

Sustainable development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards
the SDGs in an EU context

2018 edition



EUROSTAT
SUPPORTS THE SDGS



eurostat 

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Sustainable development in the EU

Sustainable development has been at the heart of European policy for a long time, firmly anchored in the European Treaties. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, gives a new impetus to global efforts to achieve sustainable development. The EU is committed to playing an active role to maximise progress towards the SDGs, as outlined in its Communication (COM (2016) 739) 'Next steps for a sustainable European future'⁽¹⁾. Regular monitoring of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context is essential for this purpose.

⁽¹⁾ European Commission (2016), Next steps for a sustainable European future: European action for sustainability, COM(2016) 739.

EU SDG indicator set

This regular monitoring is based on the EU SDG indicator set, developed in cooperation with a large number of partners and stakeholders. The indicator set comprises 100 indicators and is structured along the 17 SDGs. 42 multi-purpose indicators are used to monitor more than one goal.



Monitoring progress towards the SDGs in an EU context

This brochure presents a statistical overview of the most recent trends of the EU SDG indicators over a five-year period ('short-term'); the specific years depend on data availability for the individual indicators.

It shows EU progress towards the SDGs for the individual indicators and also presents the aver-

age progress for each of the 17 SDGs, based on the mean score of the selected indicators for the respective goal, including the multi-purpose indicators. Studies and reports which consider current status rather than progress, different indicators or different time spans may come to different conclusions.

How has the EU progressed towards the SDGs?

On average, over the respective last five-years of available data - based on the mean scores of the selected indicators - the EU has made progress towards almost all goals. Progress in some goals has been faster than in others, and within goals, movement away from the sustainable development objectives also occurred in specific areas. A more detailed description of individual indicator trends can be found in the 17 thematic chapters of this brochure.

Over this five-year period progress appears to have been strongest towards SDG 3 'good health and well-being', followed by SDG 4 'quality education' and SDG 7 'affordable and clean energy'.

The EU also made progress towards SDG 11 'sustainable cities and communities', SDG 12 'responsible consumption and production', SDG 5 'gender equality', SDG 8 'decent work and economic growth', SDG 17 'partnership for the goals', and SDG 1 'no poverty', and, to a minor extent, SDG 15 'life on land' and SDG 2 'zero hunger'. SDG 9 'industry, innovation and infrastructure' is characterised by an equal number of positive and negative developments of the indicators.

Making progress towards a given goal on average does not necessarily mean that the status of that goal is satisfactory for the EU. For example, in the case of SDG 15, which focuses on terrestrial ecosystems, the selected indicators partly show good progress, but this should not lead to the conclusion that ecosystems or biodiversity in the EU are in good health.

Based on the selected indicators, the EU appears to have moved away from the sustainable development objectives for SDG 10 'reduced inequalities' over the past five years. This is due to the continued rise of income inequalities within EU Member States, a development that is not specific for the past five years but that has already been visible since 2005.

In the case of the four remaining goals – SDG 6 'clean water and sanitation', SDG 13 'climate action', SDG 14 'life below water' and SDG 16 'peace, justice and strong institutions' – trends cannot be calculated due to insufficient data over the past five years.



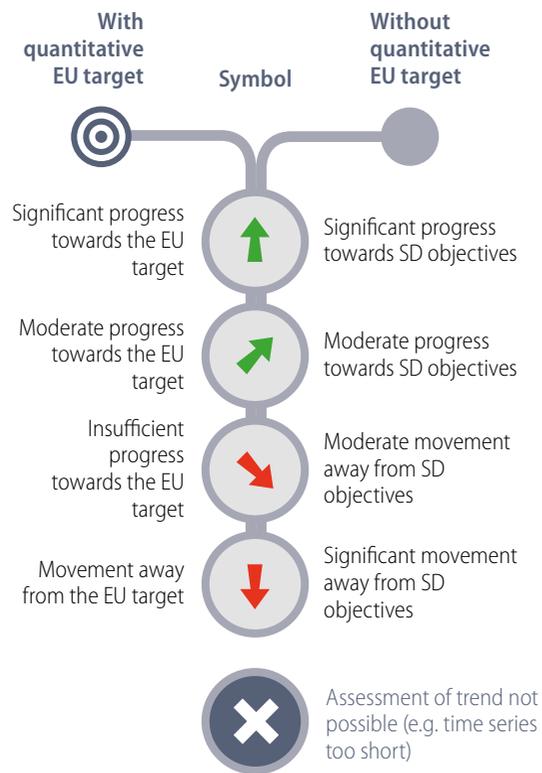
(*) Due to lack of time series for more than 25% of the indicators

EU indicator trends

The following thematic chapters present short-term indicator trends for each of the 17 SDGs. These trends are assessed following specific quantitative rules. For indicators for which quantitative EU targets exist, the brochure looks at progress towards those targets. This applies to 17 out of the 100 indicators, mainly in the areas of climate, energy consumption, education, poverty and employment. Indicators with an associated quantitative EU target are marked with the following symbol .

Target values for each indicator are listed in Annex 1. All other indicators are analysed according to the direction and speed of change.

The assessment of indicator trends is presented visually in the form of arrows. The direction of the arrows show whether an indicator has moved towards or away from the sustainable development objectives. Depending on the presence or absence of a quantitative EU target, two cases are distinguished:



Eurostat's publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union - 2018 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context' describes the methodology applied and provides a detailed analysis of progress for the individual indicators.

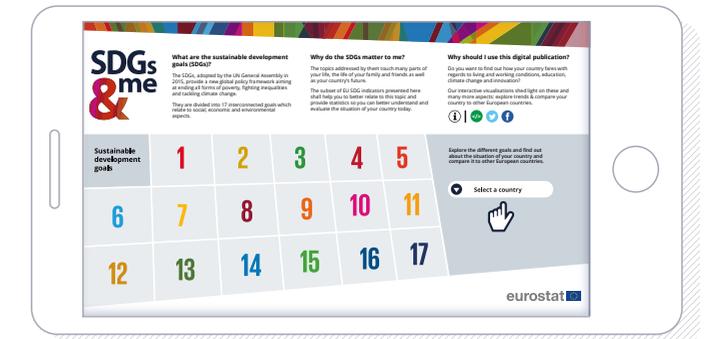
The 2018 EU SDG communication package

The brochure is part of an EU SDG communication package which comprises a number of products:



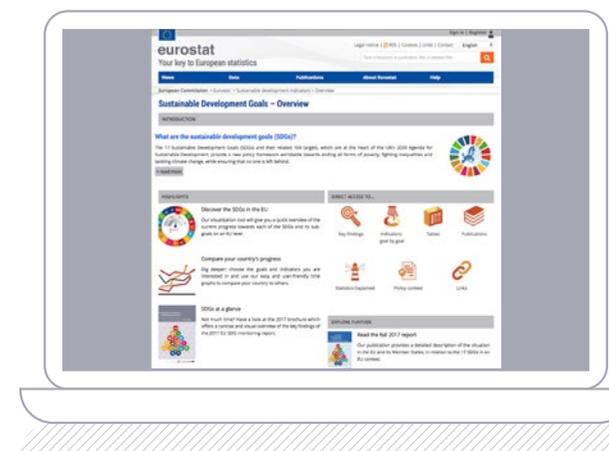
Interested to obtain all the details?

The 2018 EU SDG monitoring report provides a detailed description of EU progress towards the 17 SDGs in an EU context.



Curious why the SDGs matter to you?

The 2018 EU SDG digital publication 'SDGs & me' presents the SDGs in a visual and personalised way, based on a selection of indicators across all 17 SDGs.



Looking for the full overview of all Eurostat SDG products and direct access to all Eurostat SDG publications, indicators, key findings, data and much more?

