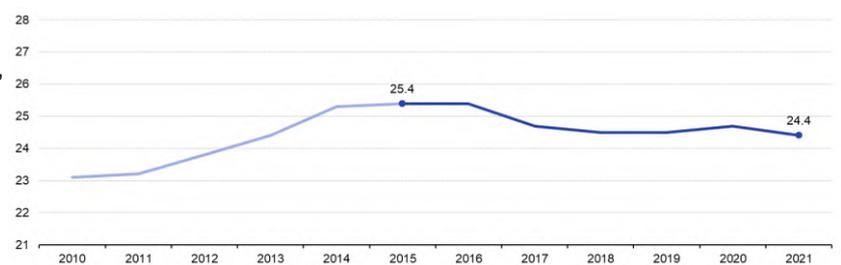
Note: 2014–2019 data are estimated; break in time series in 2020.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_50](#))

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap shows the distance between the median income of people living below the poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed in relation to the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income of all people in a country and not for the EU as a whole.

Figure 10.3: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, EU, 2010-2021 (% distance to poverty threshold)



Note: 2014–2019 data are estimated.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_30](#))

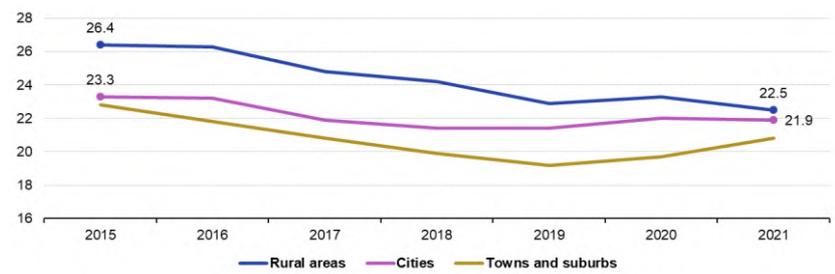
Urban–rural gap for risk of poverty or social exclusion

Statistics on the degree of

Figure 10.4: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by degree of

urbanisation classify local administrative units as 'cities', 'towns and suburbs' or 'rural areas' depending on population density and the total number of inhabitants. This classification is used to determine the difference in the shares of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion between cities and rural areas.

urbanisation, EU, 2015-2021 (% of population)



Note: 2015–2018 data are estimated.

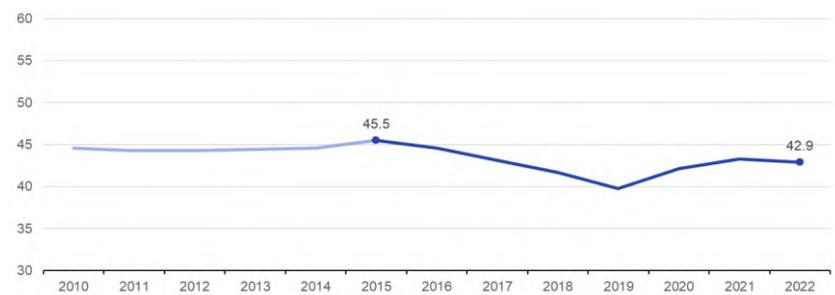
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_01_10a](#))

10.2 – Inequalities between countries

Disparities in GDP per capita

GDP per capita is calculated as the ratio of GDP to the average population in a specific year. The disparities indicator for the EU is calculated as the coefficient of variation of the national figures in PPS per capita.

Figure 10.5: Disparities in purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita, EU, 2010-2022 (coefficient of variation, in %)



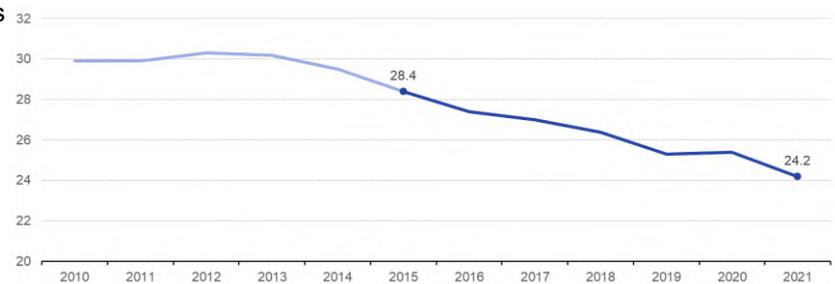
Note: 2022 data are provisional estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_10](#))

Disparities in household income per capita

This indicator reflects the purchasing power of households and their ability to invest in goods and services or save for the future, after accounting for taxes and social contributions and monetary in-kind social benefits. The disparities indicator for the EU is calculated as the coefficient of variation of the national figures in PPS per capita.

Figure 10.6: Disparities in adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita, EU, 2010-2021 (coefficient of variation, in %)



Note: EU coefficient of variation excluding Malta and Romania (whole time series); 2018–2021 data are provisional estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_20](#))

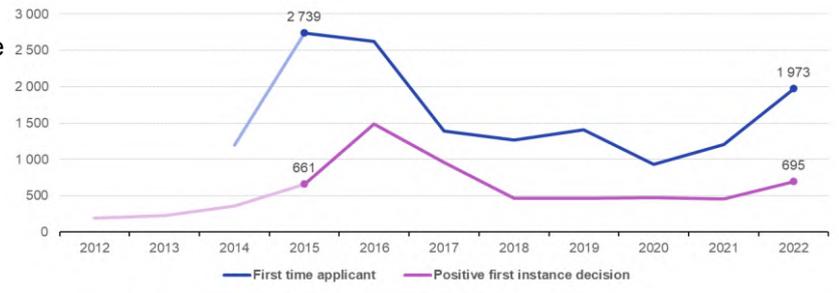
10.3 – Migration and social inclusion

Asylum applications

A first-time applicant for international protection is a person who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in a given Member State. First-instance decisions are decisions

Figure 10.7: Asylum applications, by state of procedure, EU, 2012-2022 (number per million inhabitants)

granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative or judicial asylum procedure in the receiving country.



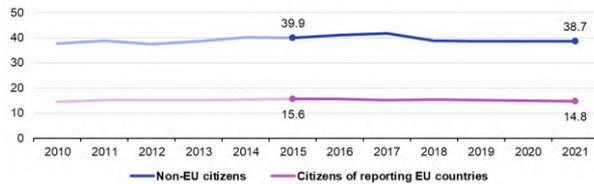
Note: Multiple breaks in population data time series; 2018–2022 population data are provisional and/or estimated.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_10_60](#))

Inequalities between non-EU citizens and citizens of reporting EU countries

For measuring a broader range of inequalities, SDG 10 includes four additional SDG indicators with a breakdown by citizenship.

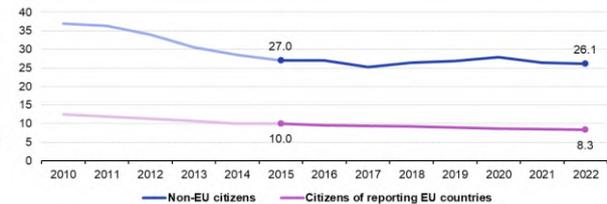
Figure 10.8: People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, by citizenship, EU, 2010-2021 (% of population aged 18 years or more)



Note: 2010–2019 data are estimated; 2010–2011 data for non-EU citizens have low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_01_20a](#))

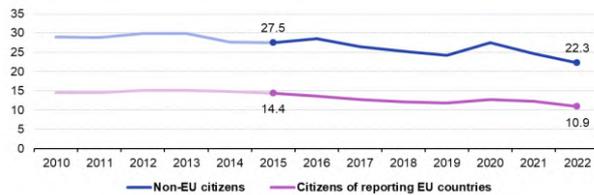
Figure 10.9: Early leavers from education and training, by citizenship, EU, 2010-2022 (% of population aged 18 to 24)



Note: Breaks in time series in 2014 and 2021.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_04_10a](#))

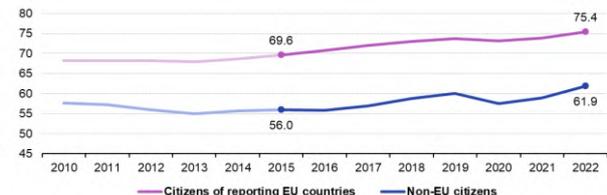
Figure 10.10: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by citizenship, EU, 2010-2022 (% of population aged 15 to 29)



Note: Break in time series in 2021.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_20a](#))

Figure 10.11: Employment rate, by citizenship, EU, 2010-2022 (% of population aged 20 to 64)



Note: Break in time series in 2021.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_08_30a](#))



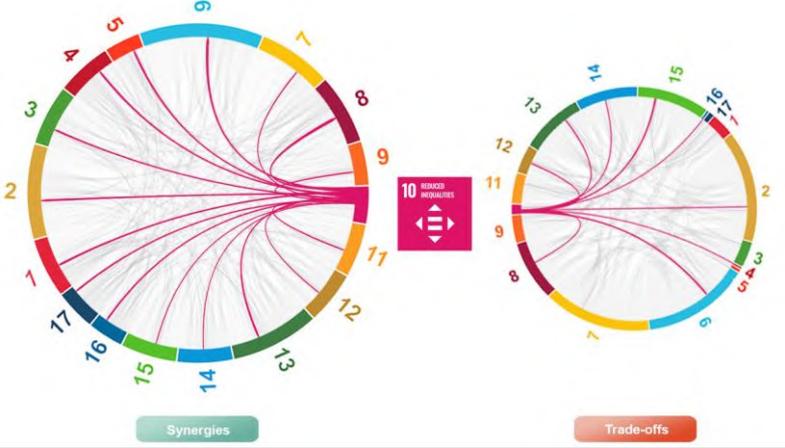
Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions

Figure 10.12: Interlinkages of SDG 10 with other goals

between SDG10 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG10 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG10 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](https://www.knowsdgs.europa.eu)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 10

Figure 10.13: ODA to SDG 10 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that progress on reducing inequalities (SDG10) is strongly dependent on other SDGs. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 78 actions targeted SDG10 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG1, SDG5, SDG8, and SDG16. SDG10 was also reported as significant in 768 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from actions targeting SDG1, SDG4, SDG8 and SDG16 as the main SDG.

SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities



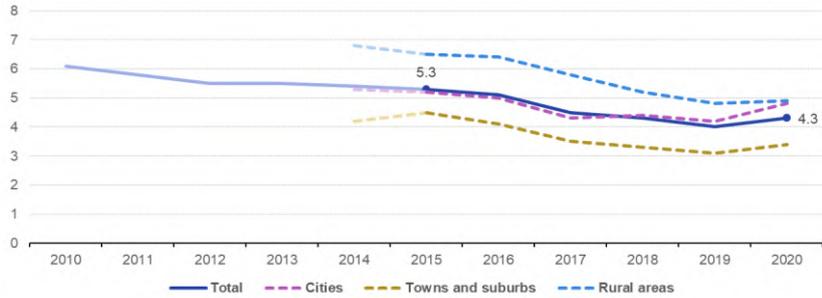
EU SDG indicators

11.1 – Quality of life in cities and communities

Severe housing deprivation rate

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in a dwelling which is considered as overcrowded, while also exhibiting at least one of the following housing deprivation measures: (i) a leaking roof, (ii) no bath/shower and no indoor toilet, and (iii) considered too dark.

Figure 11.1: Severe housing deprivation rate, by degree of urbanisation, EU, 2010-2020 (% of population)



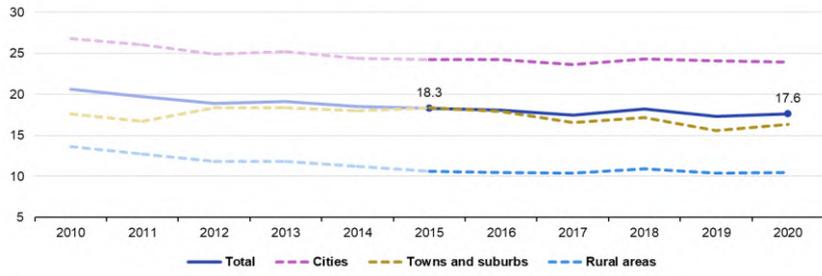
Note: Estimated data. The frequency of the data collection has been changed from annually to every three years, meaning no data were collected for 2021 and 2022.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_11_11](#) and [ilc_mdho06d](#))

Population living in households suffering from noise

This indicator measures the share of the population who declare they are affected by noise either from neighbours or from the street.

Figure 11.2: Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise, by degree of urbanisation, EU, 2010-2020 (% of population)



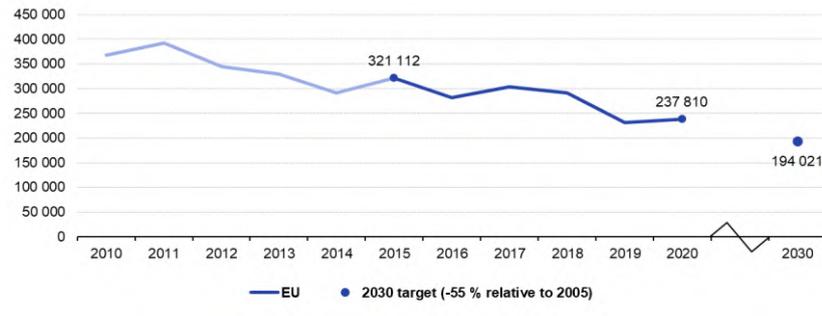
Note: Estimated data. The frequency of the data collection has been changed from annually to every three years, meaning no data were collected for 2021 and 2022.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_11_20](#) and [ilc_mddw04](#))

Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

The indicator measures the premature deaths due to exposure to air pollution by fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

Figure 11.3: Premature deaths due to exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), EU, 2010-2020 (number)



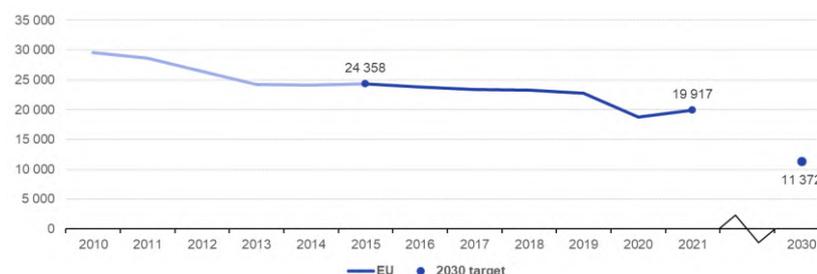
Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_11_52](#))

11.2 – Sustainable mobility

Road traffic deaths

This indicator measures the number of fatalities caused by road crashes, including drivers and passengers as well as pedestrians.

Figure 11.4: Road traffic deaths, EU, 2010-2021 (number of people killed)



Note: 2021 data are provisional.

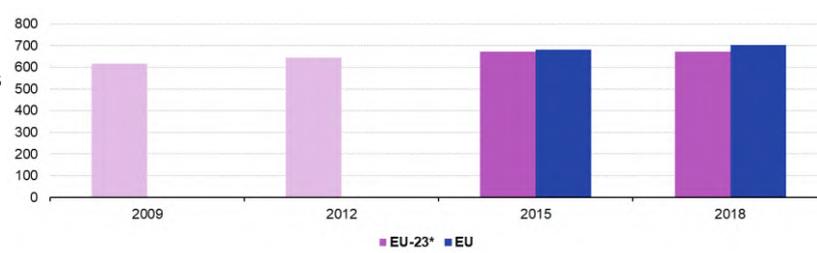
Source: European Commission services (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_11_40](#))

11.3 – Environmental impacts

Settlement area per capita

This indicator captures the amount of settlement area such as for buildings, industrial and commercial areas, infrastructure and sports grounds, and includes both sealed and non-sealed surfaces.

Figure 11.5: Settlement area per capita, EU, 2009-2018 (m²)



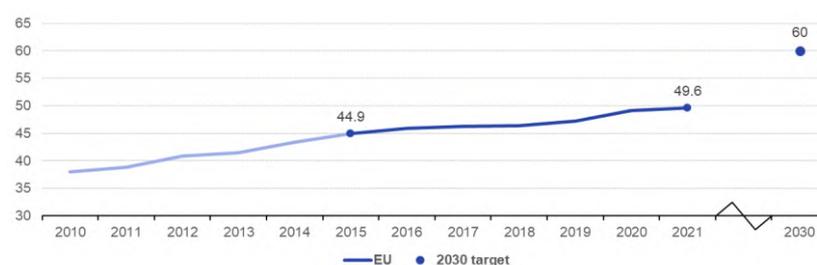
Note: EU-23* refers to an aggregate including the UK but excluding Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_11_31](#))

Recycling rate of municipal waste

This indicator measures the percentage of recycled municipal waste. Recycling includes material recycling, preparing for re-use, composting and anaerobic digestion.

Figure 11.6: Recycling rate of municipal waste, EU, 2010-2021 (% of total municipal waste generated)



Note: 2019–2021 data are Eurostat estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_11_60](#))

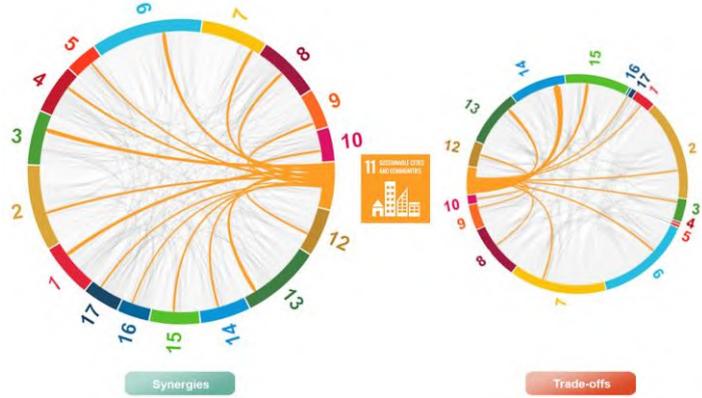


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SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG11 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG11 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG11 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

Figure 11.7: Interlinkages of SDG 11 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](#)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 11

Figure 11.8: ODA to SDG 11 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that sustainable cities and communities (SDG11) is predominantly a cross-cutting SDG. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 26 actions targeted SDG11 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG5, SDG7, SDG9, and SDG13. SDG11 was also reported as significant in 560 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from actions targeting SDG1, SDG8, SDG9 and SDG13 as the main SDG.

SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production



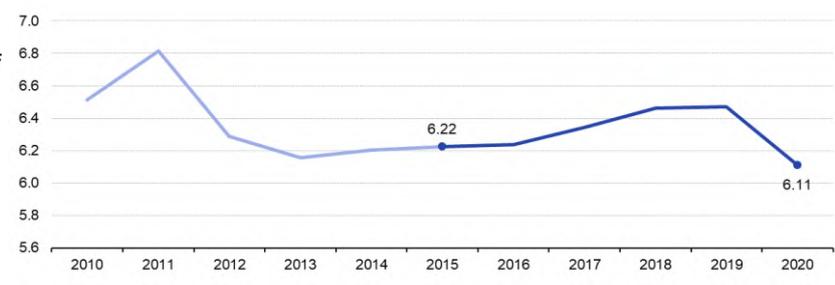
EU SDG indicators

12.1 – Decoupling environmental pressures from economic growth

Material footprint

The material footprint of the EU, also referred to as raw material consumption (RMC), quantifies the global extraction of materials needed to satisfy consumption of goods and services within the EU. For comparability reasons, raw material equivalents are estimated for imports and exports.

