

Sustainable Development in the European Union

Overview of progress towards
the SDGs in an EU context

2017 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 SDGs (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 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.


EU SDG indicator set

This regular monitoring builds 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. 41 multi-purpose indicators are used to monitor more than one goal.

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





EU indicator trends

This brochure presents a first statistical overview of trends relating to the SDGs in the EU over the past five years ('short-term'); the specific years depend on data availability for the specific indicators. Studies and reports which consider current status, different indicators or different time spans may come to different conclusions.

Indicator trends in the brochure are described on the basis of specific quantitative rules. For indicators for which EU policy targets exist, the brochure looks at progress towards those targets. This applies to 16 out of the 100 indicators, mainly in the areas of climate, energy consumption, education, poverty and employment. Indicators for which a quantitative policy target exists are marked with a frame. 

All other indicators are analysed according to the direction and speed of change.

Indicator trends are presented visually in the form of arrows. The arrows show whether an indicator has moved in the desired direction or away from the sustainable development objective, as well as the speed of the movement.

Symbol	Category
	Significant progress towards SD objectives
	Moderate progress towards SD objectives
	Moderate movement away from SD objectives
	Significant movement away from SD objectives

The methodology applied and a detailed analysis of progress for the individual indicators can be found in Eurostat's 2017 publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union - 2017 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context'.

How has the EU progressed towards the SDGs?

Over the past five years, the EU made progress towards all SDGs. Progress in some SDGs has been faster than in others, and within SDGs, movement away from the sustainable development objectives also occurred in specific areas.

The EU has made significant progress towards the overall achievement of **SDG 7 'affordable and clean energy'**, **SDG 12 'responsible consumption and production'**, **SDG 15 'life on land'**, **SDG 11 'sustainable cities and communities'** and **SDG 3 'good health and well-being'**.

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

Over the last five years, the EU made moderate progress in eight SDGs. Such moderate trends can be seen in **SDG 4 'quality education'**, **SDG 17 'partnership for the SDGs'**, **SDG 9 'industry, innovation and infrastructure'**, **SDG 5 'gender equality'**, **SDG 8 'decent work and economic**

growth', **SDG 1 'no poverty'**, **SDG 2 'zero hunger'** and **SDG 10 'reduced inequalities'**.

In the case of four SDGs – **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 (?).

The following pages of the brochure present each of the 17 SDGs in more detail, by:

- framing the UN and EU context of each SDG;
- showing the short-term trends in the EU for most indicators (represented by arrows);
- providing up-to-date figures for each individual indicator, including all multi-purpose indicators under all their respective SDGs.

For more information:

- 2017 SDG monitoring report (including detailed description of methodology): Sustainable development in the European Union - 2017 monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context
- 2016 SDG publication: Sustainable development in the European Union — A statistical glance from the viewpoint of the UN Sustainable Development Goals
- EU SDG Indicator set

(?) The share of indicators for which it is possible to calculate a five-year trend (i.e. with an arrow) has to be at least 75 % to calculate the summary result; below this threshold the number of available indicators is considered insufficient to make a representative statement on the SDG level.



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

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 on ensuring that the basic needs of EU citizens are met.

Indicators measuring SDG 1 EU progress, short-term trends

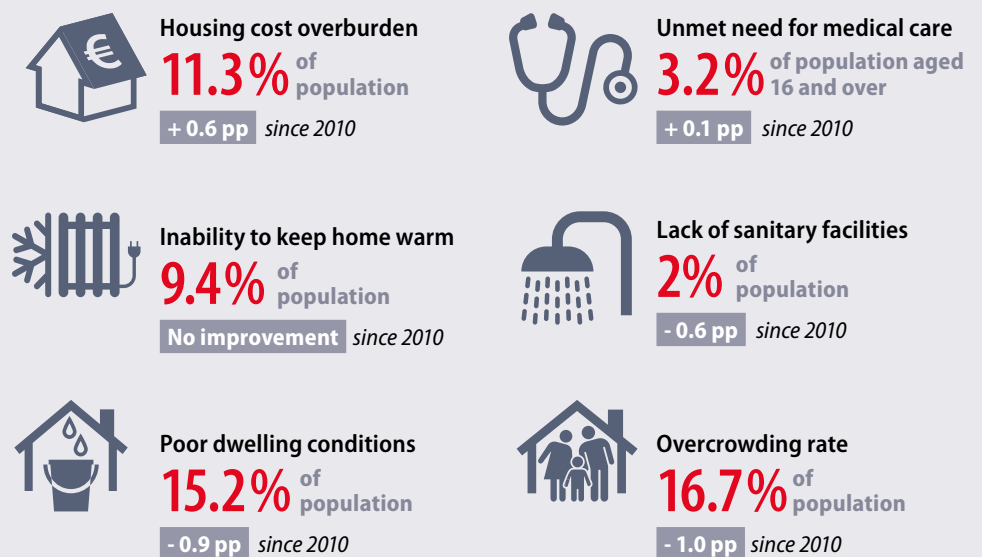


MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



BASIC NEEDS

in 2015



Source: Eurostat (Online data codes: sdg_01_10, sdg_01_20, sdg_01_30, sdg_01_40, sdg_01_50, sdg_03_60, sdg_07_60, sdg_06_10, sdg_01_60 and sdg_11_10)

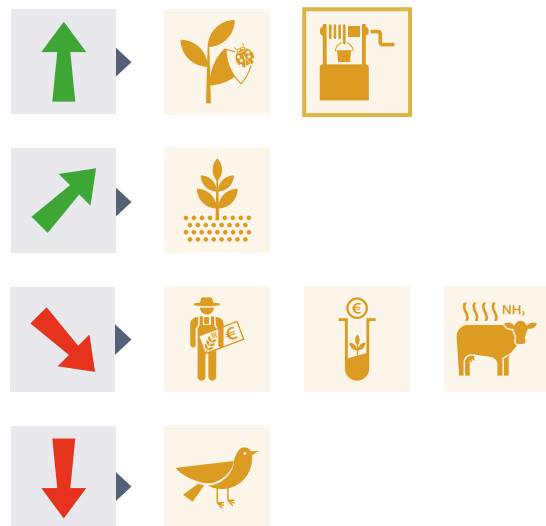
2 ZERO HUNGER



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 SDGs 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.