Eurostat SDG dedicated section (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview>).

1 NO POVERTY



SDG 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations, including extreme poverty, over the next 15 years. It envisions shared prosperity, basic standard of living and social protection benefits for people everywhere, including the poorest and most vulnerable. In order to empower people to raise themselves out of poverty, SDG 1 seeks to ensure equal rights and access to economic and natural resources as well as technology, property and basic and financial services. It also calls for supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters and emphasises policy commitment and mobilisation of resources as essential levers for accelerating poverty eradication.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in alleviating multidimensional poverty and in ensuring that the basic needs of EU citizens are met.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 1, assessment of short-term trends



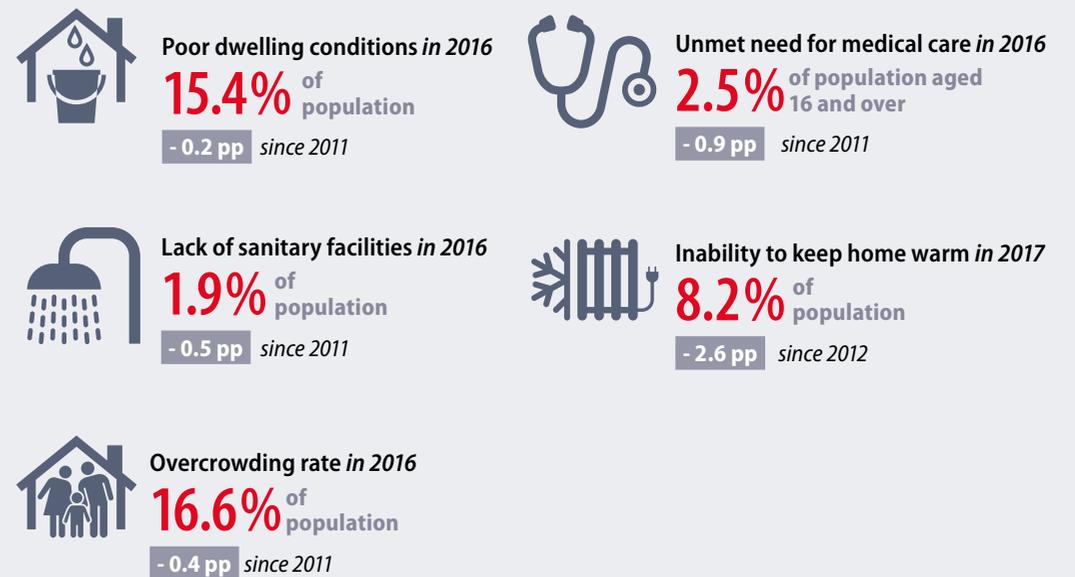
(¹) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

in 2016



BASIC NEEDS



Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_01_10, sdg_01_41, sdg_01_20, sdg_01_30, sdg_01_40, sdg_01_60, sdg_03_60, sdg_06_10, sdg_07_60 and sdg_11_10)

2 ZERO HUNGER



SDG 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition, and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Sustainable and resilient food production systems are a key factor in achieving this SDG. Implementing sustainable agricultural practices can help ensure future food security in a scenario of increasing demand and changing climate. Realising these sustainable development objectives is largely dependent on increased investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development. Even with favourable increases in agricultural production, however, food security and improved nutrition will be elusive for many if price and information distortions in world agricultural markets persist. Policy makers have a role to play in promoting sustainable production systems and ensuring proper functioning of food commodity markets and access to market information.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in fighting against malnutrition, fostering sustainable agricultural production and reducing the adverse impacts of agricultural production.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 2, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

MALNUTRITION



Obesity rate in 2014
15.9% of population aged 18 or over

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Agricultural factor income in 2017
120.6 Index, 2010 = 100
+ 13.1 index points since 2012



Government support to agricultural R&D in 2016
EUR 3 147 million
- 5.7% since 2011



Organic farming in 2016
6.7% of utilised agricultural area
+ 1.2 pp since 2011



Gross nitrogen balance in 2015
51 kg per hectare
+ 4.1% since 2010

ADVERSE IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Ammonia emissions from agriculture in 2016
3.6 million tonnes
+ 2.2% since 2011



Nitrate in groundwater in 2012 (1)
19.1 mg NO₃ per litre
- 6.4% since 2007



Soil erosion by water in 2012
5.2% of the total non-artificial erosive area
- 0.8 pp since 2000



Farmland bird index in 2015 (2)
84.2 Index, 2000 = 100
- 0.01 index points since 2010



Grassland butterfly index in 2015
83 Index, 2000 = 100
- 5.9 index points since 2010

(1) Data refer to the member countries of the European Environment Agency.

(2) The EU aggregate changes depending on countries joining the Pan-European Common Birds Monitoring Scheme.

Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_02_10, sdg_02_20, sdg_02_30, sdg_02_40, sdg_02_50, sdg_02_60, sdg_06_40, sdg_15_50, sdg_15_60 and sdg_15_61)

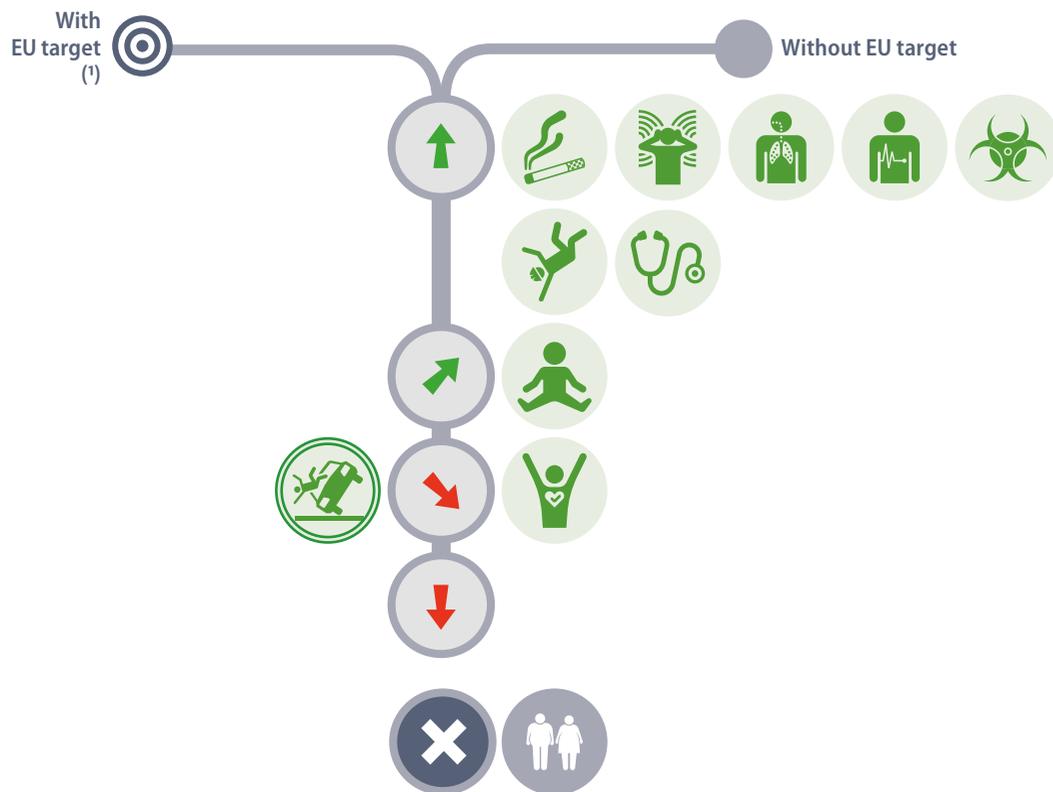
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG 3 aims to ensure health and well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and mental diseases. SDG 3 also calls for reducing behavioural (drugs and alcohol abuse, tobacco) as well as environmental health risk factors (traffic accidents, chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination). Main prerequisite for meeting these objectives are universal health coverage; access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines for all. Other crucial steps for addressing persistent and emerging health issues that SDG 3 emphasises are support for research and development of vaccines and medicines, increased health financing and health workforces in developing countries and strengthened capacity for early warning and management of health risks.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in enabling EU citizens to live healthy lives, by monitoring health determinants, causes of death and access to health care.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 3, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