Figure 12.1: Raw material consumption, EU, 2000-2020 (billion tonnes)



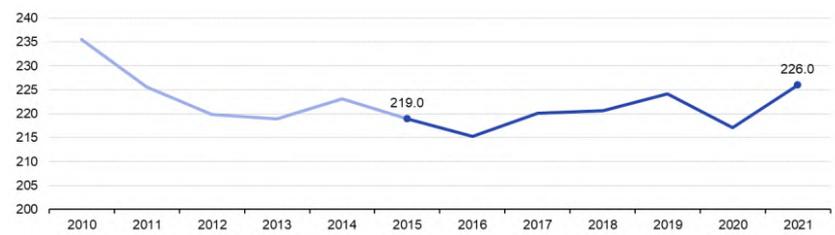
Note: Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_12_21](#))

Consumption of hazardous chemicals

This indicator measures the volume of consumption of hazardous chemicals. Consumption is calculated as follows: production + imports – exports.

Figure 12.2: Consumption of hazardous chemicals, EU, 2010-2021 (million tonnes)

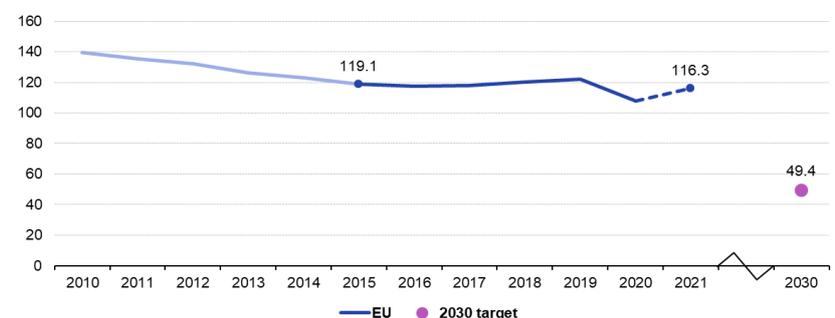


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_12_10](#))

Average CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars

This indicator is defined as the average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per km from new passenger cars in a given year. The reported emissions are based on type-approval and can deviate from the actual CO₂ emissions of new cars.

Figure 12.3: Average CO₂ emissions per km from new passenger cars, EU, 2010-2021 (g CO₂ per km)



Note: 2010-2012 data are estimated; break in time series in 2021; 2021 data are provisional.

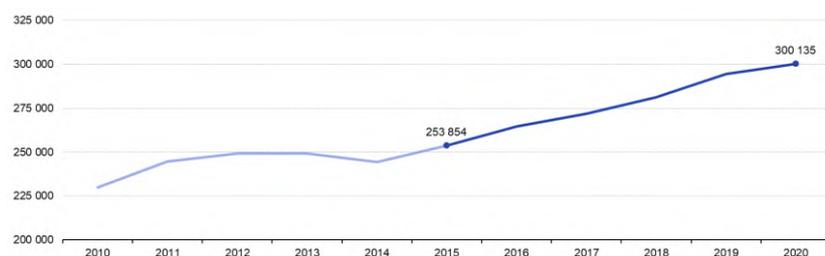
Source: EEA, European Commission services, Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_12_30](#))

12.2 – Green economy

Gross value added in the environmental goods and services sector

The environmental goods and services sector (EGSS) is engaged in producing goods and services used in environmental protection and resource management activities. Gross value added in EGSS is defined as the difference between the value of the sector's output and intermediate consumption.

Figure 12.4: Gross value added in the environmental goods and services sector, EU, 2010-2020 (million EUR, chain-linked volumes, 2010)



Note: Eurostat estimates.

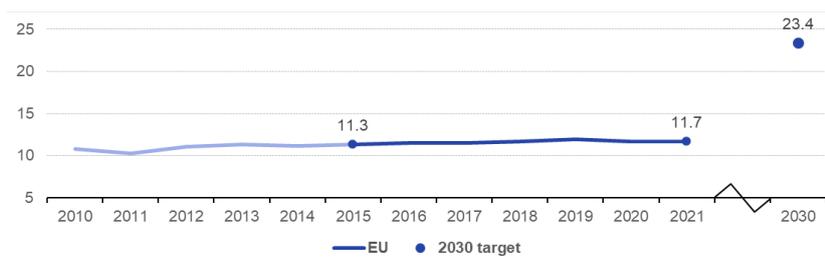
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sdg_12_61](#))

12.3 – Waste generation and management

Circular material use rate

The circular material use rate (CMU) measures the share of material recovered and fed back into the economy in overall material use. The circular use of materials is approximated by the amount of waste recycled in domestic recovery plants minus imported waste destined for recovery plus exported waste destined for recovery abroad.

Figure 12.5: Circular material use rate, EU, 2010-2021 (% of material input for domestic use)



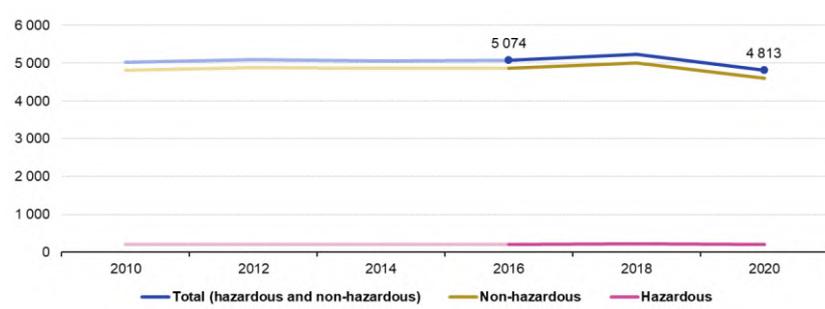
Note: Data for odd years (2011, 2013, etc.) and for 2020 are estimated; 2020 and 2021 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_12_41](#))

Generation of waste

This indicator is defined as all waste generated in a country. It covers waste generated by industrial production (including the waste-management sector itself) and by households.

Figure 12.6: Generation of waste, by hazardousness, EU, 2010-2020 (kg per capita)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_12_51](#))

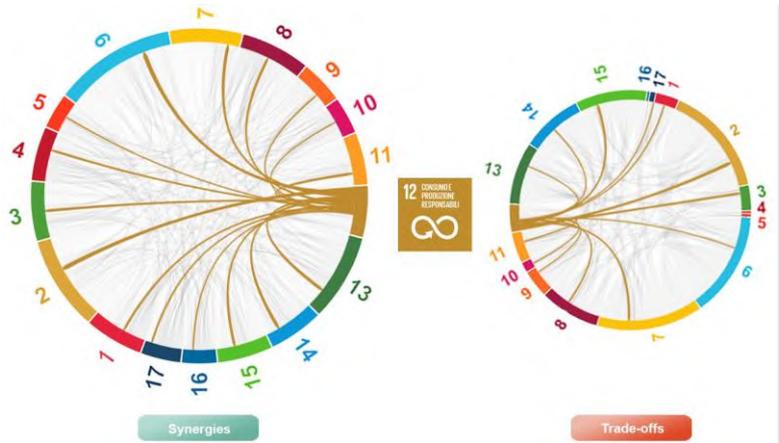


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG12 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG12 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG12 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

Figure 12.7: Interlinkages of SDG 12 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](https://www.knowsdgs.europa.eu)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 12

Figure 12.8: ODA to SDG 12 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that responsible consumption (SDG12) has a strong cross-cutting component. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 33 actions targeted SDG12 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, and SDG13. SDG12 was also reported as significant in 453 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from actions targeting SDG2, SDG8, SDG9 and SDG13 as the main SDG.

SDG 13 – Climate action



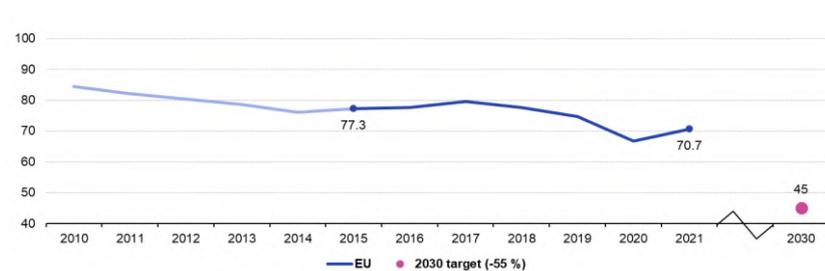
EU SDG indicators

13.1 – Climate mitigation

Net greenhouse gas emissions

This indicator measures man-made greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as carbon removals. At present, carbon removals are accounted for only in the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector. The net GHG emissions shown here include international aviation, indirect CO₂ and natural carbon removals from LULUCF.

Figure 13.1: Net greenhouse gas emissions, EU, 2010-2021 (index 1990 = 100)



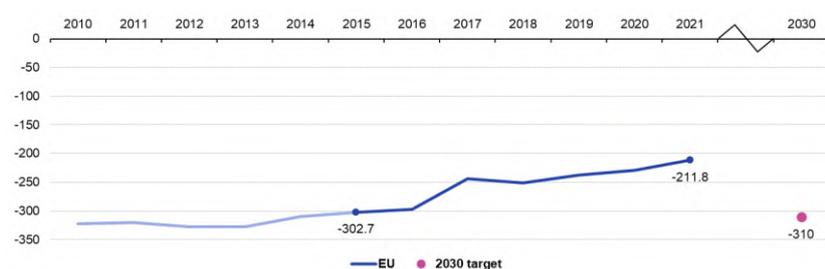
Note: Data for 2021 are provisional estimates based on the EEA approximated GHG inventory for the year 2021.