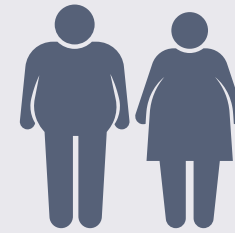
Indicators measuring SDG 2 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated



MALNUTRITION



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

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Agricultural factor income in 2016
109.1 Index, 2010 = 100
- 0.8 index points since 2011



Government support to agricultural R&D in 2016
EUR 3 263 million
- 2.3 % since 2011



Organic farming in 2015
6.2% of utilised agricultural area
+ 1.0 pp since 2010 (1)

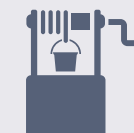


Gross nitrogen balance in 2013
51 kg per hectare
- 3.8 % since 2008

ADVERSE IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION



Ammonia emissions from agriculture in 2015
3.8 million tonnes
+ 3.1 % since 2010



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



Farmland bird index (2) in 2014
68.5 Index, 1990 = 100
- 4.8 index points since 2009



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

(1) 2010 data refer to EU-27.

(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_60 and sdg_15_50)

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 SDG 3 EU progress, short-term trends:

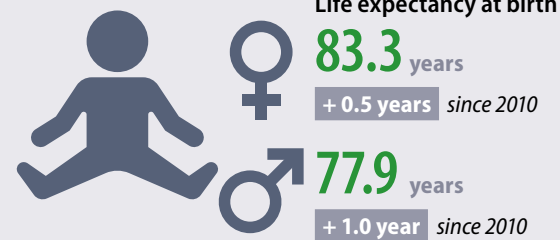


Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated



HEALTHY LIVES

in 2015



Self-perceived health
67% of population feeling in (very) good health
 - 1.4 pp since 2010

HEALTH DETERMINANTS



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



Smoking prevalence in 2014
19.2% of population being daily smokers



Concentration of particulate matter ⁽¹⁾ in 2014
 smaller than 2.5 µm
15.2 µg/m³
 - 12.6 % since 2009



Disturbance by noise in 2015
18% of population
 - 2.5 pp since 2010

CAUSES OF DEATH



Death due to chronic diseases in 2014
123.3 per 100 000 persons aged less than 65
 - 11.9 % since 2009



Suicide rate in 2014
11.3 per 100 000 persons
 - 4.2 % since 2009



People killed in accidents at work in 2014
1.8 per 100 000 employees
 - 9.0 % since 2009



People killed in road accidents in 2015
5.1 per 100 000 persons
 - 19.0 % since 2010

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE



Unmet need for medical care in 2015
3.2% of population aged 16 and over
 + 0.1 pp since 2010

(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.
 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_50, sdg_08_60, sdg_11_40 and sdg_03_60)

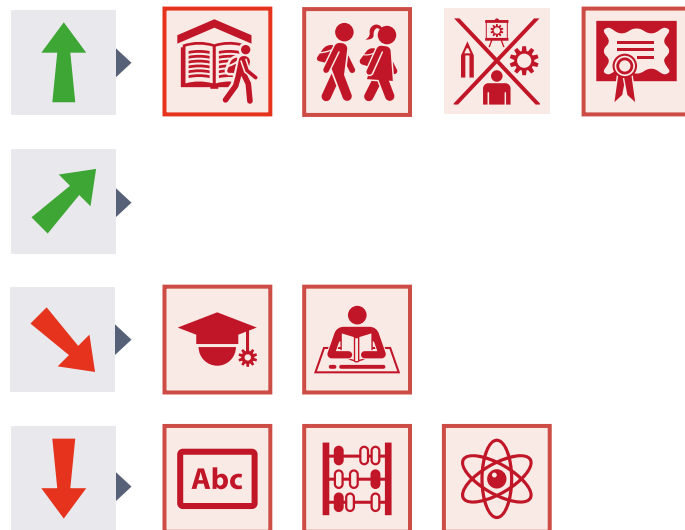
4 QUALITY EDUCATION



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 SDG 4 EU progress, short-term trends:



BASIC EDUCATION



Early leavers from education in 2016
10.7% of population aged 18 to 24
- 2.7 pp since 2011

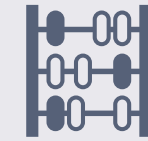


Early childhood education in 2015
94.8% of children aged between 4 and the starting age of compulsory education
+ 1.9 pp since 2010

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



19.7%
+ 0.2 pp since 2009



22.2%
- 0.1 pp since 2009



20.6%
+ 2.9 pp since 2009



Not in employment, education or training in 2016
14.2% of population aged 15 to 29
- 1.2 pp since 2011

TERTIARY EDUCATION

in 2016



Tertiary educational attainment
39.1% of population aged 30 to 34
+ 4.3 pp since 2011



Employed recent graduates
78.2% of population aged 20 to 34 who completed ISCED 3-8
+ 1.2 pp since 2011

ADULT EDUCATION



Adult learning in 2016
10.8% of population aged 25 to 64
+ 1.7 pp since 2011

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)