HEALTHY LIVES

in 2016



Life expectancy at birth

83.6 years
+ 0.5 years since 2011

78.2 years
+ 0.9 year since 2011



Self-perceived health
67.5% of population feeling in (very) good health

- 0.4 pp since 2011

HEALTH DETERMINANTS



Obesity rate in 2014

15.9% of population aged 18 or over



Smoking prevalence in 2017 (1)

26.1% of population being daily smokers

- 1.7 pp since 2012



Concentration of particulate matter in 2015 (2)

smaller than 2.5 µm
14.5 µg/m³

- 19.9 % since 2010



Disturbance by noise in 2016

17.9% of population

- 1.8 pp since 2011

CAUSES OF DEATH



Death due to chronic diseases in 2015

122.1 per 100 000 persons aged less than 65

- 10 % since 2010



Death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis in 2015

2.9 per 100 000 persons

- 19.2 % since 2010



People killed in accidents at work in 2016

1.5 per 100 000 employees

- 25.9 % since 2011



People killed in road accidents in 2016

5 per 100 000 persons

- 18 % since 2011

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE



Unmet need for medical care in 2016

2.5% of population aged 16 and over

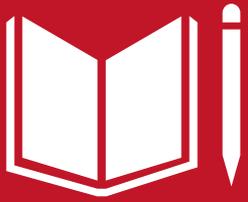
- 0.9 pp since 2011

(1) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

(2) It should be noted that although the average concentrations of fine particulate matter have decreased during the past five years, the overall adverse health impacts of urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter PM 2.5 remain significant. The annual mean for fine particulate matter continues to be above the World Health Organization's recommended level.

Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_03_10, sdg_03_20, sdg_02_10, sdg_03_30, sdg_11_50, sdg_11_20, sdg_03_40, sdg_03_41, sdg_08_60, sdg_11_40 and sdg_03_60)

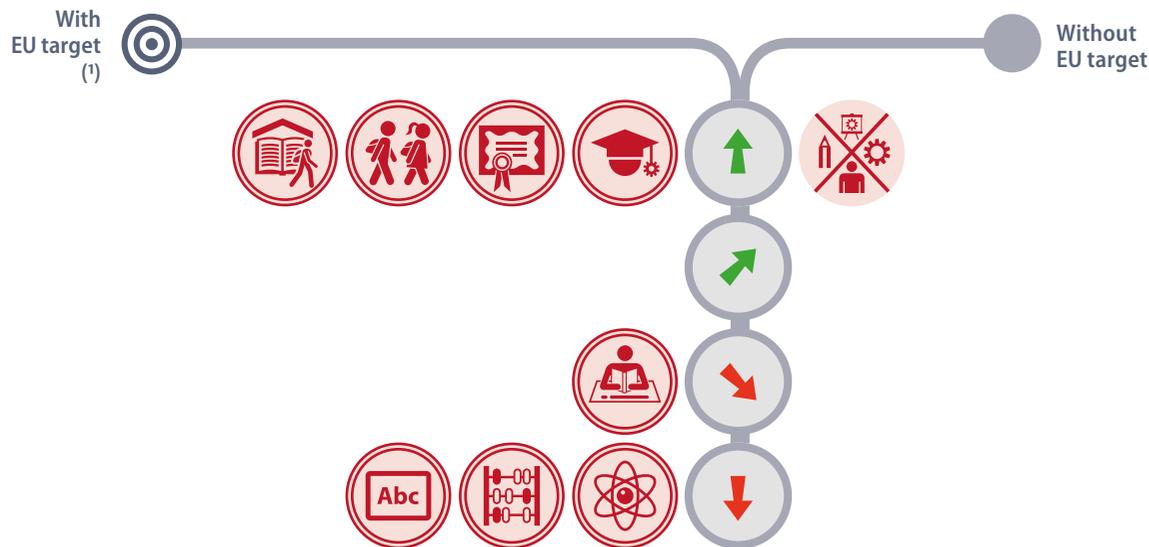
4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG 4 seeks to ensure access to equitable and quality education through all stages of life. Apart from formal qualifications, SDG 4 also aims to increase the number of youth and adults having relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, SDG 4 envisions the elimination of gender and income disparities in access to education. The achievement of universal literacy and numeracy and the acquisition of knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development are also considered crucial for empowering people to live independent, healthy and sustainable lives. To accelerate progress with all these objectives, SDG 4 calls for building and upgrading educational facilities, expanding the number of higher education scholarships available to developing countries and increasing the supply of qualified teachers.

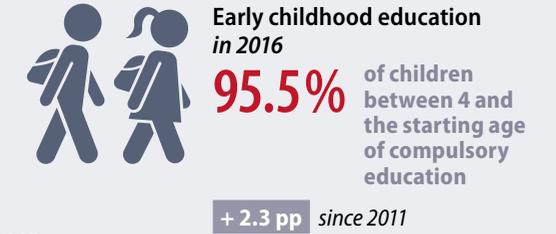
The EU focuses on monitoring progress in basic education, tertiary education and adult education.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 4, assessment of short-term trends

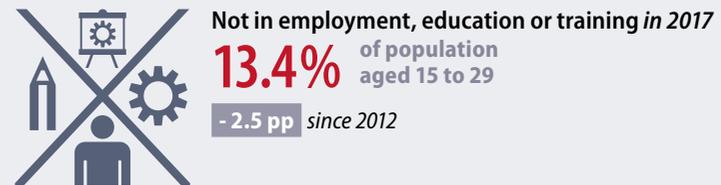


(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

BASIC EDUCATION

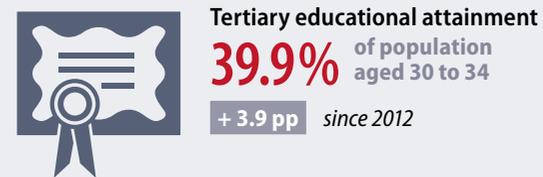


Underachievement in reading, maths and science in 2015
 % of 15-year-old students who fail to reach level 2 in PISA



TERTIARY EDUCATION

in 2017



ADULT EDUCATION



Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_04_10, sdg_04_30, sdg_04_40, sdg_08_20, sdg_04_20, sdg_04_50, and sdg_04_60)