Source: EEA, Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_13_10](#))

Net greenhouse gas emissions from land use, land use change and forestry

This indicator measures net carbon removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, considering both emissions and removals from the sector.

Figure 13.2: Net greenhouse gas emissions from land use and forestry, EU, 2010-2021 (million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent)



Note: Data for 2021 are provisional estimates based on the EEA approximated GHG inventory for the year 2021.

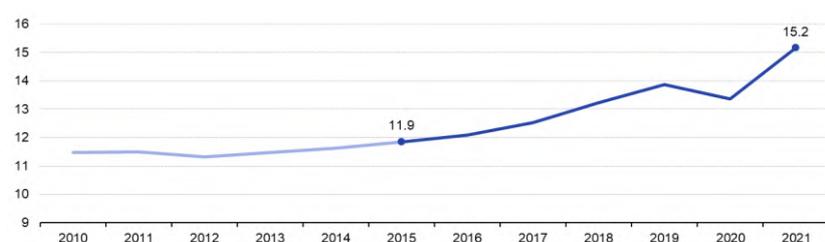
Source: EEA, Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_13_21](#))

13.2 – Climate impacts and adaptation

Climate-related economic losses

This indicator includes the overall monetary losses from weather- and climate-related events. Due to the variability of the annual figures, the data are presented as a 30-year moving average.

Figure 13.3: Climate-related economic losses (30-year moving average), EU, 2010-2021 (EUR billion, constant prices)



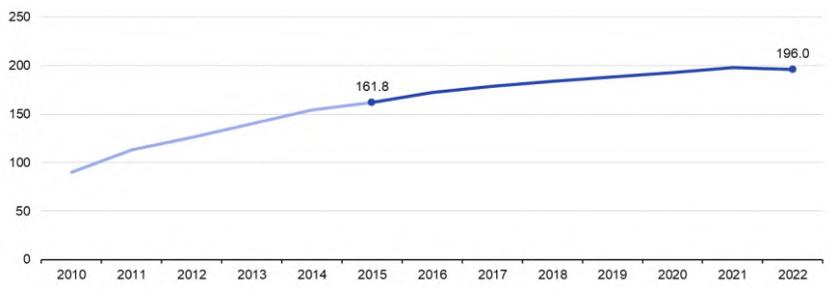
Note: Data are shown as 30-year moving average (annual data points refer to the 30-year period up to that year).

Source: EEA, Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_13_40](#))

Population covered by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories

The Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in Europe, now part of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, represents a climate initiative at multiple levels of governance with actors all across the globe pledging to deliver comprehensive climate-change mitigation and adaptation and energy action plans and establish a regular monitoring process.

Figure 13.4: Population covered by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories, EU, 2010-2022 (million people)



Note: break in time series in 2019.

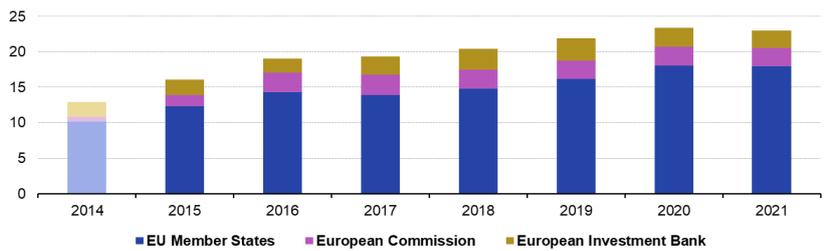
Source: Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_13_60](#))

13.3 – Financing climate action

Contribution to the international USD 100 bn commitment on climate-related expenditure

The intention of the international commitment on climate finance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to enable and support enhanced action by developing countries to advance low-emission and climate-resilient development.

Figure 13.5: Contribution to the international USD 100 bn commitment on climate-related expenditure, EU, 2014-2021 (EUR billion, current prices)



Note: Break in time series in 2020.

Source: European Commission services and European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_13_50](#))

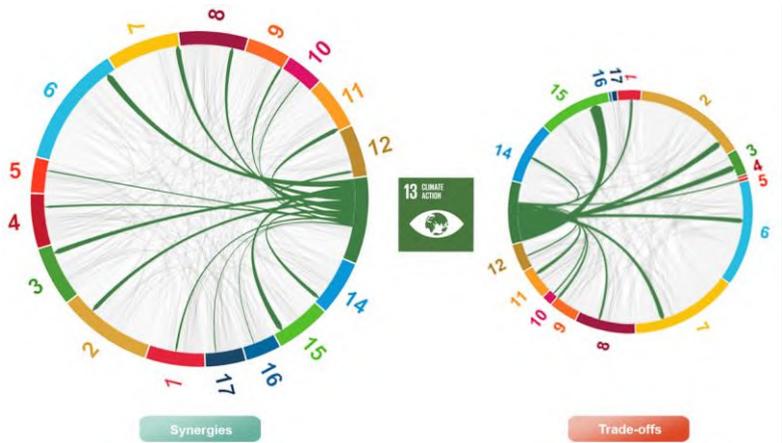


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG13 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG13 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG13 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

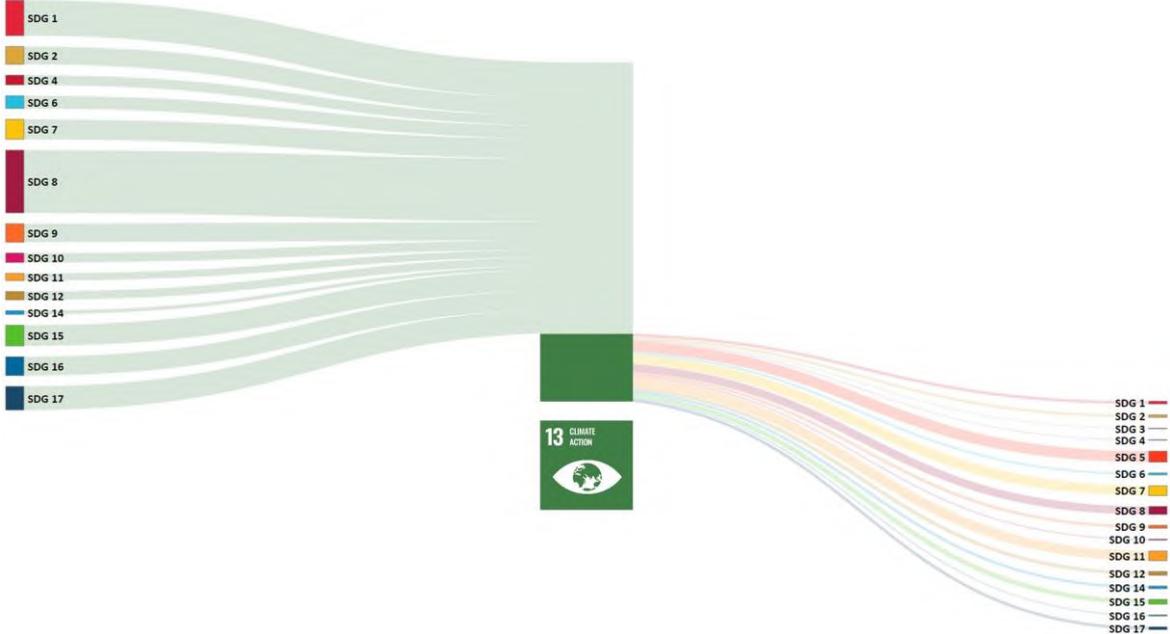
Figure 13.6: Interlinkages of SDG 13 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](https://www.knowsdgs.europa.eu)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 13

Figure 13.7: ODA to SDG 13 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that climate action (SDG13) is both an important cross-cutting issue in projects targeting other SDGs, and the main objective of many EU external actions. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 171 actions targeted SDG13 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG5, SDG7, SDG8, and SDG11. SDG13 was also reported as significant in 741 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from actions targeting SDG1, SDG8, SDG15, SDG16 and SDG17 as the main SDG.

SDG 14 – Life below water



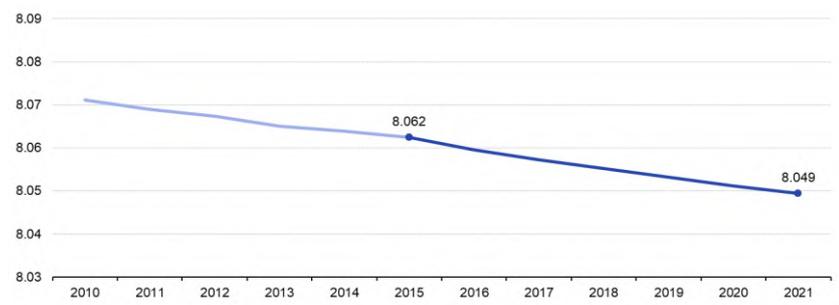
EU SDG indicators

14.1 – Ocean health

Global mean surface seawater acidity

This indicator shows the global yearly mean surface seawater acidity expressed as pH value. A decline in pH corresponds to an increase in the acidity of seawater and vice versa.