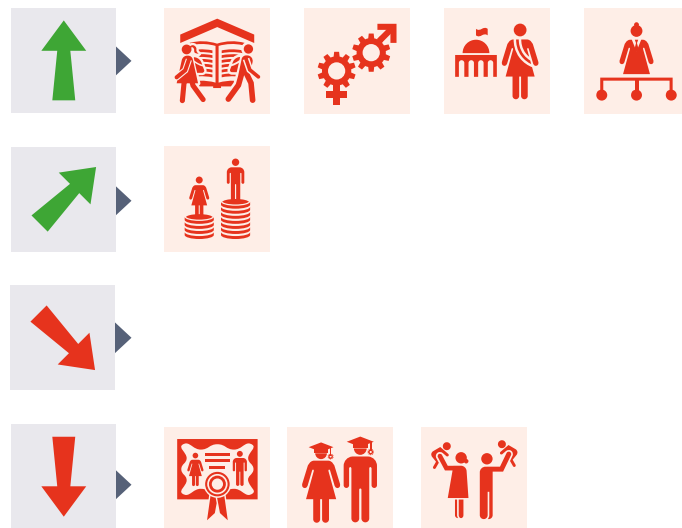
5 GENDER EQUALITY



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 SDG 5 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicator for which a trend cannot be calculated



GENDER BASED VIOLENCE



Physical and sexual violence in 2012

8% of women aged 15 to 74

EDUCATION

in 2016



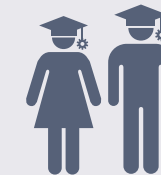
Gender gap for early leavers from education

3 pp to the disadvantage of men
- 0.8 pp since 2011



Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment

9.5 pp to the disadvantage of men
+ 1.9 pp since 2011



Gender gap for employed recent graduates

4.8 pp to the disadvantage of women
+ 0.6 pp since 2011

EMPLOYMENT



Gender employment gap in 2016

11.6 pp to the disadvantage of women
- 1.2 pp since 2011



Gender pay gap in 2015

16.3% of average gross hourly earnings of men
- 0.1 pp since 2010

Inactivity due to caring responsibilities in 2016

30.7% of inactive women aged 20 to 64
+ 3.2 pp since 2011



4.3% of inactive men aged 20 to 64
+ 0.9 pp since 2011

LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

in 2017



Women in parliaments

28.9% of seats
+ 3.6 pp since 2012



Women in senior management

24.6% of board positions
+ 8.8 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)

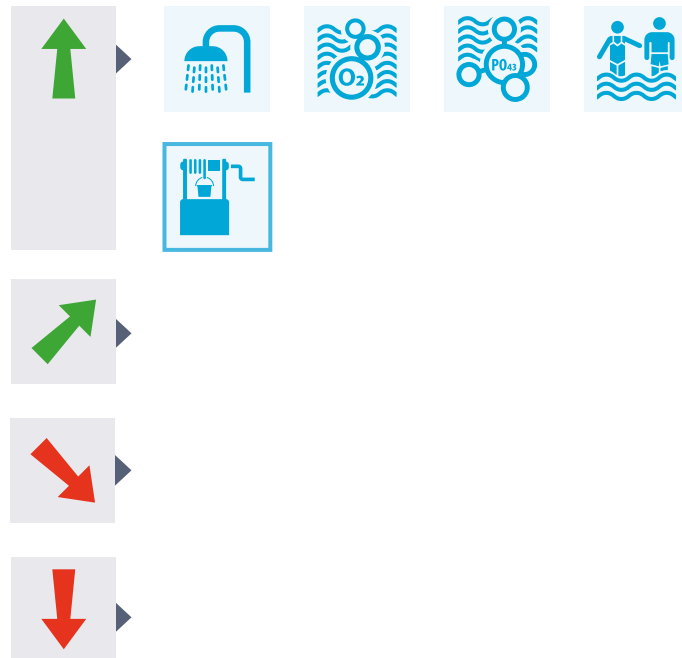
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



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 abstractions 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 SDG 6 EU progress, short-term trends:

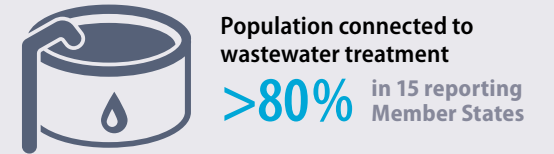
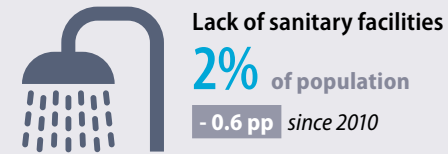


Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated

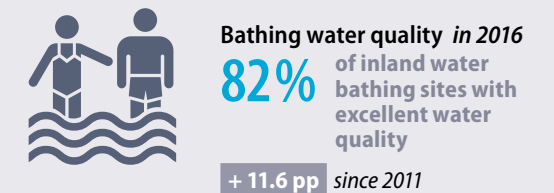
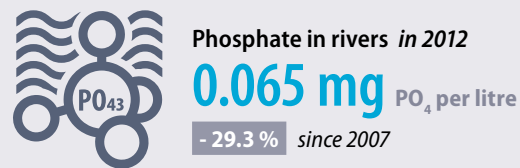
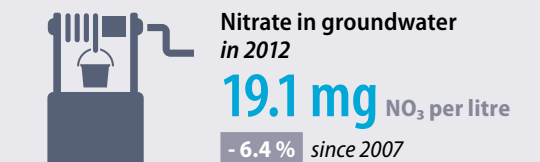
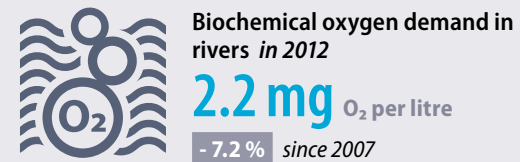