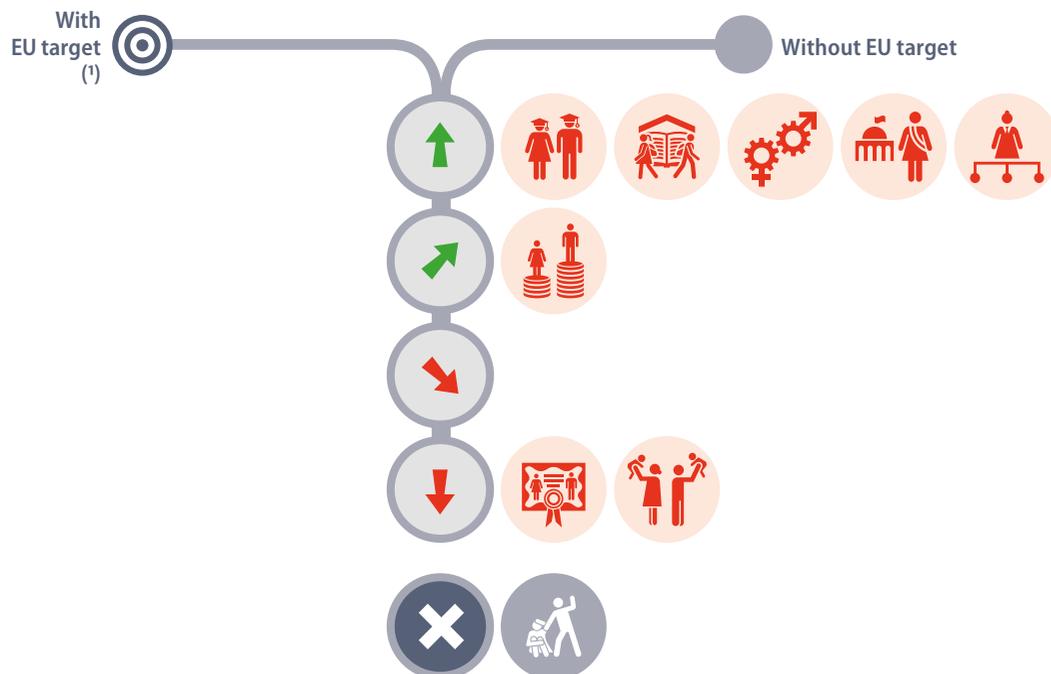
5 GENDER EQUALITY



SDG 5 aims at achieving gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, violence, and any harmful practices against women and girls in the public and private spheres. It also recognises the importance of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for combating gender inequality. SDG 5 calls for equal rights, recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work, and access to economic and natural resources, technology, basic and financial services, and property for women. It also calls for their full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making. The adoption of sound policies and legislation to promote gender equality are seen as essential for eliminating gender discrimination and fostering women's empowerment in all societal spheres, as is the enhanced use of enabling technologies.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in abating gender-based violence and in fostering gender equality in education, employment and leadership positions.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 5, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE



Physical and sexual violence in 2012
8% of women aged 15 to 74

EDUCATION

in 2017



Gender gap for early leavers from education
3.2 pp to the disadvantage of men
- 0.4 pp since 2012



Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment
10 pp to the disadvantage of men
+ 1.6 pp since 2012



Gender gap for employed recent graduates
3.6 pp to the disadvantage of women
- 0.9 pp since 2012

EMPLOYMENT



Gender employment gap in 2017
11.5 pp to the disadvantage of women
- 0.7 pp since 2012



Gender pay gap in 2016
16.2% of average gross hourly earnings of men
- 0.6 pp since 2011



Inactivity due to caring responsibilities in 2017
31% of inactive women aged 20 to 64
+ 3 pp since 2012



4.5% of inactive men aged 20 to 64
+ 0.8 pp since 2012

LEADERSHIP POSITIONS



Women in parliaments in 2018
29.7% of seats
+ 3 pp since 2013



Women in senior management in 2017
25.3% of board members
+ 9.5 pp since 2012

Source: (Online data codes: sdg_05_10, sdg_04_10, sdg_04_20, sdg_04_50, sdg_05_30, sdg_05_20, sdg_05_40, sdg_05_50 and sdg_05_60)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG 6 calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims at improving water quality and water-use efficiency and encouraging sustainable abstraction and supply of freshwater. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential for mitigating water scarcity, as is the implementation of integrated water resources management. More international cooperation is also needed to support developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes and to help local communities improve water and sanitation management.

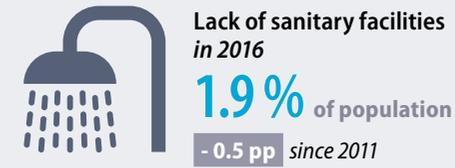
The EU focuses on monitoring progress in sanitation efforts, in improving water quality and in increasing water use efficiency.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 6, assessment of short-term trends

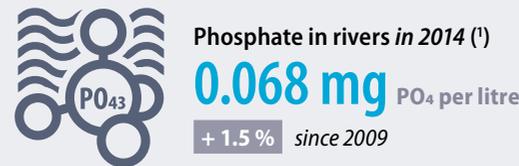
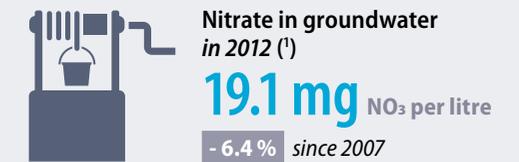
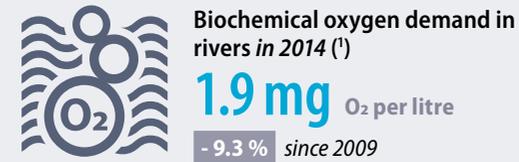


(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

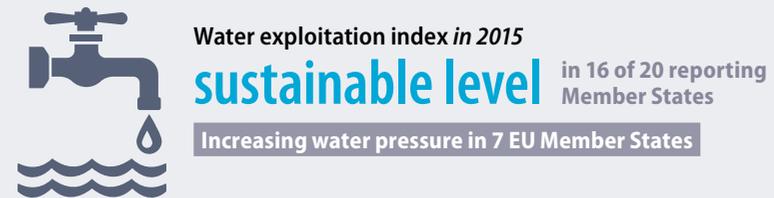
SANITATION



WATER QUALITY



WATER USE EFFICIENCY



(1) Data refer to the member countries of the European Environment Agency.

Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_06_10, sdg_06_20, sdg_06_30, sdg_06_40, sdg_06_50, sdg_14_40 and sdg_06_60)

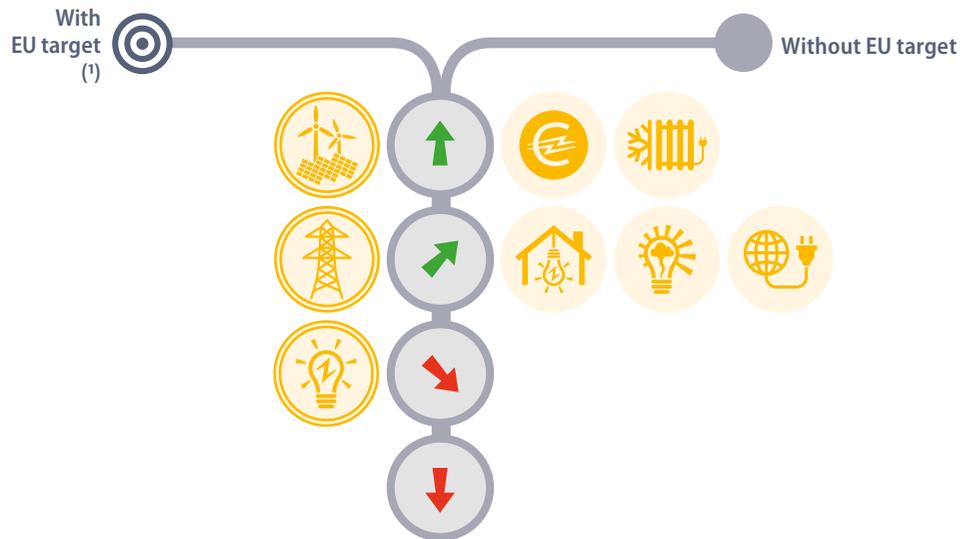
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG 7 calls for ensuring universal access to modern energy services, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy. To accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system, countries need to facilitate access to clean energy research, promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. Enhanced international cooperation is also necessary for expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology for energy services in developing countries.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in reducing its energy consumption, in securing sustainable energy supply and in improving access to affordable energy.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 7, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

in 2016



Primary energy consumption
1543 Mtoe
- 3.3 % since 2011



Final energy consumption
1108 Mtoe
- 0.1 % since 2011



Energy consumption in households per capita
557 in kgoe
- 1.4 % since 2011



Energy productivity
EUR 8.4 per kgoe
+ 9.1 % since 2011



Emissions from energy consumption
87.9 Index, 2000 = 100
- 4.5 index points since 2011