Figure 14.1: Global mean surface seawater acidity, 2010-2021 (pH value)

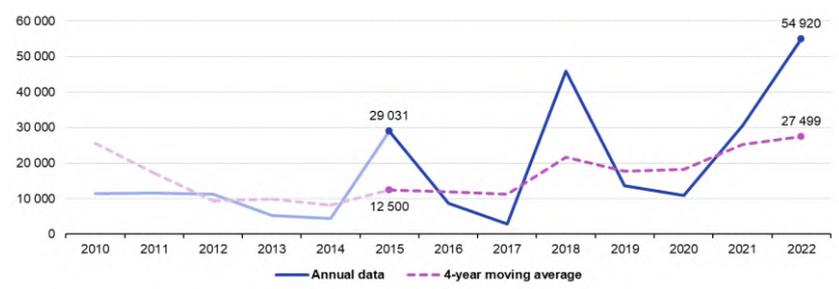


Source: EEA, Copernicus Marine Service (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_50](#))

Marine waters affected by eutrophication

This indicator shows the extent of eutrophic marine waters in the Exclusive Economic Zone. An area is classified as eutrophic if for more than 25% of the observation days of a given year the chlorophyll concentrations are above the 90th percentile of the 1998-2017 reference base line. Due to the variability of the annual figures, the data are also presented as a 4-year moving average.

Figure 14.2: Marine waters affected by eutrophication, EU, 2010-2022 (km²)

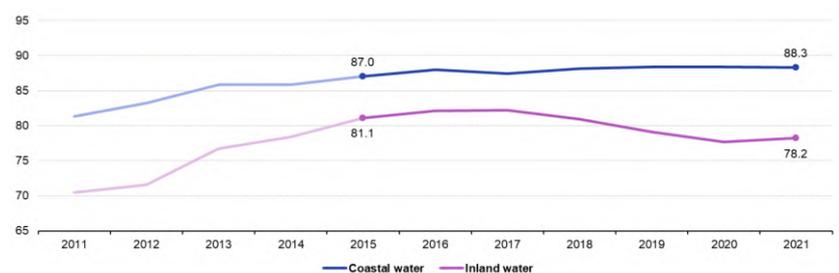


Source: Mercator Ocean International, Copernicus Marine Service (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_60](#))

Bathing sites with excellent water quality

This indicator shows the share of bathing sites with excellent water quality. Bathing water quality is assessed according to standards for microbiological parameters.

Figure 14.3: Bathing sites with excellent water quality, by locality, EU, 2011-2021 (% of bathing sites)



Note: EU data refer to 22 Member States for coastal water (no data for landlocked countries) and 25 Member States for inland water (no data for Cyprus and Malta).

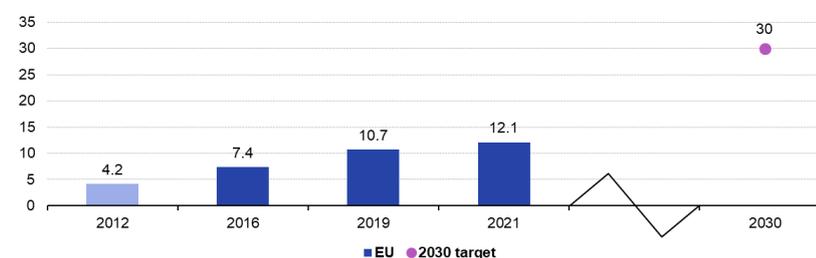
Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_40](#))

14.2 – Marine conservation

Marine protected areas

This indicator measures the surface of marine protected areas in EU marine waters. Marine protected areas comprise nationally designated protected areas and Natura 2000 sites.

Figure 14.4: Marine protected areas, EU, 2012-2021 (% of marine area)



Note: Break in time series in 2021.

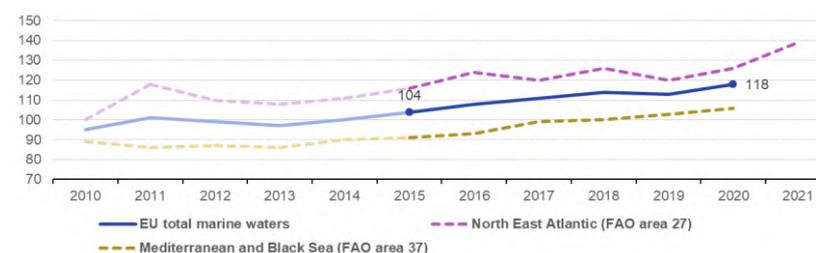
Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_10](#))

14.3 – Sustainable fisheries

Estimated trends in fish stock biomass

Fish stock biomass is a function of biological characteristics such as abundance and weight and can indicate the status of a fish stock. This is a model-based indicator.

Figure 14.5: Estimated trends in fish stock biomass, 2010-2021 (index 2003 = 100)



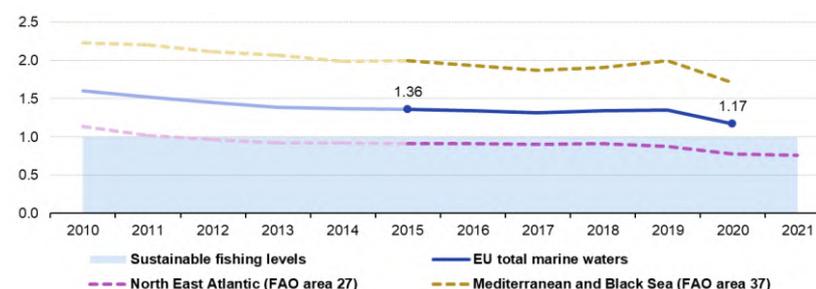
Note: Estimated data; Mediterranean and Black Sea data are only available until 2020.

Source: JRC/STECF (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_21](#))

Estimated trends in fishing pressure

The indicator shows the model-based value of current fishing mortality (F) relative to the estimated maximum sustainable yield (F_{MSY}), expressed with the term F/F_{MSY} . The maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is determined by the long-term average stock size that allows fishing at this level. Values below 1 indicate sustainable fishing levels ($F \leq F_{MSY}$).

Figure 14.6: Estimated trends in fishing pressure, 2010-2021 (model-based median value of fishing pressure (F/F_{MSY}))



Note: Estimated data; Mediterranean and Black Sea data are only available until 2020.

Source: JRC/STECF (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_14_30](#))

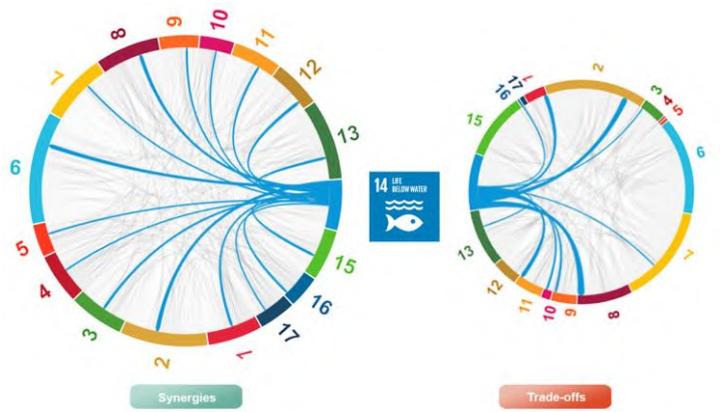


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG14 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG14 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG14 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

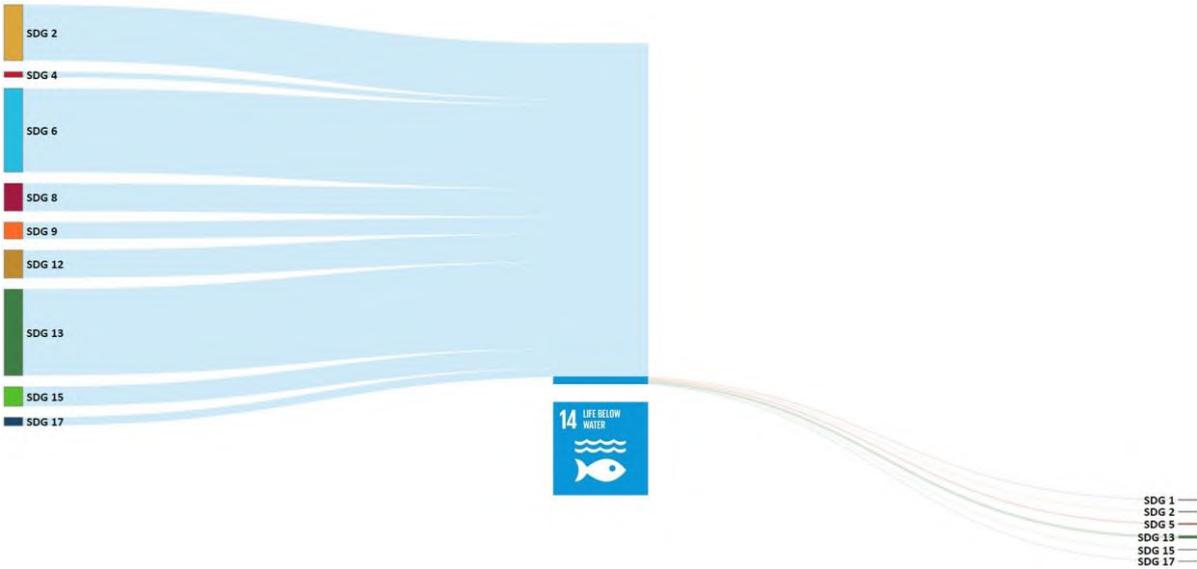
Figure 14.7: Interlinkages of SDG 14 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](#)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 14

Figure 14.8: ODA to SDG 14 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that SDG14 is predominantly a cross-cutting issue in projects targeting other SDGs. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 11 actions targeted SDG14 as the main SDG. These actions contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG5 and SDG13. In comparison, SDG14 was also reported as significant in 119 actions where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from actions targeting SDG2, SDG6, SDG12 and SDG13 as the main SDG.