SANITATION

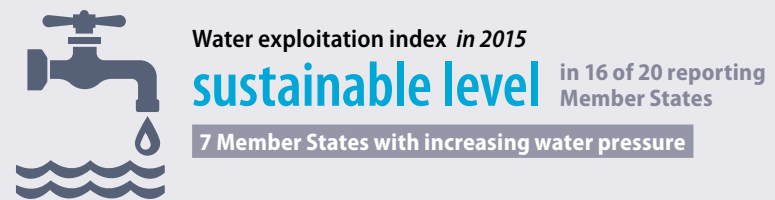
in 2015



WATER QUALITY

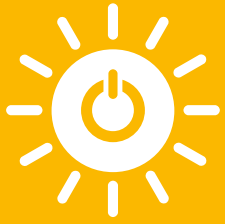


WATER USE EFFICIENCY



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)

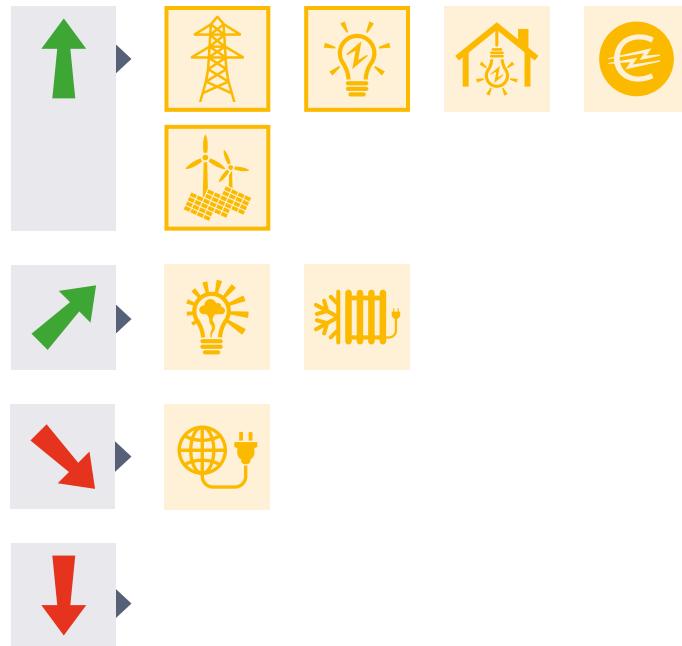
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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 SDG 7 EU progress, short-term trends:



ENERGY CONSUMPTION

in 2015

Energy consumption



Primary

1530 Mtoe

- 7.7 % since 2010



Final

1082 Mtoe

- 6.9 % since 2010



Energy consumption in households per capita

540 in kgoe

- 14.6 % since 2010



Energy productivity

EUR 8.3 per kgoe

+ 13.7 % since 2010



GHG emissions from energy consumption

89.1 Index, 2000 = 100

- 3.7 index points since 2010

ENERGY SUPPLY

in 2015



Share of renewable energy

16.7% of gross final energy consumption

+ 3.8 pp since 2010



Energy dependence

54% of imports in total energy consumption

+ 1.4 pp since 2010

ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY




Inability to keep home warm in 2015

9.4% of population

No improvement since 2010

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 SDG 8 EU progress, short-term trends:



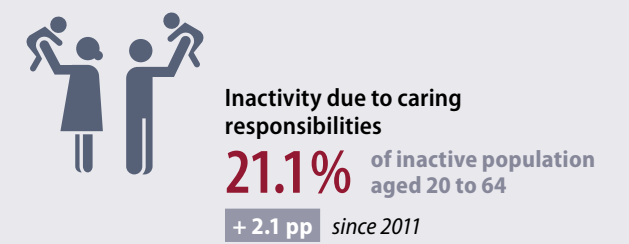
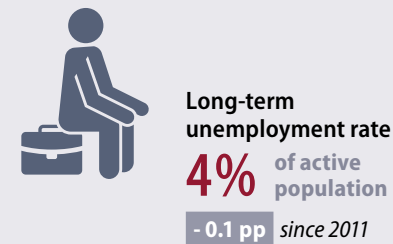
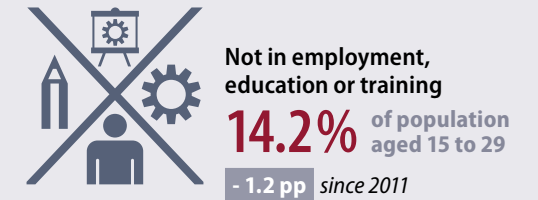
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

in 2016

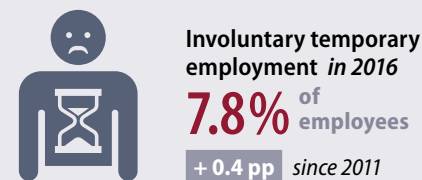


EMPLOYMENT

in 2016



DECENT WORK



(1) The onset of 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: sdg_08_10, sdg_12_20, sdg_08_30, sdg_08_20, sdg_08_40, sdg_05_40, sdg_08_50 and sdg_08_60)