ENERGY SUPPLY

in 2016



Share of renewable energy
17% of gross final energy consumption
+ 3.8 pp since 2011



Energy dependence
53.6% of imports in total energy consumption
- 0.4 pp since 2011

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY



Inability to keep home warm in 2017
8.2% of population
- 2.6 pp since 2012

Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_07_10, sdg_07_11, sdg_07_20, sdg_07_30, sdg_13_20, sdg_07_40, sdg_07_50 and sdg_07_60)

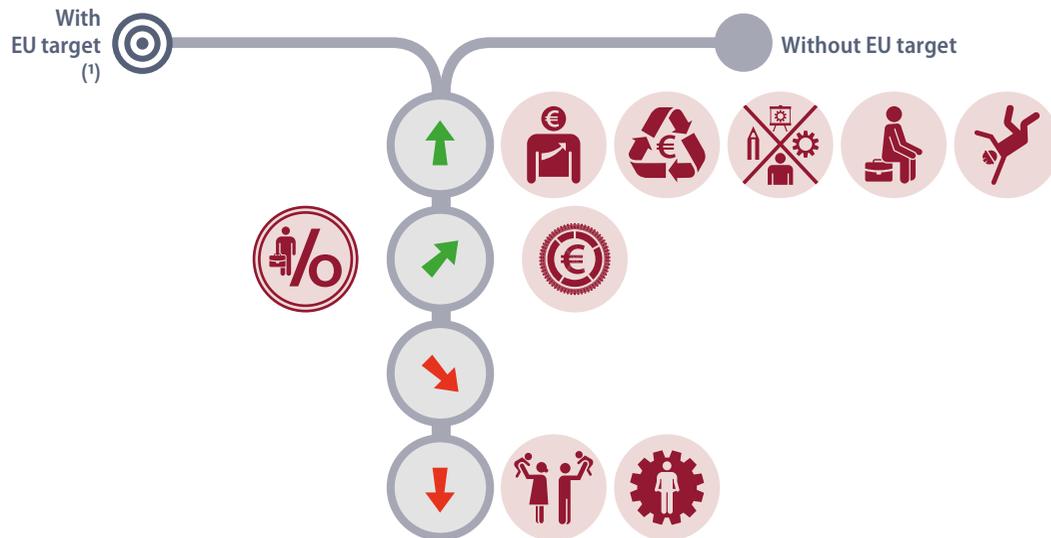
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG 8 recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs and the achievement of global prosperity. SDG 8 calls for providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour and promoting labour rights and safe and secure working environments. SDG 8 draws particular attention to creating opportunities for the youth who are not in education, employment and training in order to prevent future erosion of skills and job discouragement. SDG 8 also foresees enhanced international cooperation to support growth and decent employment in developing countries through increased Aid for Trade, development-oriented policies and a global strategy for youth employment.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in fostering sustainable economic growth, in increasing the employment and in providing decent work opportunities.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 8, assessment of short-term trends



(¹) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

in 2017



Real GDP per capita
EUR 27700
+ 7.8 % since 2012



Investment share of GDP
20.6% of GDP
+ 0.6 pp since 2012



Resource productivity
EUR 2 per kg DMC
+ 7.2 % since 2012

EMPLOYMENT

in 2017



Employment rate (¹)
72.2% of population aged 20 to 64
+ 3.8 pp since 2012



Not in employment, education or training
13.4% of population aged 15 to 29
- 2.5 pp since 2012



Long-term unemployment rate
3.4% of active population
- 1.2 pp since 2012



Inactivity due to caring responsibilities
21.4% of inactive population aged 20 to 64
+ 2 pp since 2012

DECENT WORK

in 2016



People killed in accidents at work
1.5 per 100 000 employees
- 25.9 % since 2011



In work at-risk-of-poverty rate
9.6% of population aged 18 or over
+ 0.8 pp since 2011

(¹) The onset of the economic crisis has put the EU off the path towards the EU 2020 target.

However, if the employment recovery recorded from 2013 onwards can be maintained the target may still be met.

Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sgd_08_10, sgd_08_11, sgd_12_20, sgd_08_30, sgd_08_20, sgd_08_40, sgd_05_40, sgd_08_60 and sgd_01_41)

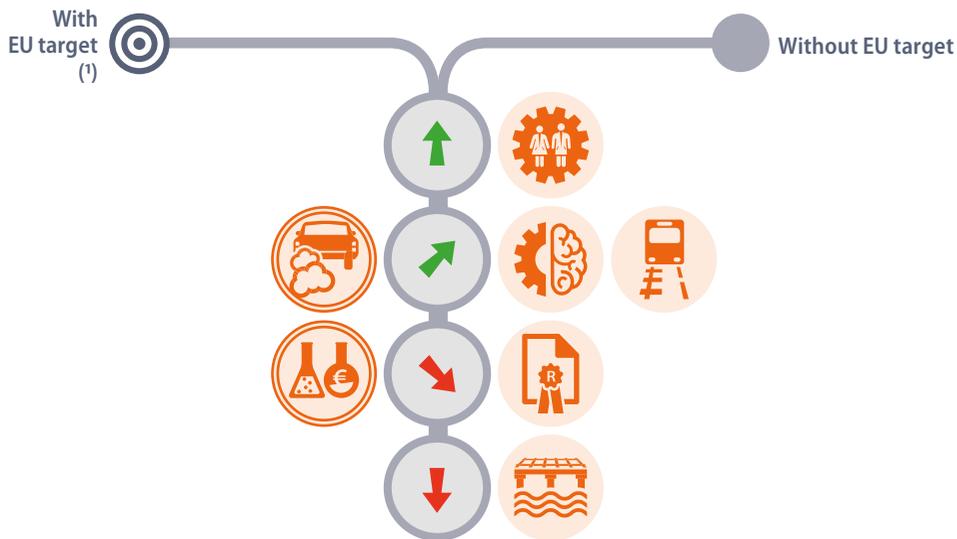
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure, which supports sustainable development and human well-being. SDG 9 promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation as a core driver for ending poverty and improving standards of living of all people. While it seeks to boost industry's share of employment and GDP, SDG 9 calls for pursuing industrialisation, which is environmentally sound. SDG 9 also recognises the importance of technological progress and innovation for finding lasting solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges such as provision of new jobs and promotion of resource and energy efficiency. It calls for fostering innovation by enhancing scientific research and technology development, and by upgrading technological capabilities of industrial actors. In order to foster innovation and entrepreneurship, SDG 9 also seeks to increase access to financial services for small-scale enterprises and to bridge the digital divide by increasing access to information and communication technologies. Achieving all of these SDGs requires enhanced international cooperation and support for infrastructure as well as research, innovation and development of technology in developing countries.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in strengthening R&D and innovation and in fostering sustainable transport.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 9, assessment of short-term trends



(!) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

R&D AND INNOVATION



R&D expenditure in 2016
2.03% of GDP
+ 0.06 pp since 2011



R&D personnel in 2016
1.2% of active population
+ 0.1 pp since 2011



Employment in high-tech manufacturing and knowledge intensive services in 2017
45.8% of total employment
+ 0.9 pp since 2012



Patent applications in 2017
54 649
- 3.7% since 2012

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in 2017
118.5 g of CO₂ per km
- 10.3% since 2012 (!)