SDG 15 – Life on land



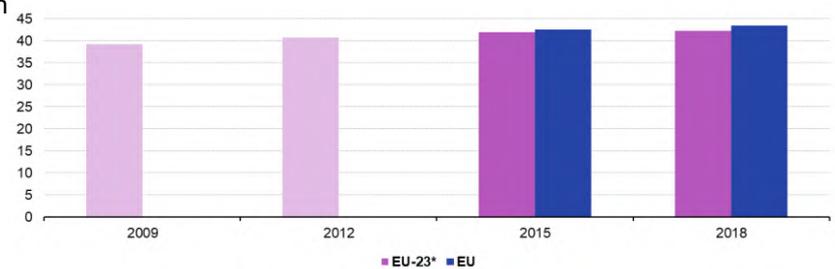
EU SDG indicators

15.1 – Ecosystem status

Share of forest area

This indicator measures the proportion of forest in comparison to the total land area. Data used for this indicator is derived from the Land Use and Cover Area frame Survey (LUCAS) but have been adapted to the FAO forest definitions.

Figure 15.1: Share of forest area, EU, 2009-2018 (% of total area)



Note: EU-23* refers to an aggregate including the UK but excluding Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania.

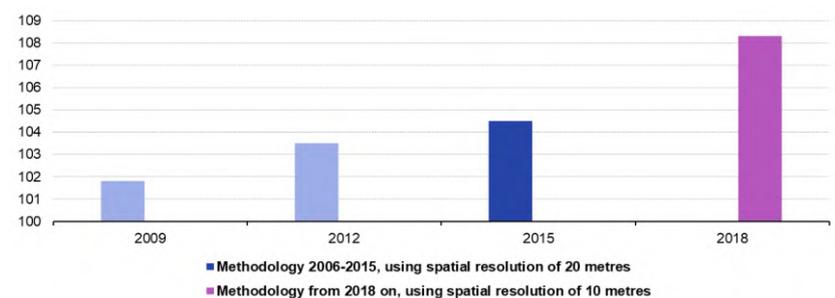
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_15_10](#))

15.2 – Land degradation

Soil sealing index

This indicator estimates the increase in soil surfaces sealed with impervious materials due to development and construction.

Figure 15.2: Soil sealing index, EU, 2006-2018 (index 2006 = 100)



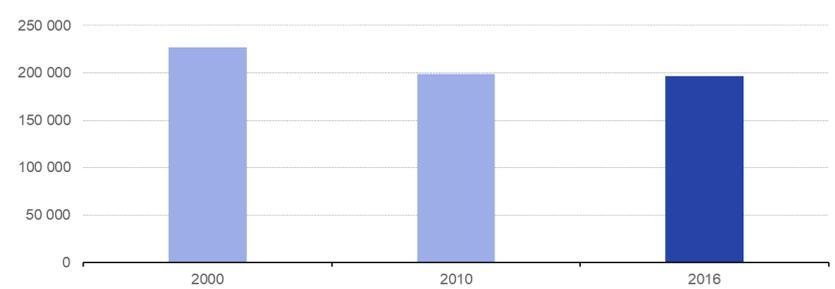
Note: Break in time series in 2018.

Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_15_41](#))

Estimated severe soil erosion by water

This indicator estimates the area potentially affected by severe erosion by water such as rain splash, sheet-wash and rills (soil loss > 10 tonnes per hectare per year).

Figure 15.3: Estimated severe soil erosion by water, EU, 2000, 2010 and 2016 (km²)



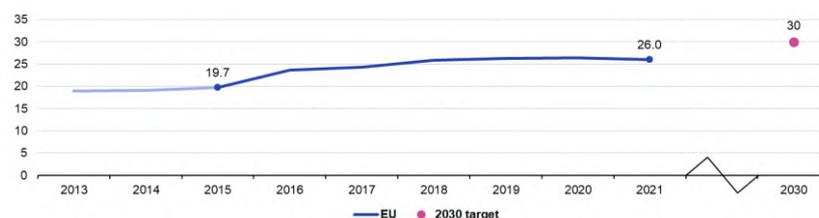
Source: Joint Research Centre (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_15_50](#))

15.3 – Biodiversity

Terrestrial protected areas

This indicator measures the surface of terrestrial protected areas. The indicator comprises both nationally designated protected areas and Natura 2000 sites.

Figure 15.4: Terrestrial protected areas, EU, 2013-2021 (% of total area)



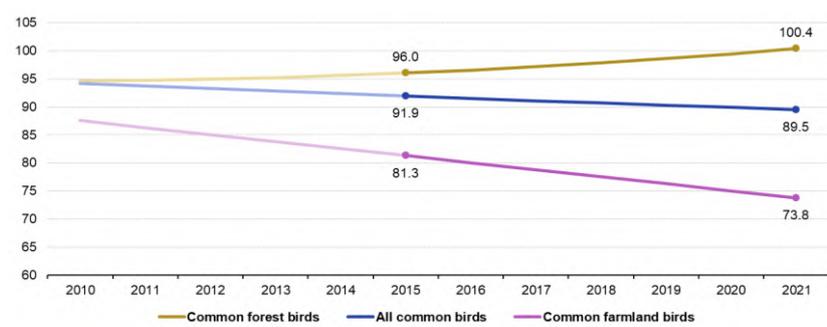
Note: Break in time series in 2021.

Source: EEA (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_15_20](#))

Common bird index

This index integrates the abundance and the diversity of a selection of common bird species associated with specific habitats. Rare species are excluded. Three groups of bird species are represented: common farmland species (39 species), common forest species (34 species) and all common bird species (167 species; including farmland and forest species).

Figure 15.5: Common bird index, by type of species, EU, 2010-2021 (index 2000 = 100)



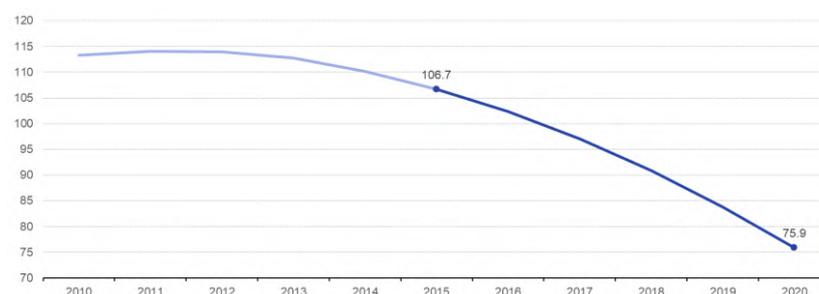
Note: The composition of the EU aggregate changes depending on when countries joined the Pan-European Common Birds Monitoring Scheme.

Source: European Bird Census Council (EBCC)/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_15_60](#))

Grassland butterfly index

This indicator measures the population trends of 17 butterfly species at EU level. It is based on data from 18 EU Member States.

Figure 15.6: Grassland butterfly index, EU, 2010-2020 (index 2000 = 100)



Source: Butterfly Conservation Europe, European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme partnership, SPRING project (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_15_61](#))

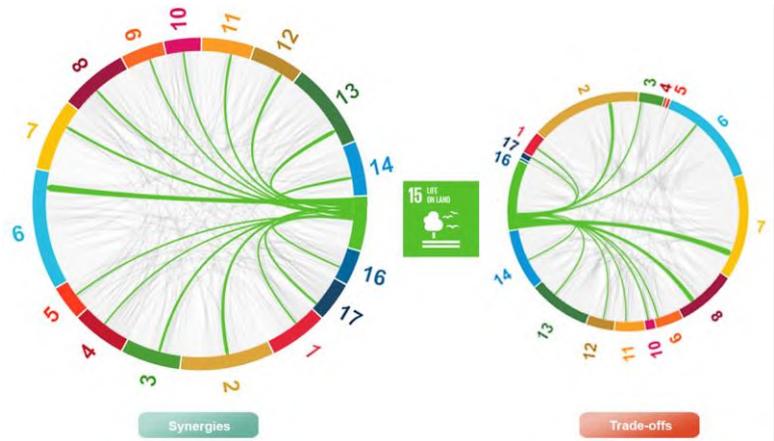


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG15 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG15 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG15 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

Figure 15.7: Interlinkages of SDG 15 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](#)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 15

Figure 15.8: ODA to SDG 15 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows that that life on land (SDG15) is both an important cross-cutting issue in projects targeting other SDGs, and the main objective of many EU external actions. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 60 projects targeted SDG15 as the main SDG. These projects contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG2, SDG5, SDG12 and SDG13. SDG15 was also reported as significant in 276 projects where other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from projects targeting hunger (SDG2), water and sanitation (SDG6), economic growth (SDG8) and climate change (SDG13).

SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions



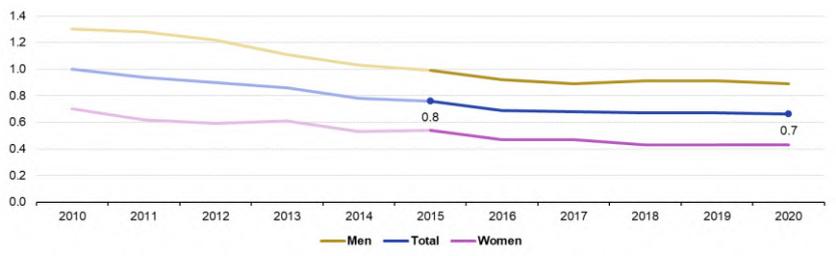
EU SDG indicators

16.1 – Peace and personal security

Standardised death rate due to homicide

This indicator tracks deaths due to homicide and injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill by any means, including 'late effects' from assault. It does not include deaths due to legal interventions or war.