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



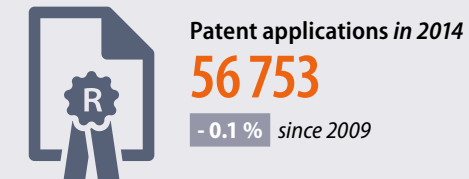
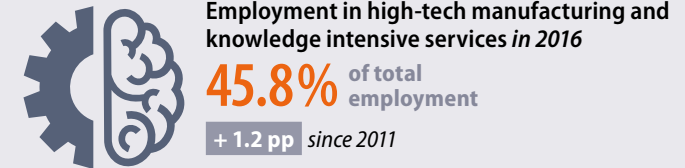
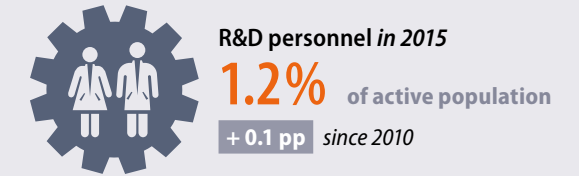
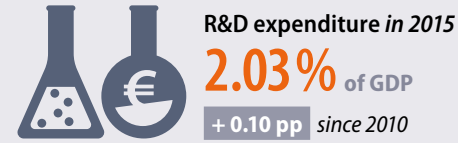
SDG 9 calls for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure, which supports sustainable development and human well-being. SDG 9 promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation as a core driver for ending poverty and improving standards of living of all people. While it seeks to boost industry's 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.

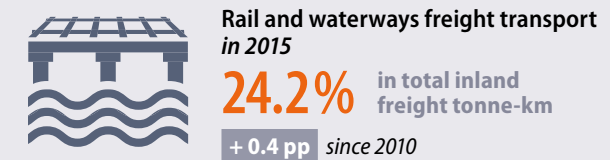
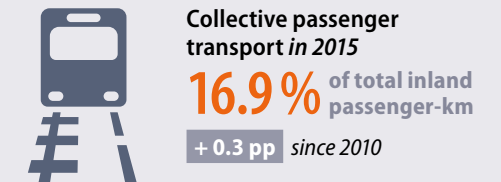
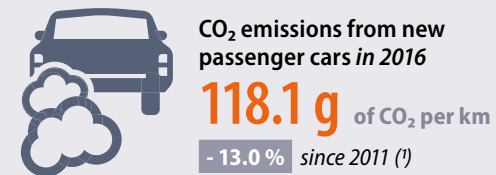
Indicators measuring SDG 9 EU progress, short-term trends:



R&D AND INNOVATION



SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



(!) 2011 data refer to EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_09_10, sdg_09_30, sdg_09_20, sdg_09_40, sdg_12_30, sdg_09_50 and sdg_09_60)

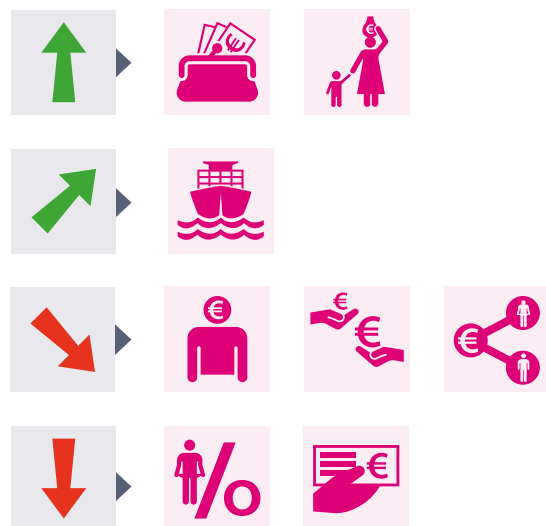
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



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.

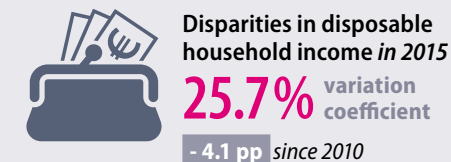
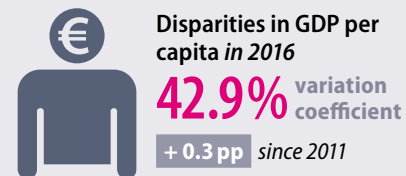
Indicators measuring SDG 10 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicator for which a trend cannot be calculated



INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES



INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

in 2015



MIGRATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

in 2016



Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sgd_10_10, sgd_10_20, sgd_17_20, sgd_17_30, sgd_01_20, sgd_10_30, sgd_10_40, sgd_10_50 and sgd_10_60)

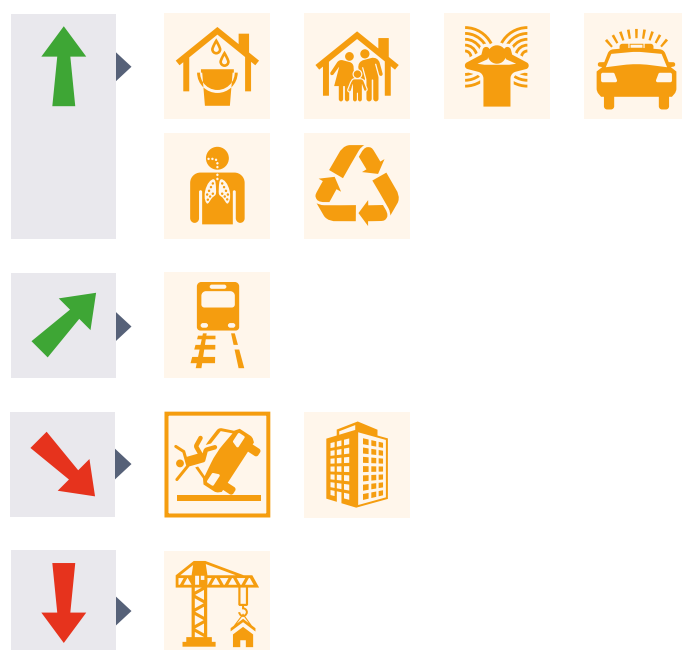
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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 SDG 11 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated



QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

in 2015



Poor dwelling conditions
15.2% of population
- 0.9 pp since 2010



Overcrowding rate ⁽¹⁾
16.7% of population
- 1.0 pp since 2010



Disturbance by noise ⁽¹⁾
18% of population
- 2.5 pp since 2010



Reported occurrence of crime ⁽¹⁾
13.6% of population
- 0.7 pp since 2010

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



Access to public transport in 2012
20.4% of population with (very) difficult access



People killed in road accidents in 2015
5.1 per 100 000 persons
- 19 % since 2010



Collective passenger transport in 2015
16.9% of total inland passenger-km
+ 0.3 pp since 2010

ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



Concentration of particulate matter ⁽²⁾ in 2014
smaller than 2.5 µm
15.2 µg/m³
- 12.6 % since 2009



Recycling of municipal waste in 2015
45% of total waste generated
+ 6.7 pp since 2010



Artificial land cover in 2015
359 m² per capita
+ 3.3 % since 2012 ⁽¹⁾



Change in artificial land cover ⁽³⁾ in 2015
107.8 Index, 2009 = 100
+ 4.1 index points since 2012



Population connected to wastewater treatment in 2015
>80% in 15 reporting Member States

⁽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.
⁽³⁾ Refers to EU-23, not including Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Malta, Romania.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_01_60, sdg_11_10, sdg_11_20, sdg_16_20, sdg_11_30, sdg_11_40, sdg_09_50, sdg_11_50, sdg_11_60, sdg_15_30, sdg_15_40 and sdg_06_20)

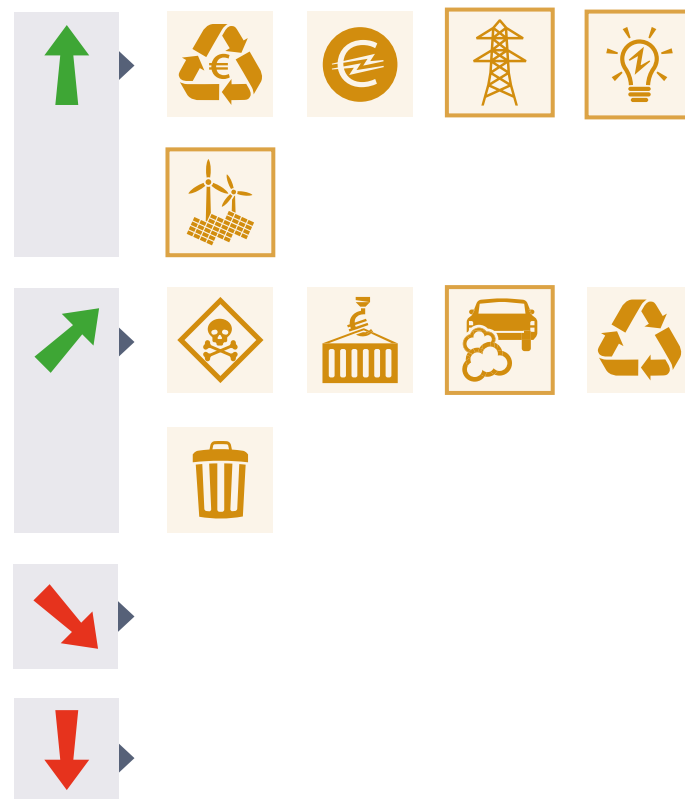
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



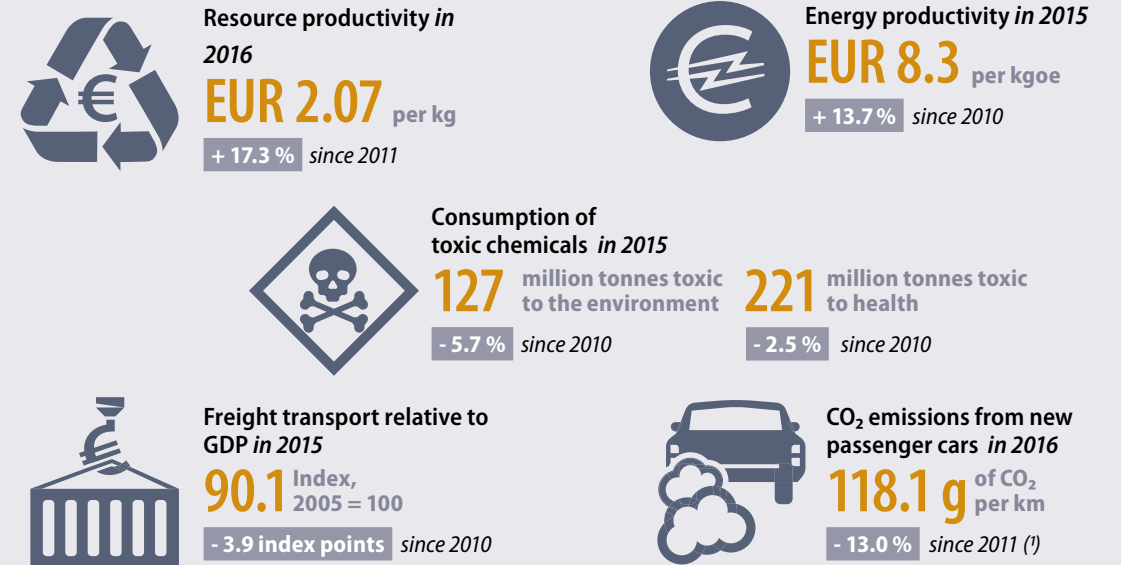
SDG 12 calls for action on all fronts: adoption of sustainable practices and sustainability reporting by businesses; promotion of sustainable procurement practices and rationalisation of inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies by policy-makers; environmentally-aware lifestyles of consumers; development of 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.