Collective passenger transport in 2016
17.1% of total inland passenger-km
+ 0.3 pp since 2011

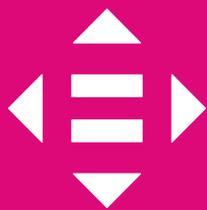


Rail and waterways freight transport in 2016
23.6% of total inland freight tonne-km
+ 1.4 pp since 2011

(!) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sgd_09_10, sgd_09_30, sgd_09_20, sgd_09_40, sgd_12_30, sgd_09_50 and sgd_09_60)

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



SDG 10 calls for increasing the income of the bottom 40 % of the population and reducing inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity by adopting relevant policies and legislation. It also aims to improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions. SDG 10 addresses between-country inequalities by encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to the regions with the greatest need, promoting the implementation of the principle of special and differentiated trade treatment for developing countries and the representation of developing countries in decision-making in global economic and financial institutions. SDG 10 seeks to promote social inclusion globally through the facilitation of safe, orderly and regular migration and the reduction of transaction costs of migrant remittances.

The EU focuses on monitoring the progress in reducing inequalities between and within countries and in promoting safe migration and social inclusion.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 10, assessment of short-term trends



(*) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

in 2016



Income poverty
17.3% of population
+ 0.4 pp since 2011



At-risk-of-poverty gap
25% distance to poverty threshold
+ 2 pp since 2011



Income distribution
5.2 income quintile share ratio
+ 0.2 points since 2011



Income share of bottom 40% of population
20.9% of income
- 0.2 pp since 2011

INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES



Disparities in GDP per capita in 2017
40.8% variation coefficient
- 0.9 pp since 2012



Disparities in disposable household income in 2016
26.3% variation coefficient
- 4.1 pp since 2011



Financing to developing countries in 2016
EUR 145 billion
- 5.9 % since 2011



Imports from developing countries in 2017
EUR 957 billion
+ 10.7 % since 2012

MIGRATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION



Asylum applications in 2017
1271 per million inhabitants

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_01_20, sdg_10_30, sdg_10_41, sdg_10_50, sdg_10_10, sdg_10_20, sdg_17_20, sdg_17_30 and sdg_10_60)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that they offer opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation, green public spaces and others, while improving resource use and reducing environmental impacts. With sound, risk-informed and smart planning and management, SDG 11 envisions cities as environmentally resilient human settlements, which drive sustainable development, stimulate innovation and foster community cohesion and personal safety. SDG 11 calls for safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage and supporting positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. It also stands for enhanced international cooperation and support to least developed countries for building sustainable and resilient buildings.

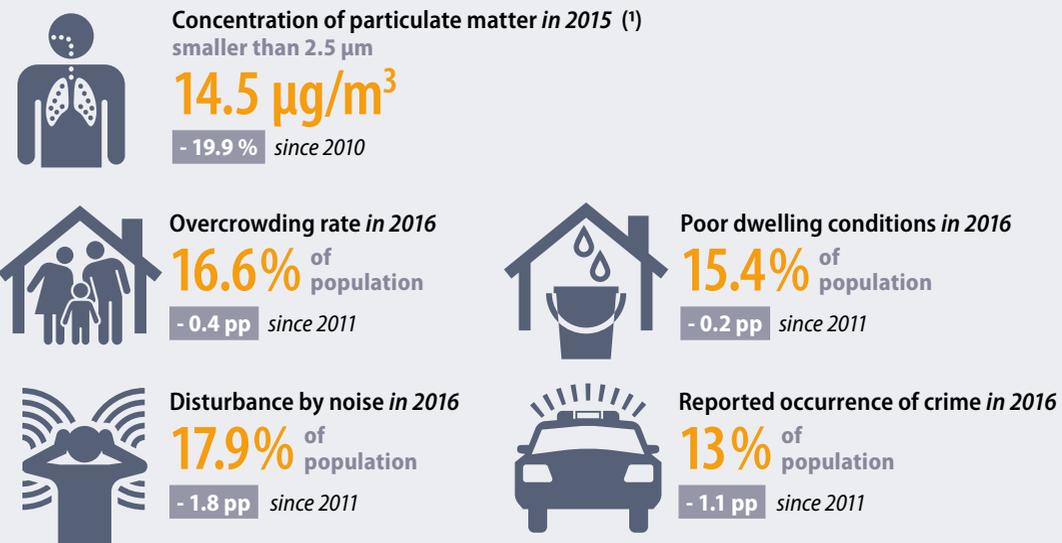
The EU focuses on monitoring progress in enriching the quality of life in cities and communities, in fostering sustainable transport and in alleviating adverse environmental impacts.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 11, assessment of short-term trends



⁽¹⁾ Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



⁽¹⁾ It should be noted that although the average concentrations of fine particulate matter have decreased during the past five years, the overall adverse health impacts of urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter PM 2.5 remain significant. The annual mean for fine particulate matter continues to be above the World Health Organization's recommended level.

⁽²⁾ 2012 data refer to EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_11_50, sdg_11_10, sdg_01_60, sdg_11_20, sdg_16_20, sdg_11_30, sdg_11_40, sdg_09_50, sdg_11_60, sdg_06_20 and sdg_15_30)

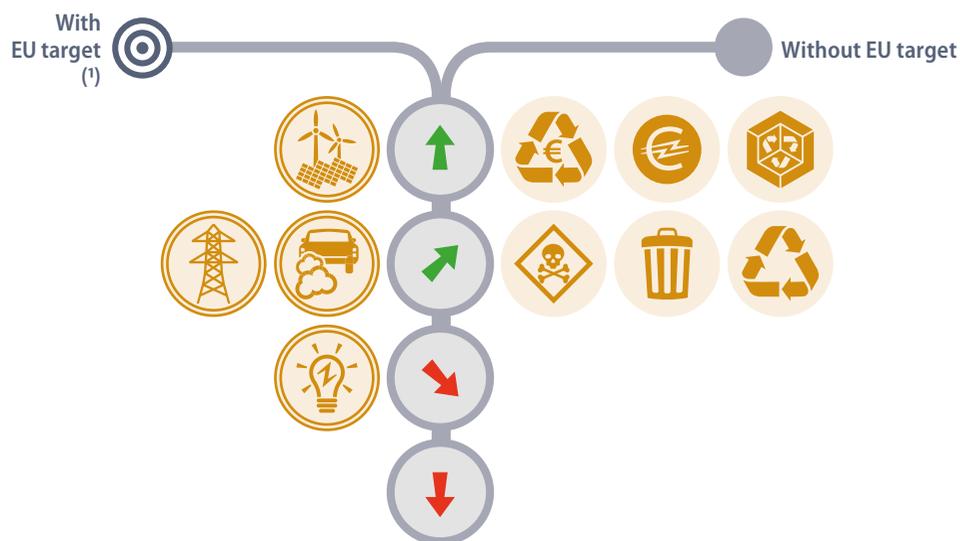
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SDG 12 calls for action on all fronts: adoption of sustainable practices and sustainability reporting by businesses; promotion of sustainable procurement practices and rationalisation of inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies by policy-makers; environmentally-aware lifestyles of consumers; development of new technologies and production and consumption methods by researchers and scientists and others. SDG 12 envisions sustainable consumption and production, which uses resources efficiently, reduces global food and other waste, disposes safely toxic waste and pollutants. It also highlights the importance of strengthening scientific and technological capacity in developing countries to move to sustainable patterns of consumption and production and developing tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in decoupling environmental impacts from economic growth, in decreasing energy consumption and in tackling waste generation and management.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 12, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