Figure 16.1: Standardised death rate due to homicide, by sex, EU, 2010-2020 (number per 100 000 persons)



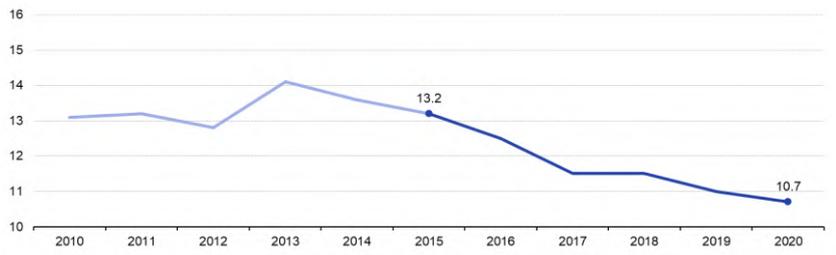
Note: 2010 are estimated; 2018 and 2019 data are provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_16_10](#))

Population reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area

This indicator shows the share of the population who reported facing crime, violence or vandalism in their local area. This describes the situation where the respondent feels these issues to be a problem for the household, although this perception is not necessarily based on personal experience.

Figure 16.2: Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area, EU, 2010-2020 (% of population)



Note: Estimated data. The frequency of the data collection has been changed from annually to every three years, meaning no data were collected for 2021 and 2022.

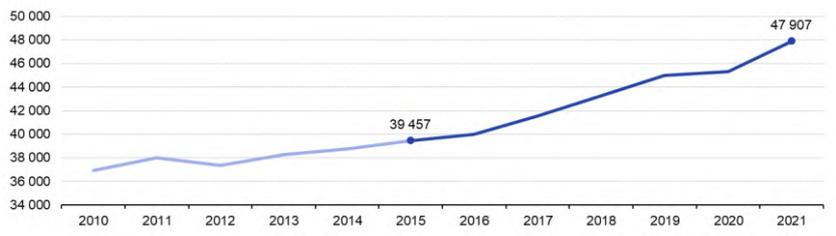
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_16_20](#))

16.2 – Access to justice

General government total expenditure on law courts

This indicator refers to the general government total expenditure on law courts. It includes expenditure on the administration, operation or support of civil and criminal law courts and the judicial system, including enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by the courts.

Figure 16.3: General government total expenditure on law courts, EU, 2010-2021 (million EUR)

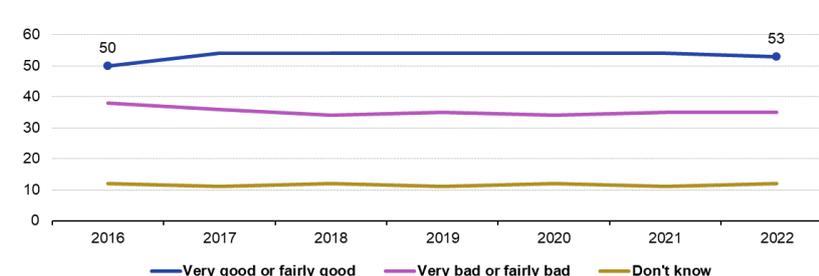


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_16_30](#))

Perceived independence of the justice system

This indicator is designed to explore respondents' perceptions about the independence of the judiciary across EU Member States, looking specifically at the perceived independence of the courts and judges in a country.

Figure 16.4: Perceived independence of the justice system, EU, 2016-2022 (% of population)



Note: 2016–2020 data are estimated; break in time series in 2021.

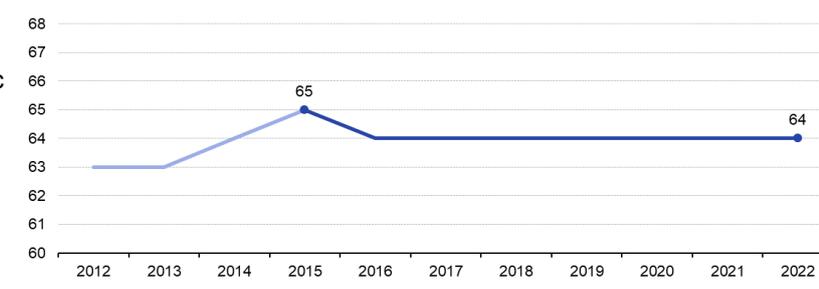
Source: European Commission services, Eurobarometer (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_16_40](#))

16.3 – Trust in institutions

Corruption Perceptions Index

This indicator is a composite index based on a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption. It ranks countries based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be, with a score of 0 representing a very high level of corruption and 100 representing a very clean country.

Figure 16.5: Corruption Perceptions Index, EU, 2012-2022 (score scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean))

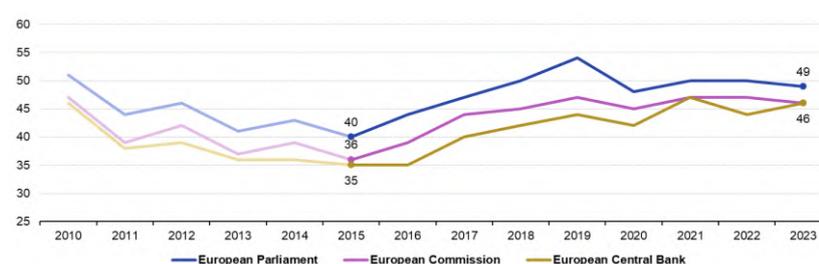


Source: Transparency International (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_16_50](#))

Population with confidence in EU institutions

This indicator measures confidence among EU citizens in three EU institutions. It is expressed as the share of positive opinions (people who declare that they tend to trust) about the institutions.

Figure 16.6: Population with confidence in EU institutions, by institution, EU, 2010-2023 (% of population)



Note: 2010–2017 data are estimated.

Source: European Commission services, Eurobarometer (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_16_60](#))

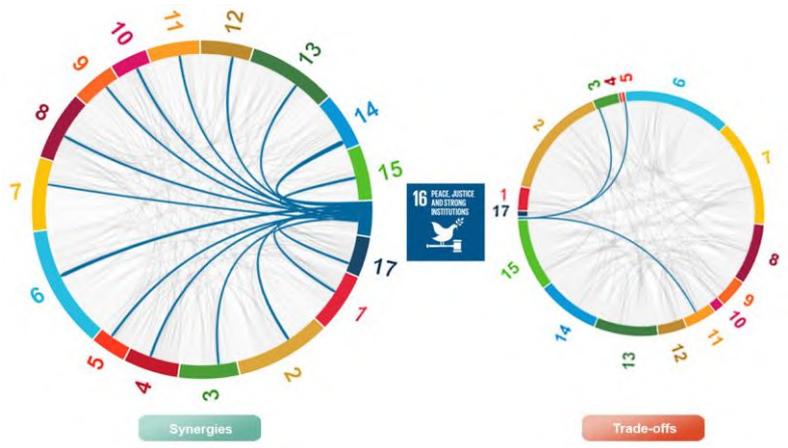


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG16 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG16 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG16 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

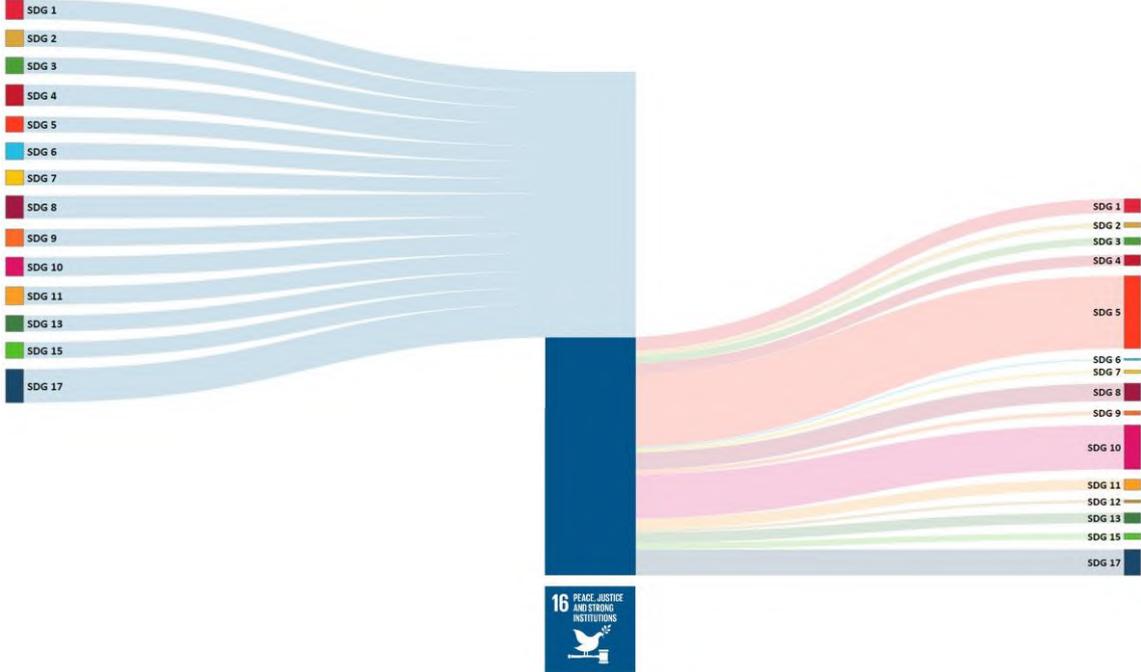
Figure 16.7: Interlinkages of SDG 16 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](https://www.knowsdgs.europa.eu)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 16

Figure 16.8: ODA to SDG 16 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows the multidimensional nature of SDG16. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 529 projects targeted SDG16 as the main SDG. These projects contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG5, SDG8, SDG10 and SDG17. SDG16 was also reported as significant in 415 projects where many other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from projects targeting SDG4, SDG8, and SDG17 as the main SDG.