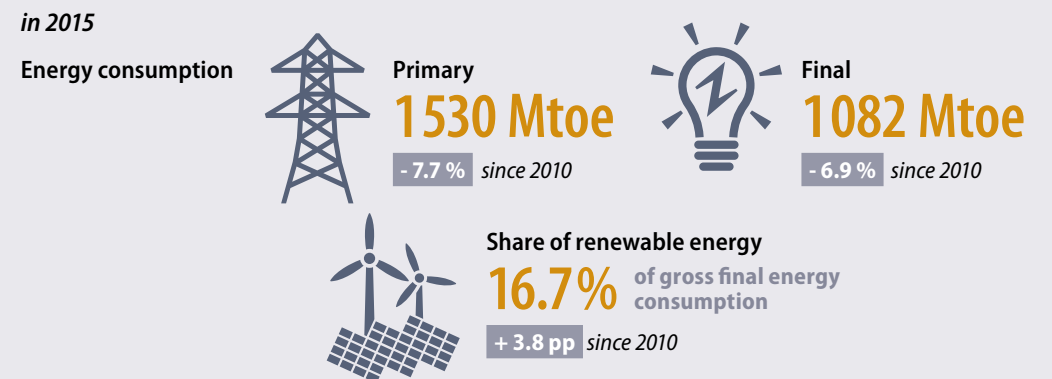
Indicators measuring SDG 12 EU progress, short-term trends:



DECOUPLING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM ECONOMIC GROWTH



ENERGY CONSUMPTION



WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT



(*) 2011 data refer to EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sgd_12_20, sgd_07_30, sgd_12_10, sgd_12_40, sgd_12_30, sgd_07_10, sgd_07_11, sgd_07_40, sgd_12_50 and sgd_12_60)

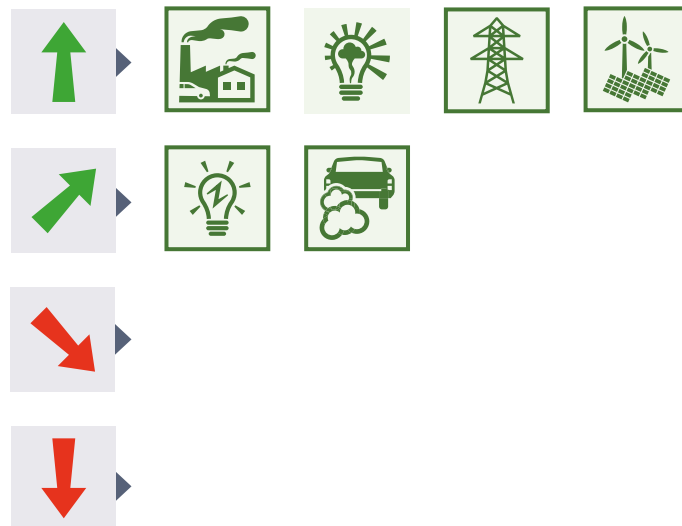
13 CLIMATE ACTION



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 establishing climate initiatives.

Indicators measuring SDG 11 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicator for which a trend cannot be calculated



CLIMATE MITIGATION



Greenhouse gas emissions in 2015
77.9 Index, 1990 = 100

- 8.0 index points since 2010



GHG emissions from energy consumption in 2015
89.1 Index, 2000 = 100

- 3.7 index points since 2010

Energy consumption



Primary
1530 Mtoe

- 7.7 % since 2010



Final
1082 Mtoe

- 6.9 % since 2010



Share of renewable energy in 2015

16.7% of gross final energy consumption

+ 3.8 pp since 2010



CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in 2016

118.1 g of CO₂ per km

- 13.0 % since 2011 (*)

CLIMATE IMPACTS



Near surface temperature deviation in 2016

Global: **1.09-1.20** °C deviation, compared to 1850 - 1899 average

European: **1.80-1.84** °C deviation, compared to 1850 - 1899 average

The earth is becoming hotter



Climate related economic losses in 2015

EUR 11.6 billion



Ocean acidity in 2014

8.07 pH value

Ocean acidification is increasing

CLIMATE INITIATIVES



Climate related expenditure in 2015

EUR 17.6 billion



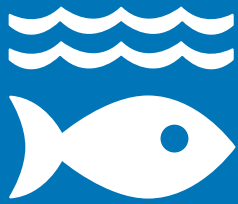
Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories in 2016

186.8 million persons

(*) 2011 data refer to EU-27.

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

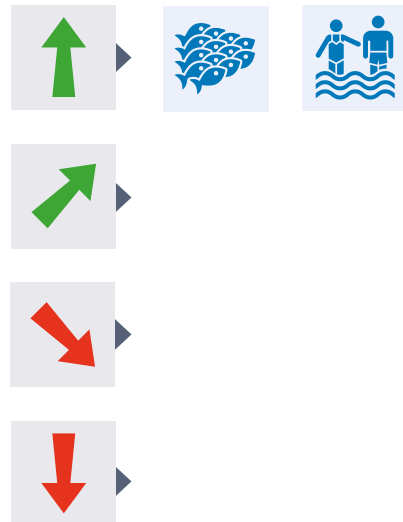
14 LIFE BELOW WATER



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 fishery and in ensuring healthy oceans.

Indicators measuring SDG 14 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated



MARINE CONSERVATION



Sufficiency of protected marine sites *in 2013*
55%

SUSTAINABLE FISHERY

in 2015



Fish catches
5 144 thousand tonnes live weight
+ 2.9 % since 2010



Overfishing *in 2015*
40.9% of fish stocks
- 17.8 pp since 2010

OCEAN HEALTH



Bathing water quality *in 2016*
87% of coastal bathing sites with excellent water quality
+ 5.7 pp since 2011



Ocean acidity *in 2014*
8.07 pH value
Ocean acidity is increasing

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_14_10, sdg_14_20, 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.