DECOUPLING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM ECONOMIC GROWTH



Consumption of toxic chemicals in 2016

122 million tonnes toxic to the environment
- 4.8 % since 2011

215 million tonnes toxic to health
- 1.1 % since 2011



Resource productivity in 2017

EUR 2 per kg DMC
+ 7.2 % since 2012



Energy productivity in 2016

EUR 8.4 per kgoe
+ 9.1 % since 2011



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in 2017

118.5 g of CO₂ per km
- 10.3 % since 2012 (1)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

in 2016



Primary energy consumption

1543 Mtoe
- 3.3 % since 2011



Final energy consumption

1108 Mtoe
- 0.1 % since 2011



Share of renewable energy

17% of gross final energy consumption
+ 3.8 pp since 2011

WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

in 2014



Circular material use

11.4% of material use
+ 0.7 pp since 2009



Generation of waste

1717 kg per capita
- 0.06 % since 2010



Recycling rate

55% of total waste treated
+ 2 pp since 2010

(1) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sgd_12_10, sgd_12_20, sgd_07_30, sgd_12_30, sgd_07_10, sgd_07_11, sgd_07_40, sgd_12_41, sgd_12_50 and sgd_12_60)

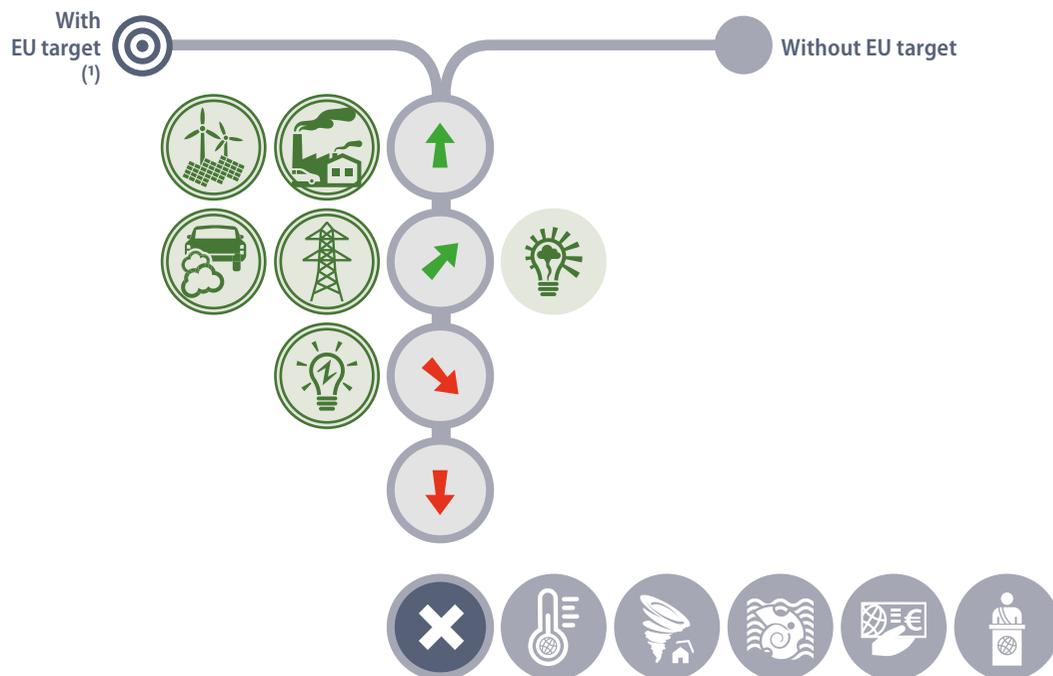
13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG 13 seeks to implement the commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and further operationalising the Green Climate Fund. It aims to strengthen countries' resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters by integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into national strategies, policies and planning. This also requires improved education, awareness-raising and capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation, as envisioned by SDG 13. As the poorest and most vulnerable people are affected the most by climate change impacts, SDG 13 calls specifically for raising capacity for climate-change related planning and management in least developed countries.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in climate mitigation efforts, in reducing climate impacts and in supporting climate action.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 11, assessment of short-term trends



(¹) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

CLIMATE MITIGATION



Greenhouse gas emissions in 2016
77.6 Index, 1990 = 100
 - 5.5 index points since 2011



Emissions from energy consumption in 2016
87.9 Index, 2000 = 100
 - 4.5 index points since 2011



Primary energy consumption in 2016
1543 Mtoe
 - 3.3 % since 2011



Final energy consumption in 2016
1108 Mtoe
 - 0.1 % since 2011



Share of renewable energy in 2016
17% of gross final energy consumption
 + 3.8 pp since 2011



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in 2017
118.5 g of CO₂ per km
 - 10.3 % since 2012 (¹)

CLIMATE IMPACTS



Near surface temperature deviation in 2017
 Global: **0.99-1.12** °C deviation, compared to 1850 - 1899 average
 European: **1.73-1.74** °C deviation, compared to 1850 - 1899 average
 The earth is becoming hotter



Climate related economic losses in 2016
EUR 9.4 billion



Ocean acidity in 2014
8.07 pH value
 Ocean acidification is increasing

SUPPORT TO CLIMATE ACTION



Climate related expenditure in 2016 (²)
EUR 20.2 billion



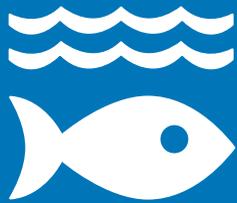
Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories in 2018
198 million persons

(¹) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

(²) Data refer to EU-28, the European Commission and the European Investment Bank

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_13_10, sdg_13_20, sdg_07_10, sdg_07_11, sdg_07_40, sdg_12_30, sdg_13_30, sdg_13_40, sdg_14_50, sdg_13_50 and sdg_13_60)

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 14 aims to conserve oceans by achieving healthy and productive oceans and ensuring their sustainable use by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS. This includes the safeguarding of marine and coastal ecosystems, conserving at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas as well as preventing and reducing marine pollution and the impacts of ocean acidification. The conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources also requires an end to overfishing, destructive and/or illegal fishing practices and the abolition of fisheries subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing. SDG 14 seeks to increase economic benefits to small-island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources and to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. It also highlights the importance of increasing scientific knowledge, research capacity and marine technology for improving ocean health.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in advancing marine conservation, in fostering sustainable fisheries and in ensuring healthy oceans.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 14, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

MARINE CONSERVATION



Surface of marine sites designated under Natura 2000 in 2017

532 417 km²

+ 118 % since 2012 (1)

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

in 2016



Trends in fish stock biomass in 2016 (2)

139 Index, 2003 = 100

+ 16 index points since 2011



Overfishing in 2016 (2)

43.9% of fish stocks

- 2.5 pp since 2011

OCEAN HEALTH



Bathing water quality in 2017

86.3% of coastal bathing sites with excellent water quality

+ 4.1 pp since 2012



Ocean acidity in 2014

8.07 pH value

Ocean acidity is increasing.