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals



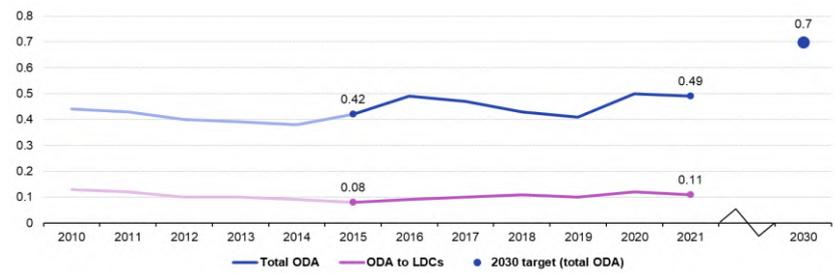
EU SDG indicators

17.1 – Global partnership

Official development assistance

Official development assistance (ODA) is provided by governments and their executive agencies to support economic development and welfare in developing countries. ODA must be concessional in character, having a grant element that varies in proportion depending on the recipient. Data for the EU include the 27 Member States' ODA and EU institutions' ODA not imputed to Member States.

Figure 17.1: Official development assistance as share of gross national income, EU, 2010-2021 (% of GNI)



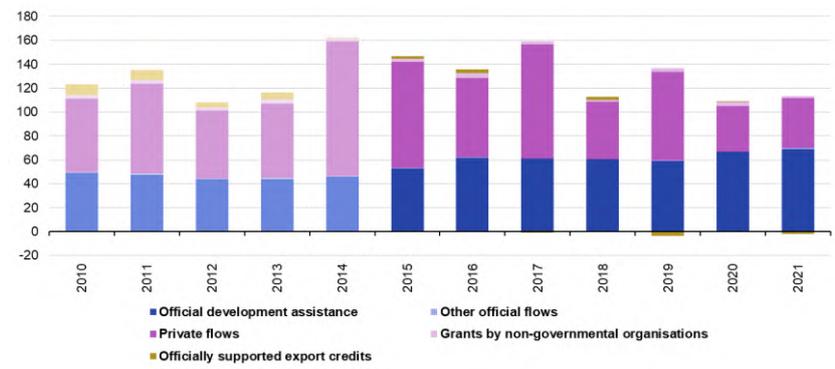
Note: Breaks in time series for total ODA in 2018 and for ODA to least developed countries (LDCs) in 2020.

Source: OECD (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_17_10](#))

EU financing to developing countries

EU financing to developing countries takes a number of forms. These include: ODA, other official flows, private flows, grants by non-governmental organisations, and officially supported export credits.

Figure 17.2: EU financing to developing countries, by financing source, EU, 2010-2021 (EUR billion, constant prices)

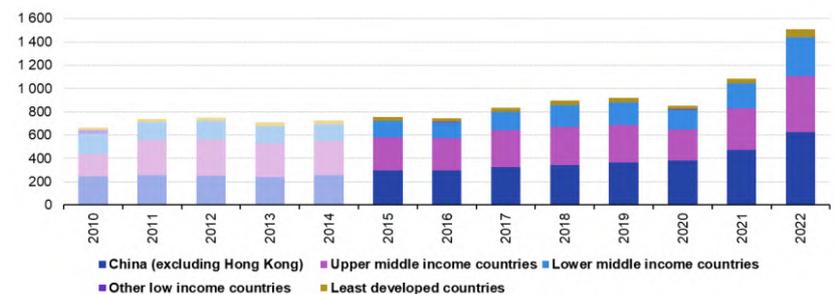


Source: OECD (Eurostat online data code: [sdg_17_20](#))

EU imports from developing countries

This indicator is defined as the value (at current prices) of EU imports from the countries on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of ODA beneficiaries. It indicates to what extent products from these countries access the EU market.

Figure 17.3: EU Imports from developing countries, by country income group, EU, 2010-2022 (EUR billion, current prices)



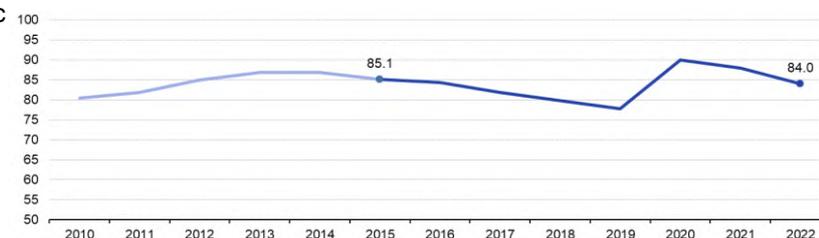
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_17_30](#))

17.2 – Financial governance within the EU

General government gross debt

This indicator measures the ratio of government debt at the end of the year to gross domestic product at current market prices. Government debt is defined as the total consolidated gross debt at nominal value in the following categories: currency and deposits, debt securities and loans.

Figure 17.4: General government gross debt, EU, 2010-2022 (% of GDP)

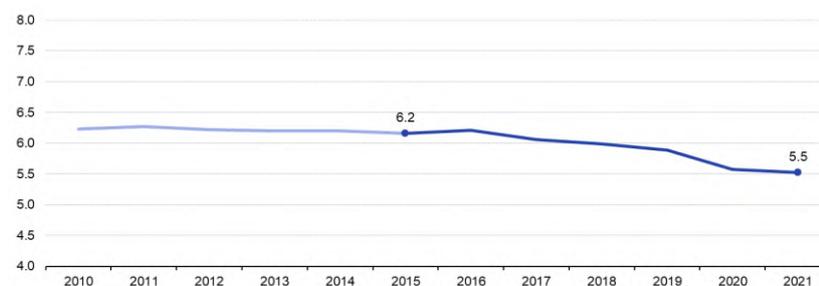


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_17_40](#))

Share of environmental taxes in total tax revenues

Environmental taxes are defined as taxes that are based on a physical unit (or proxy of it) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment. The indicator includes taxes on energy, transport, pollution and resources.

Figure 17.5: Share of environmental taxes in total tax revenues, EU, 2010-2021 (%)



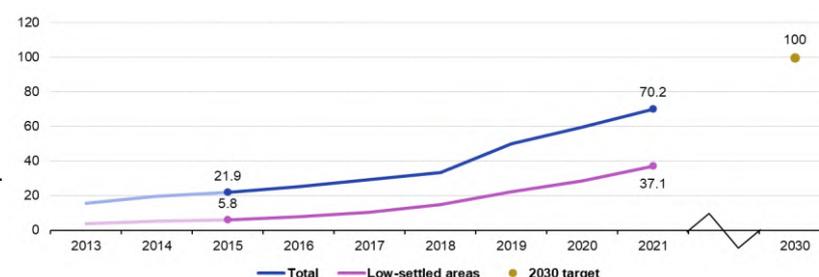
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_17_50](#))

17.3 – Access to technology

Share of households with high-speed internet connection

The indicator measures the share of households with a fixed very high capacity network (VHCN) connection. VHCN means either a network that consists entirely of optical fibre elements, or a network capable of delivering similar performance.

Figure 17.6: High-speed internet coverage, by type of area, EU, 2013-2021 (% of households)



Source: European Commission services, Eurostat (online data code: [sdg_17_60](#))

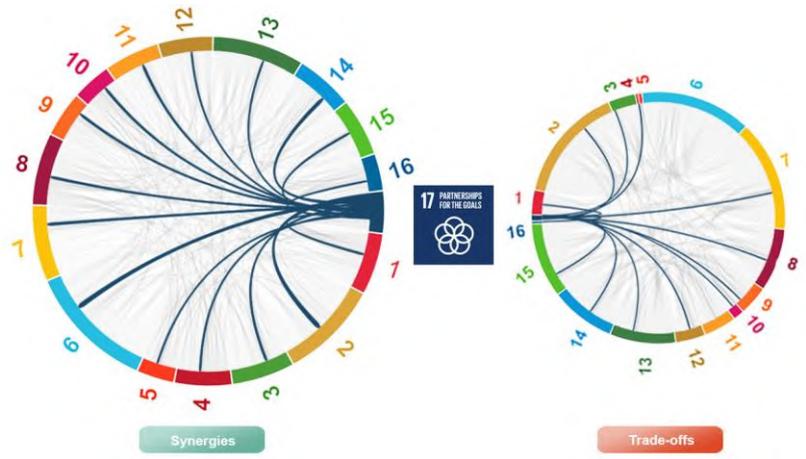


Further data on the SDGs are available in the Eurostat database on the EU SDG indicators at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/database>.

SYNERGIES AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

The figure shows positive (synergies) and negative (trade-offs) interactions between SDG17 and other SDGs. Synergies indicate that progress of SDG17 may contribute or enable progress on the other connected SDGs. Trade-offs indicate that the achievement of SDG17 may have negative effects and deteriorate progress towards the other linked SDGs.

Figure 17.7: Interlinkages of SDG 17 with other goals



Source: Based on literature review by JRC - [Interlinkages - targets | KnowSDGs \(europa.eu\)](https://www.knowsdgs.europa.eu/)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF SDG 17

Figure 17.8: ODA to SDG 17 and interlinkages with other goals



The figure shows interlinkages among SDGs measured by number of projects reported, in the terms described in the figure under SDG1.

Interlinkage data shows SDG17 has multiple linkages with other SDGs. EU data for 2022 shows that a total of 12 213 projects targeted SDG17 as the main SDG. These projects contributed to other interlinked SDGs, notably SDG5, SDG8, SDG13 and SDG16. SDG17 was also reported as significant in 488 projects where many other SDGs were marked as main SDG. The main contributions came from projects targeting SDG3, SDG8, SDG9 and SDG16 as the main SDG.