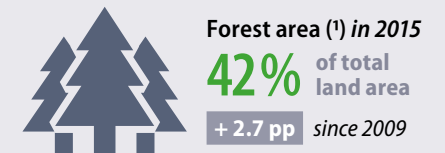
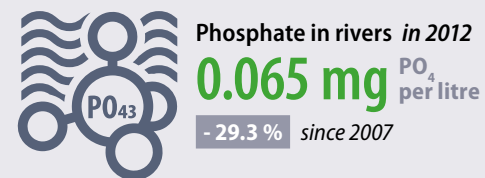
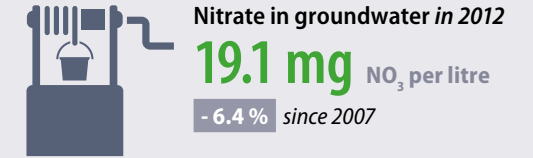
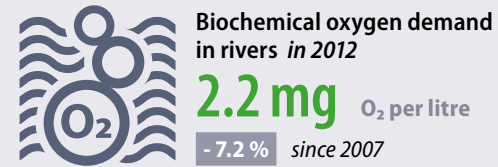
Indicators measuring SDG 15 EU progress, short-term trends:



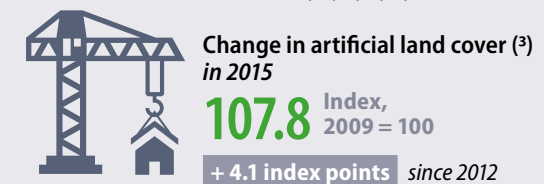
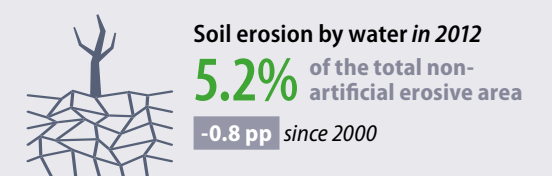
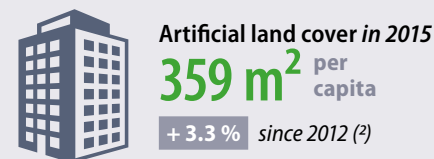
Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated



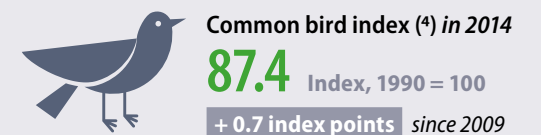
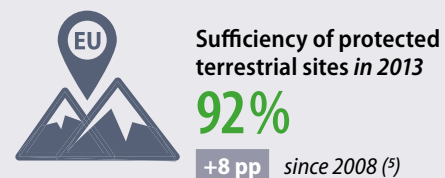
ECOSYSTEM STATUS



LAND DEGRADATION



BIODIVERSITY



(1) EU aggregate changing according to the context.

(2) 2012 data refer to EU-27.

(3) Refers to EU-23, not including Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Malta, Romania.

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

(5) 2008 data refer to EU-27.

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_40, sdg_15_20 and sdg_15_60)

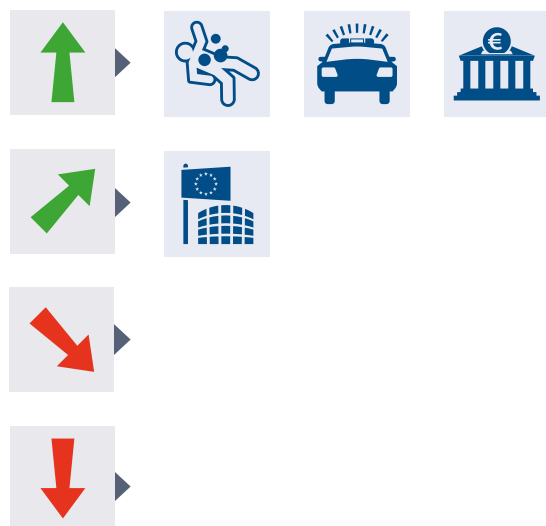
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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 SDG 16 EU progress, short-term trends:



Indicators for which a trend cannot be calculated



PEACE AND PERSONAL SECURITY



Homicide rate in 2014
0.7 per 100 000 inhabitants
- 0.2 per 100000 since 2009



Reported occurrence of crime in 2015
13.6% of population
- 0.7 pp since 2010



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

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Expenditure on law courts in 2015
EUR 49 980 million
+ 5.2% since 2010



Perceived independence of judiciary in 2017
55% of population perceived it very good or fairly good

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS



Corruption Perceptions Index in 2016
Member States perceptions range from **41-90** Score scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)



Citizens' confidence in EU institutions in 2016
European Parliament
42% of population
+ 1 pp since 2011

European Commission
38% of population
+ 2 pp since 2011

European Central Bank
34% of population
- 2 pp since 2011

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 SDG 17 EU progress, short-term trends:



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP



Official development assistance in 2016
0.51% of gross national income (GNI)
 + 0.09 pp since 2011



Financing to developing countries in 2015
EUR 178 billion
 + 39.8 % since 2010



Imports from developing countries in 2016
EUR 879 billion
 + 3.1 % since 2011

FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE IN THE EU



General government gross debt in 2016
83.5% of GDP
 + 2.4 pp since 2011



Environmental and labour taxes in 2015
6.3% of total tax revenues
 - 0.1 pp since 2010

Source: Eurostat (Online data sources: sdg_17_10, sdg_17_20, sdg_17_30, sdg_17_40 and sdg_17_50)