(1) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

(2) Data refer to the North-East Atlantic and adjacent seas.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_14_10, sdg_14_21, sdg_14_30, sdg_14_40 and sdg_14_50)

15 LIFE ON LAND



SDG 15 seeks to protect, restore and promote the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial, inland water and mountain ecosystems. This includes efforts and financial resources to sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, halt biodiversity loss and protect threatened species. SDG 15 also calls for sharing the benefits from the utilisation of genetic resource and promoting access to such resources as well as reducing the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems. Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning processes and poverty reduction strategies and international cooperation for combating poaching and trafficking of protected species are also seen as a priority for protecting life on land.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in improving the status of ecosystems, in decelerating land degradation and in preserving biodiversity.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 15, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

ECOSYSTEM STATUS



Biochemical oxygen demand in rivers in 2014 (1)

1.9 mg O₂ per litre
- 9.3 % since 2009



Nitrate in groundwater in 2012 (1)

19.1 mg NO₃ per litre
- 6.4 % since 2007



Phosphate in rivers in 2014 (1)

0.068 mg PO₄ per litre
+ 1.5 % since 2009



Forest area in 2015 (2)

41.9% of total land area
+ 2.6 pp since 2009

LAND DEGRADATION



Artificial land cover in 2015

367 m² per capita
+ 2.9 % since 2012 (3)



Soil erosion by water in 2012

5.2% of the total non-artificial erosive area
- 0.8 pp since 2000

BIODIVERSITY



Surface of terrestrial sites designated under Natura 2000 in 2017

790 213 km²
- 2.9 % since 2012 (3)



Common bird index in 2015 (4)

99.4 Index, 2000 = 100
+ 3.4 index points since 2010



Grassland butterfly index in 2015

83 Index, 2000 = 100
- 5.9 index points since 2010

(1) Data refer to the member countries of the European Environment Agency.

(2) EU aggregate not including Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Malta and Romania.

(3) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

(4) The EU aggregate changes depending on countries joining the Pan-European Common Birds Monitoring Scheme.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_06_30, sdg_06_40, sdg_06_50, sdg_15_10, sdg_15_30, sdg_15_50, sdg_15_20, sdg_15_60, sdg_15_61)

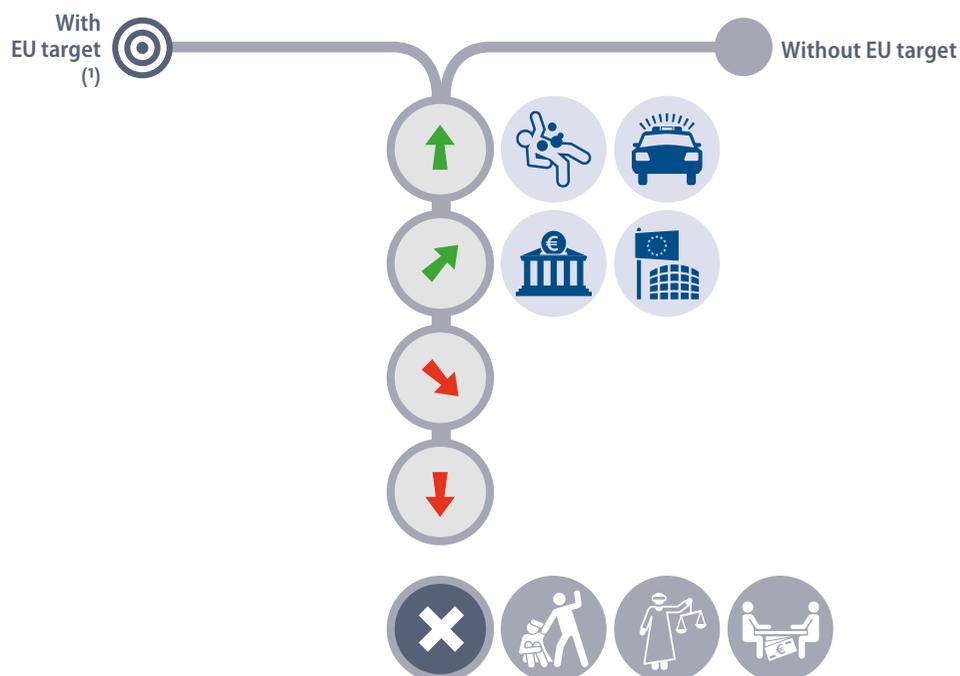
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16 intends peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels. It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions, which promote non-discriminatory laws and policies, combat corruption, bribery and organised crime and prevent violence, terrorism and crime. SDG 16 calls for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making, with an enhanced role of developing countries in institutions of global governance.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in ensuring peace and personal security, in promoting access to justice and in increasing trust in EU institutions.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 16, assessment of short-term trends



(1) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

PEACE AND PERSONAL SECURITY



Homicide rate in 2015
0.7 per 100 000 inhabitants
- 0.2 per 100 000 since 2010



Reported occurrence of crime in 2016
13% of population
- 1.1 pp since 2011



Physical and sexual violence in 2012
8% of women aged 15 to 74

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Expenditure on law courts in 2016
EUR 50 031 million
+ 3.2% since 2011



Perceived independence of judiciary in 2018
56% of population perceived it very good or fairly good

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS



Corruption Perceptions Index in 2017

Member States perceptions range from **43-88**
Score scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)



Citizens' confidence in EU institutions in 2017

European Parliament
45% of population
+ 1 pp since 2012

European Commission
42% of population
+ 2 pp since 2012

European Central Bank
39% of population
- 2 pp since 2012

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_16_10, sdg_16_20, sdg_05_10, sdg_16_30, sdg_16_40, sdg_16_50 and sdg_16_60)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SDG 17 calls for a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under WTO and the implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries. It also highlights the importance of global macroeconomic stability and support to developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability. Enhanced support to developing countries to increase the availability of quality statistical data and develop measures of progress on the SDGs is also seen essential for delivering on the sustainable development objectives.

The EU focuses on monitoring progress in strengthening global partnership and in improving the financial governance in the EU.

Indicators measuring EU progress towards SDG 17, assessment of short-term trends



(¹) Indicators assessed against a quantitative policy target. See Annex 1 for target values.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP



Official development assistance in 2017 (¹)
0.5% of gross national income (GNI)
 + 0.1 pp since 2012



Financing to developing countries in 2016
EUR 145 billion
 - 5.9% since 2011

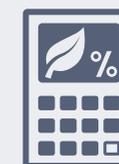


Imports from developing countries in 2017
EUR 956.5 billion
 + 10.7% since 2012

FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE IN THE EU



General government gross debt in 2017
81.6% of GDP
 - 2.3 pp since 2012



Environmental and labour taxes in 2016
6.3% of total tax revenues
 - 0.1 pp since 2011

(¹) Data refer to EU-28, including EU institutions.
 Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_17_10, sdg_17_20, sdg_17_30, sdg_17_40 and sdg_17_50)

Annex 1

EU SDG indicators assessed against quantitative EU targets

Code	Name	Target value	Target year	SDGs
sdg_01_10	Risk of poverty or social exclusion	- 20 million	2020	1
sdg_04_10	Early leavers from education	< 10%	2020	4
sdg_04_20	Tertiary educational attainment	>= 40 %	2020	4
sdg_04_30	Early childhood education	>= 95 %	2020	4
sdg_04_40	Underachievement in reading, maths and science	< 15 %	2020	4
sdg_04_50	Employment rate of recent graduates	>= 82 %	2020	4
sdg_04_60	Adult learning	> 15 %	2020	4
sdg_06_40	Nitrate in groundwater	<= 50 mg/l	---	2 6 15
sdg_07_10	Primary energy consumption	+20 % efficiency	2020	7 12 13
sdg_07_11	Final energy consumption	+20% efficiency	2020	7 12 13
sdg_07_40	Share of renewable energy	>= 20 %	2020	7 12 13
sdg_08_30	Employment rate	>= 75 %	2020	8
sdg_09_10	R&D expenditure	>= 3 %	2020	9
sdg_11_40	People killed in road accidents	-50% of 2010	2020	3 11
sdg_12_30	CO ₂ emissions from new passenger cars	<= 95 gCO ₂	2021	12 13 9
sdg_13_10	Greenhouse gas emissions	-20 % of 1990	2020	13
sdg_17_10	Official development assistance	>= 0.7 %	2030	17

